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RUSSIA IS IN A TURMOIL.

Conspiracies Surround and Threaten the Government.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

Its Head Was at Moscow and It Covered the Entire Empire.

EIGHTY PARTICIPANTS ARRESTED.

Police Are Very Active Watching the Nihilists and Students.

THEY WANTED A POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—All Russia is excited over the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Czar and establish a constitutional government in which many prominent persons are said to be implicated. Increased vigilance

THE CZAR'S PALACE.

on the part of the authorities in relation to the Nihilists and the supposed connection with them of several prominent army officers is very marked. A special police has been detailed for the espionage of the universities and high schools, as rumors have reached the government that the Nihilistic feelings in these institutions have increased, and the students are talking openly of their sympathy with the enemies of the government. A large number of members of the nobility have been found to be implicated in the plot looking towards a change in the government, and there are stories of numerous arrests. It is almost impossible to obtain any accurate information here, as the police are in control of all news sources and the government officials are more than usually secretive. It is generally acknowledged, however, that a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the government has been discovered, and the Czar and his Ministers are very much alarmed at the magnitude which it had assumed.

THE PLOT WAS WIDESPREAD.

It Had Its Head at Moscow and Sought to Establish a Popular Assembly.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A widespread conspiracy to create a representative assembly has been discovered in Russia, and sixty members of the nobility and upper and middle classes have been arrested in consequence. The conspiracy had its headquarters at Moscow, but its ramifications spread throughout the empire, and St. Petersburg was largely interested. The police forces have been increased everywhere and the greatest excitement prevails in all circles.

ALEXANDER III.

Advices from St. Petersburg for some time have been that the authorities there were becoming more and more suspicious as the internal situation of the empire continued to grow more critical. There was considerable uneasiness regarding the status of affairs throughout the country, and the marshals of the nobility exercising power and residing in the different parts of the country were warned that they would be held responsible for any manifestation of political feeling against the government which might occur in the provinces of local administrations under their control.

Precautions of the Government.

A careful watch had been placed upon the students at the universities and at the higher schools, and precautions taken to prevent them from starting any disturbances. The tutors in the universities and higher schools were ordered to avoid the society of the students and to have nothing whatever to do with them outside of teaching them. They were particularly warned against visiting the students at their houses.

Inspectors in the employ of the government made searches of the rooms occupied by the students and also of their libraries. Every book that treats of social questions or which in the slightest degree partakes of a political character was seized by the inspectors.

Some surprise was expressed in this city upon the receipt of dispatches announcing the extraordinary activity which was being displayed by the Russian Government. It was thought at first that the government's action was due to the troubles arising from the scarcity of food in many districts of Russia, as for some days past dispatches have been received in this city depicting with minuteness the terrible sufferings of the starving peasants. Many acts of lawlessness have been reported as having been committed by men rendered desperate by the pangs of hunger, and the statement made that the marshals of the nobility would be held to a strict accountability for any political disturbances in their districts was taken to mean that the starving peasants and small farmers were assuming a threatening attitude.

The Reason Is Made Plain.

The watchfulness exercised in connection with the students could not be explained on this hypothesis, but as that class of the Czar's subjects are continually in trouble with the police it was thought that they had again come into collision with the authorities through too freely expressing their thoughts regarding the policy of the government in connection with the famine.

A dispatch was received this evening, however, which puts all speculation to flight and gives a very sufficient reason for the suspicions of the Russian Central Government that there is something wrong in the empire.

This dispatch states that a short time ago it came to the knowledge of the police that a conspiracy was under way. The authorities, through the system of espionage which prevails throughout Russia, were able to learn who the conspirators were, their places of meeting and in fact everything connected with the plot. While secretly pursuing their investigations in St. Petersburg they found that the conspirators in that city were only a part of a very numerous band, the headquarters of which were located in Moscow. They learned also that the conspirators had been very active in securing adherents to their plan and that the conspiracy had ramifications which spread to all the principal cities of the empire.

Sixty Conspirators Are Arrested.

The object of the conspiracy just unearthed, unlike a majority of the plots discovered in Russia, was not to kill the Czar, but was the organization of a movement having for its end the creation of a representative assembly—an object which has been the dream of many years. Sixty members of the nobility and of the upper and middle classes who are charged with complicity in the conspiracy have been arrested. The discovery of the plot and the arrest of so many prominent subjects has caused a decided sensation in Russia.

TORIES MAKE UP THEIR PLATFORM.

Slight Concessions Made to Ireland and Considerable Ones to Labor.

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LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Executive committee of the Conservative Associations have drafted a platform for the great party caucus in Birmingham Nov. 23, to be put forward as the program of the party for the coming elections.

The caucus will be purely Conservative and will consist of joint delegates drawn from the English and Welsh constituencies. The leading proposal of the resolutions concerns Ireland and shows that the Conservative leaders have resisted the appeal of an influential section of the party to ignore Irish affairs. The conference will be asked to indorse the intention of the Ministers to extend local government and promote technical education in Ireland. At the same time it is declared that the inequalities arising from according Ireland a disproportionate representation in Parliament ought to be redressed.

Other important planks provide for the extension of the franchise to women who are landowners or house occupants, the creation of a labor department under a member of the Cabinet, to be termed the Labor Minister, and legislation to enable local authorities to acquire land to facilitate the creation of small rural holdings. As a further concession to the labor vote the conference will declare in favor of the principle of labor representation, and will urge Conservatives to support labor candidates everywhere who appear to enter public life upon no party lines. The government is also requested to increase the number of appointments of workmen as factory inspectors and to appoint women inspectors. A resolution proposed by Howard Vincent, M. P., an eager advocate of imperial federation, who has just returned from America full of wrath against the McKinley law, favors a preferential tariff throughout the British Empire, the adoption of which will not commit the party leaders. Next, the "one man, one vote" principle is denounced, while it is declared that the Ballot act must be amended to exclude illiterate voters. Lord Salisbury, Home Secretary Matthews, and Sir J. E. Gorst will deliver addresses at the meeting. The Liberal Unionists, under the lead of Mr. Chamberlain, will entertain the delegates.

The British admiralty is much excited over the growing record of defects in great guns on English warships. Five vessels have recently been officially declared to be carrying unreliable guns. In the 110-ton gun of the ironclad Ben Bow, which has been in commission only a few weeks, a crack developed in the inner tubes after firing a few rounds of 960 pounds each. Similar accidents have happened to guns on the Victoria and Sans Pareil. Generally the heaviest weapons are becoming distrusted and the admiralty has ordered that a number of them be taken to the ordnance works to be strengthened. Meanwhile the 75-ton guns of the French fleet are acting perfectly.

A controversy between T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and Mr. Stuart, M. P., in which Mr. O'Connor accused Mr. Stuart of injudicious haste in publishing Mr. Gladstone's November letter to Mr. Parnell, has led to the disclosure that it was Arnold Morley, the Liberal whip, who gave to the press the letter referred to under the authority of Mr. Gladstone.

WAS ROBERT RAY H'MILTON MURDERED

Foul Play Intimated in Connection with the New York Man's Death.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13.—A merchant of this city, Ralph Worthington, has just returned from a hunting expedition in the vicinity of Jackson's Lake, Wyoming. He made careful inquiries there concerning the cause of Robert Ray Hamilton's death, and is of the opinion that Hamilton's death was due to foul play and not to accident. When the body was exhumed water-grass was found entangled in the spurs. Mr. Worthington says that the ford in Snake River where the accident is said to have occurred is paved with white bowlders, and that there is no sign of water-grass in the river for some distance from it. The depth of water in the ford is only fifteen inches on an average, and a horse can easily wade on either side fifty feet away. The members of the Mormon colony of Rexburg told Mr. Worthington that they had good reason to believe that Hamilton met with foul play. Mr. Worthington describes Sargent, Mr. Ray's quasi partner, as an intelligent, bright man, far above the people around him mentally. Sargent occupies Hamilton's luxuriously furnished lodge with his wife and children.

RICH BROOKLYN GIRL AND POOR SWEDE.

The Old Story of Strange Infatuation and Stranger Marriage.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—"Nilsen—Crowell—On Nov. 3, 1891, by the Rev. A. Davis, Henrietta R., daughter of the late Stephen Crowell of New York, to H. Nicloai Nilsen."

This curt announcement, which appeared in a morning newspaper on Tuesday, is all that has yet been made public of a story of a strange infatuation, a runaway marriage, a distressed family, and a diverted fortune. Miss Henrietta Crowell is the oldest daughter of the late Stephen Crowell, a prominent and wealthy capitalist and banker of Brooklyn. The man to whom she has been secretly married is a Swedish laborer, formerly a servant of all work at Dr. Cates' sanitarium, Lakewood, N. J. With her husband she has fled, it is supposed to Europe. Miss Crowell is 22 years old. She has large blue eyes and a fair complexion. By the will of her father one-half of his great fortune was left to her, with the proviso that if she should marry without her relatives' consent she should receive no more than an equal share with the rest. The marriage is supposed to have taken place in Lakewood. Dr. Cates said today that he had no knowledge whatever of Nilsen's antecedents. Nilsen is much older than his bride.

AT WORK ON A GOOD CLEW.

DETECTIVES GET A PROMISING LEAD IN THE TRAIN ROBBERY CASE.

A Young Man Living in Racine Wanted to Explain Away Certain Circumstances—What May Be Developed from the Finding of a Cartridge Shell Peculiarly Nicked—The Shell Traced to the Gun—The Part Played by a Whisky Flask.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The detectives engaged in the search for the dynamiters and bandits who robbed the St. Paul express train, near Western Union Junction are working on a most promising clew tonight. Should the investigations they are making and the silent watches they are standing result as they hope there will have been accomplished one of the cleanest pieces of detective work on record, and one that would shine even on Gaboriau's pages. Everything depends on just how John Henderson, a young man living at No. 310 Seventh street in this city, explains away certain peculiar circumstances. While there is no reason to assert that Henderson was present or near Western Union at the time of the train robbery or that he had any part in it, the detectives are in possession of certain facts that will place him in a strange position, to say the least, until explained away. And Detectives Martin White, Broderick, Parker, and Sheriff Rowan are keeping guard under the big trees in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church, which is across the street from Henderson's house, awaiting that young man's return. Other officers are in consultation with the State officials here discussing the advisability of arresting Henderson and an unknown young man against whom the strange circumstances also bear because he was Henderson's partner on what may prove to have been only a hunting expedition. While Martin White and his men were exploring the scene of the robbery one of them picked up an empty shell which had been used in one of the robbers' shotguns. It was a center-fire shell of Club pattern. A peculiar nick on the edge of the brass base of the shell caught the lynx eye of the detective because other shells found near by had the same mark. The detective concluded that the nick in the shell had been caused by some defect in the gun from which it had been fired. He pocketed the shell and reported it to his superiors.

Detectives Fatigued by the Work.

The detectives continued to operate from Western Union Junction all last night and during today, the same officer making trips to all the towns within a radius of thirty miles. He always returned discouraged in manner, and at 5 o'clock this evening the worn out detectives who rendezvoused at the junction were by no means a happy looking lot. One of them was sent on to Racine, while the others lingered anxiously near the operator in the little junction station. A message came and three more detectives came on here and are now waiting for Henderson. They will not attempt to arrest him, but on the advice of District-Attorney Hand will put him through the question mill.

Wednesday afternoon Henderson and an unknown companion entered the gunstore of Botsford & Wooster on Monument square in this city to negotiate for the loan of two shotguns and the purchase of some cartridges. They said they were going to Delavan to hunt ducks and said they would return Thursday evening They failed to close a bargain with Botsford, but two hours later secured the guns and cartridges from Mr. Wooster and said they would leave for Delavan on the train leaving here at 6:40 o'clock and which passes Western Union. The young men failed to return until this evening, when they brought back the guns and showed a duck and a few fish as the result of their hunt.

Shortly after they left the gun store the detectives showed up and asked to try the shell on some of the guns in stock. One of the first given them was one of the guns loaned to Henderson and his friend. It was a breechloader. It was found that when closing the gun after inserting the cartridge that it worked hard. A little pressure caused it to close, but with the effort the pin of the hammer, which protruded beyond the breech base, made a nick exactly like that found on the discarded shell picked up near the scene of the wreck.

One Gun in a Thousand.

When the young men were supplied with cartridges they were given three kinds of shells—Climax, Rival, and Club. The shell found at Western Union was of the Club variety. The gunsmiths wondered at this, and said that a defect of a protruding pin would not be found in one gun in a thousand.

The circumstance put the detectives to work without delay and with great secrecy; but every one knows every one else, and the tip came out, compelling the detectives to begin immediate search for Henderson, who is about the town some place. When the officers learned that THE TRIBUNE correspondents had the story they determined to see Henderson tonight, but first consulted with District-Attorney Hand as to what steps they should take. He thought the young man should be given every opportunity, and he stands in no danger of sudden arrest. Henderson has not lived in Racine long, and by those who know him he is regarded as all right. His companion does not appear to have any acquaintances here. He is said to have come from Delavan or some point West. Early this evening Henderson and his companion were in William Murphy's saloon, not far from Henderson's residence. The companion had been drinking freely and is said to have made a show of money. Murphy told the officers that the stranger had given him $10 to keep for him, saying that he proposed to go out and see the sights of Racine, and that he did not care to lose the money. When Murphy heard of the nicked cartridge and the defect in the gun carried by Henderson and his companion he said: "It's strange, surely, but I'll vouch for it that these boys are all right. I was down at Dover this afternoon, and when I boarded the train they were aboard, having come from Delavan, where they had been hunting. They told me all about their trip."

In conducting their investigations the detectives found Conductor Tilton, who had charge of the "stub" train which left here at 6:40 o'clock Wednesday night. When the conductor returned from Western Union Junction at 10:30 tonight he said that he remembered taking two young men carrying shotguns to Western Union Junction Wednesday night. They also had some whisky in a flat flask. They left his train at Western Union where it connected with a train going towards Delavan, but he did not notice them board that train.

Another Strange Circumstance.

And now comes another strange circumstance. A flat whisky flask was found near the point where the train was pillaged. Detective Parker produced a flask from his pocket and Conductor Tilton said it resembled the one carried by his passengers. The officers are now working the wires to find if the two young men were passengers of the train which left Western Union Junction for Delavan Wednesday night, and in the meantime Henderson and his friend will not be lost sight of until they give a satisfactory account of their whereabouts between midnight and dawn Thursday, which they may be able to do.

Yesterday the detectives were working on the theory that the robbery of the express car was the work of local talent or novices in the business living around Western Union. The trail of the overshoes to the Northington farm was mentioned in the dispatches yesterday, as well as the fact that the young farm hand at Northington's who owned a pair of overshoes similar to those which made the prints on the snow hailed from Delavan, and that another stranger from Delavan had been seen hanging around the junction. The appearance of so many men from the Delavan neighborhood has set the gin making inquiries over that way.

Until this clew on the marked cartridge and the defective shotgun was struck tonight the detective operations had been conducted from Western Union Junction. Operatives were working in the neighboring towns, but there were no encouraging tidings coming in. Supt. Trumbull of the express company, with headquarters in Chicago, was there until late this afternoon. He kept close to the telegraph instrument all day and heard mysterious reports from half a dozen men who flitted in and out of the junction. At 5 o'clock the developments had not been of sufficient importance to induce the express official to tarry over night here, and he boarded a Chicago-bound train. "We may land one or two of the robbers," he said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent. "At least we hope to catch them. There is absolutely nothing that I can tell about our work beyond saying that we are hopeful. I will not give my own opinion as to the character of the men who composed the bandit gang, but it is a pretty general impression that the job was done by men new to that style of work and living some place in the vicinity."

Supt. Dodsworth of the Milwaukee office came in from the West shortly after Mr. Trumbull's departure for Chicago, but he was also in the dumps, having failed of reaching anything in the efforts he made in that direction.

Another Clew Followed.

Until the Racine discovery was made the detectives had been keeping close tab on the movements of four mysterious men at Antioch, Ill. They had gone there late Thursday night from Waukesha, which point they reached Thursday morning from Milwaukee. They appeared to have a great deal of money, and their actions were suspicious. At an eating-house near Waukesha one of them was left on guard while the other three feasted, and this little incident called the attention of detectives to them. They were shadowed to Antioch, Ill., and are still under espionage. Four detectives were sent to Antioch to see the men.

Chief of Police Anderson of Racine is working on a little tip of his own, the nature of which he refuses to divulge. "I am satisfied, though," said the Chief, "that the job was put up by some one formerly employed on the railroad, and who has a grievance against the company. He got some one in the neighborhood into the scheme with him, and the main purpose was to injure the railroad company and at the same time get as much money as possible with as little risk as possible."

At midnight Detective White received word from Western Union that two young men, supposed to be Henderson and his companion, boarded the Delavan train at the junction, but they could not learn how far they rode in the train. A call was made at Henderson's house, where his father informed the detectives that he had not returned home. On that visit it was learned that Henderson is employed in a woolen mill here and that he took a vacation to go hunting. Nothing more was learned as to the identity of his companion, but both of the young men are still in the city. No further effort will be made to see them tonight and the detectives will let the matter rest until tomorrow. "Henderson is probably all right," said one of the patient railroad sleuths as he danced about to keep himself warm in the gold churchyard. "but he is certainly the victim of strange circumstances. The railroad company does not like harsh measures, and we hardly felt like arresting a man on account of the shadow circumstances may throw about him, and we will wait patiently to hear his story."

All the hopes of the detectives are based on the story here and on the identity of the four men at Antioch. If both should fail of further development the pursuing detectives will have to go back and begin their work of guessing anew.

THINKS HE CAN CURE CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Shurly of Detroit Talks Hopefully of His Chloride of Gold Treatment.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Dr. E. L. Shurly, who discovered the chloride of gold and sodium consumption remedy, in an interview says: "Sixty to 70 per cent of all the consumptives suffer from inflammatory consumption and about 60 per cent of those we treat for that disease we treat successfully. I have about thirty-five patients in my department at the hospital and five or six of them are incurable. We did not take them with the expectation of curing them, but for humanity's sake. Beside the thirty-five above mentioned I have sixty or seventy outdoor patients who come to the hospital at certain hours for treatment. The indoor patients at Harper Hospital are out of the city people and are from all parts of the State. I couldn't venture to say how many hundred people are being treated with my cure by other physicians in Detroit and in numerous other cities. I've made no effort to monopolize the consumption cure business, but rather have encouraged other reputable physicians to take hold of it. I give the formula to some responsible drug house, and any reputable physician is at liberty to go out and get it. I feel no doubt that I shall eventually find the remedy for the now incurable primary tuberculosis. I am devoting all of my spare time now to my work on it."

JEFFERY TO REMAIN WITH THE GRANT.

Denver and Rio Grande's President Still a Locomotive Works Man.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—When E. T. Jeffery was appointed President and General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande road it was understood that he would resign the Presidency of the Grant locomotive works, and the announcement was made some time ago that he had handed in his resignation accordingly. Now comes a close personal friend of Mr. Jeffery with the statement that in spite of the resignation the big railway man continues to remain the nominal head of the engine factory, and is likely to hold that position for an indefinite period. The reason is said to be that there are two parties holding radically different views in the directorate of the Grant company. The man slated for the Presidency in place of Jeffery is not acceptable to one of the parties, which is consequently delaying the acceptance of the resignation.

AN OHIO FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Charles Bethead, His Wife, and Three Children Lose Their Lives in the Flames.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13.—Five persons, constituting an entire family, were burned to death in a frame building on North High street this morning. The names of the victims are: Charles Bethead, his wife, and three children. The fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning, and neither the firemen nor the police knew anything of the loss of life until their attention was called to the fact by a friend of the family. As soon as the discovery was made the police and firemen were notified. When the firemen reached the building and climbed into the room they were greeted with a horrible sight. The three children were taken out by the firemen and placed on a stretcher. The fourth body was that of the father and the fifth that of Mrs. Bethead. The unfortunate family was poor, and steps have been taken to give them a decent burial. The loss by fire amounted to $15,000, about half covered by insurance.

MARIE VAN ZANDT SINGS.

SHE MAKES HER AMERICAN DEBUT AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Her Appearance as Amina in "La Sonnambula" Wins Hearty Approval from an Enthusiastic Audience—Edouard de Reszke's Success—Gianini Grifoni's Effort—The Popularity of the Opera Apparently Waning—The Company Proves the Drawing Card.

From time immemorial "La Sonnambula" has served to introduce débutantes to the music-loving world. Patti, Albani, and a score of lyric artists have made their first appearances in the rôle of Amina. Last night at the Auditorium that time-honored part presented to Chicago and the American public a new star, an American girl, Mlle. Marie Van Zandt.

MARIE VAN ZANDT.

It was a magnificent audience which greeted the young aspirant for public favor, though not so large as that of the opening night. There was the usual array of bright flowers, pretty faces, and brilliant costumes, and the audience was enthusiastic—at first in encouragement, later in commendation.

Edouard de Reszke made his second appearance before a Chicago audience in the rôle of the Conte Rudolfo and was given a warm welcome. His acting is admirable, but it is his voice which cannot be better described than in the words of an admirer: "If I had a voice like Edouard de Reszke I would do nothing but sing and listen to myself." Sig. Gianini Grifoni, who made his American début last evening as Elvino, is a brother of the Sig. Gianini who won success in this city as a tenor of the Mapleson the great opera-festival in the Exposition Building in April, 1885.

GIANINI GRIFONI.

From a Critical Standpoint.

Bellini's "La Sonnambula" in the "palmy days" of Italian opera was considered almost a masterwork, winning for its composer recognition and fame as a mighty mind in music, but when heard today it is cheap, commonplace, uninteresting, and one wonders now such a work has lived so long as it has, and what opera-patrons of a generation ago found in it to admire. That it affords good opportunity for a soprano to reveal the high tones of her voice and display her agility in vocal gymnastics doubtless explains why singers have a fondness for the rôle of Amina, and that the public still enjoys vocal display and likes melody, even though that melody be cheap, is probably the reason why a performance of the sweet opera is still patronized. The attendance last evening, however, revealed the fact that "Sonnambula's" drawing powers are on the wane, and most decidedly so, and it is doubtful if it was not curiosity to hear an American girl of whom Europe had talked much, rather than the desire to listen to Bellini's music, that attracted even as large an audience as was present last evening at the Auditorium.

The American girl was Marie Van Zandt, and as Amina is a rôle in which she has won success abroad "Sonnambula" must need be revived for her début in her native country. Paris and St. Petersburg had been lavish in praise of her singing, and expectations of superior ability were not lacking last evening. It may be said that in general Miss Van Zandt fulfilled these expectations, and although she be not one of the greatest of the coloratures sopranos Chicago has heard, still she is a singer of high worth, one whose work contains many most excellent elements and reveals an artistic spirit of a nobler order than is often found in such singers. She does not render one breathless through wonder at phenomenal vocal displays, but she gives thorough enjoyment and such artistic satisfaction as is possible to be obtained from the class of music she sings. Her voice is of ample range to do justice to Bellini's music, its tones are clear, pure in intonation, and remarkably even throughout all registers. There is also more warmth in her voice than is usually found in a high soprano trained for use in florid music, coldness and hardness often accompanying such voices.

Features of Miss Van Zandt's Singing.

Great ease in tone production and seeming freedom from effort in the execution of florature and all vocal embellishments lend one of the chief charms to Miss Van Zandt's singing. She phrases and shades well, the one noticeable lack in her singing being that high degree of crispness in execution required for the entirely rendering of coloratura music. She possesses this ability in a measure, but not in the amount one might at times wish for. This lack was especially noticeable in her singing of the "Al non giunge," which failed to make the impression one had believed would be made after hearing her previous work. All of the music of the act had been admirably sung, but in the final great aria the singer seemed to tire, and what should be a vocal outpouring of perfect ecstasy was not only cold and unimpassioned, but in no way possessed such high vocal finish as did that which had preceded. Dramatically Miss Van Zandt made more of the part than is often done. To look pretty is the chief dramatic requirement of the character, and this the singer met and added to it a certain girlishness which was girlish without becoming silly, as is so often the case on the operatic stage.

Sig. Gianini-Grifoni made his first appearance before an American public, Elvino being his rôle. His voice is a light tenor, at times pleasing in quality, but frequent use of the falsetto detracts much from the worth of his vocal work. Vocally and dramatically he is commonplace, nothing in his singing or acting meriting especial praise, and little that is worthy of any particular condemnation.

Renewed His Triumph.

Edouard de Reszke renewed his triumph of Monday night. The small and thankless rôle of the Count he, by his magnificent voice, artistic singing, and splendid presence, quietly transformed into one of the chief personages of the opera. He proved that he was as thoroughly at home in the lyric music of Bellini as in the declamation of Wagner, his singing possessing the same high artistic finish in the former that had been revealed Monday in the latter. And such a voice! It is doubtful if in Chicago has ever been heard a bass of such richness, power, and warmth. Certainly its superior was never listened to, and as to its equal there is question. Ida Klein appeared as Lisa. Her voice is one of more than average beauty and she uses it well. Her singing of "Tutto è Gioja" was deserving of praise. "Teresa" was sung by Mlle. Cernusco, and Sigs. Rinaldini and Grossi appeared as Alessio and the Notary respectively. The chorus was entirely at home in the music of the opera, singing it therefore excellently, and the orchestra performed the difficult task of playing Bellini's trivial accompaniments with expression.

This afternoon "Lohengrin" will be repeated with a cast the same as that of Monday evening.

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FINDING GOLD UNDER KANSAS CITY.

The Big Boom Town Has Discovered an Underground Bonanza.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—There is a gold excitement here of no small proportions. The gold-bearing sand found in the borings made in the water-works construction has been assayed, and the assayer's certificate shows that it will give the heavy yield of $128 to the ton in gold and $3.66 in silver, the value of gold being placed at $20 an ounce and that of silver at 96 cents. It would seem to be improbable that the sample is other than representative, for the boring was not conducted for other than engineering purposes, and bottles were filled with the sand at various depths by persons quite ignorant that there was a grain of metal in the sand bottled by them. Chief Draughtsman Wentrock of the engineering department made the discovery of gold on the morning of Oct. 31, when he was examining the bottles containing samples of the various strata with a view to preparing the plans for the construction of the water works tunnel. After thoroughly testing the metals found by him in one of the bottles he announced that he had found gold in paying quantities. The announcement was received with much derisive skepticism. Nothing daunted, he sent samples to the assayer at the smelter in Argentine. The result showed the dirt to be worth $130 a ton. Then he sent a sample to Mining Engineer Meyer, Ouray, Colo. Mr. Meyer gave the sample to be assayed to Phil Decker, an assayer and metallurgist, resident in Ouray, without telling him whence it had come. This morning Mr. Wentrock received the assayer's certificate. It reads: "This certifies that the sample of ore marked 'Harlem,' and assayed as below for Mr. F. C. Meyer, gave the following results per ton—Silver, ounces, 3 and 8-10. Gold, ounces, 6 and 4-10. PHIL DECKER."

In his letter accompanying the certificate Mr. Meyer writes: "According to it (the assay) the ore runs $128 in gold, and, of course, ore which runs as high as that speaks for itself and does not need any comment."

A movement is already on foot to organize a company on each side of the river, as the dirt is found both in Clay and Jackson Counties in the same immense quantities.

RUTH COULDN'T FACE THE CLOVER CLUB.

So Grover Thanks Them for the Porridge Spoon by Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 13.—Ex-President Cleveland has written a letter acknowledging the receipt of the spoon presented to Baby Ruth at the last dinner of the Clover club in accordance with the custom of the organization of sending such a gift to each little one born to any of its members. Mr. Cleveland is an honorary member of the club, having been elected upon the occasion of his attendance at its dinner during the constitutional centennial celebration in 1887, when he made a very happy and witty speech. In his letter, which is addressed to Charles R. Deacon, Secretary of the club, Mr. Cleveland says:

I do not believe that the ordinary and expected joys of new paternity so exclusively pertain to the incident itself and fill so completely the cup of a father's happiness as to leave no room for the gratification necessarily growing out of the situation. At any rate while I intend to be entirely loyal to the concededly wonderful child which has come to my home I will not be denied the intense satisfaction of acknowledging that the pleasure attending her advent has been greatly enhanced by the delicate remembrance by the members of the Clover club of the mother and child. Please express to my good friends of the club the thanks of the delighted parents, who ask them to accept a lien upon the future gratitude of their child. Yours very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

HER FORTUNE FOR HER HUSBAND'S LIFE.

"Sam'l of Posen's" Wife Raises $125,000 for the Defense of the Actor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—An agreement to sell was recorded yesterday from Marie A. Strelinger, better known as the wife of M. B. Curtis, the actor, to Herbert A. Chesebore of Los Angeles, by which she disposes of the Peralta Park Hotel property at North Berkeley for $125,000. The building is now occupied by Prof. Homer O. Sprague for a girls' seminary. This money will be used by Mrs. Strelinger to save her husband from the gallows.

Brilliant Military Ball at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The grand military ball given here tonight by Capt. James C. Bryant and his company, the Brown Light Infantry, was one of the most elegant affairs of the kind ever known in the history of the city. There were present besides Gov. John Young Brown, his wife, and three daughters, a number of the most prominent society and military people in the State. The belle of the ball was Miss Ruth Stanton, daughter of Kentucky's gifted poet, Henry M. Stanton. She was attired in pure white silk, and among the hundred fair was the one altogether lovely.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

The Newport News and Mississippi Valley railroad will in a few days become a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio system.

The British ship Sarah, of Yarmouth, N. S., is ashore at Carmanah, B. C., and is a total loss. Two of the crew were drowned.

The British ships Plymothian and Victory collided yesterday near Norfolk, Va., and both vessels were seriously damaged.

William Somerset (colored) was hanged at Marion, S. C., yesterday for the murder of Ed M. Fore. He protested his innocence to the last.

The Missouri River Improvement Executive committee yesterday issued a call for a Missouri River Improvement convention, to be held in Kansas City Dec. 15 and 16.

Two negroes were lynched Monday night near Barnham, Tex. The negroes had participated in a negro dance row, and it is supposed they were hanged by enemies made there.

A west-bound freight-train on the Ohio Southern road was derailed near Whitman's Station yesterday morning and nineteen cars were wrecked. Ed Mahoy, fireman, was dangerously hurt.

At Fayette, Miss., yesterday, Alexander Crambers, alias Tom Sutton, colored, was hanged for the murder of Robert Henry the 18th of last July at McBride's store, in the northeastern part of the county.

LAST EDITION.

ARE WE AFTER HAWAII?

A Report That the Charleston Has Been Ordered to Honolulu.

ON AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

Ostensibly the Vessel Is to Protect the Interests of Americans.

A BOLD STEP MAY BE TAKEN.

General Disquietude Prevails in China Under a Treacherous Calm.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN AGENTS INTRIGUING

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.—The special correspondent of the International Telegram company who was sent to China with instructions to investigate the matters which have been causing so much uneasiness in diplomatic circles throughout Europe and the United States is now in this city, and from a high authority has been placed in possession of most important facts.

The United States cruiser Charleston has left these waters for Honolulu, capital of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and it is asserted here in quarters likely to know the truth or falsity of a report of this nature that the commander of the Charleston, George C. Remy, has received instructions from the United States Government to seize the Hawaiian Islands should certain events take place.

The International Telegram company's correspondent has made careful inquiry in regard to this matter, and while not able to state that it is a fact that the Charleston has started on the important mission mentioned, he is able to say that beyond any doubt it is fully believed in official circles here that the United States cruiser has been ordered, should certain events occur, to seize the Hawaiian Islands.

In addition the International Telegram company's correspondent has reason to believe that these facts have been cabled to the British Foreign Office, and there has been in consequence an exchange of dispatches between the British Admiralty and the Admiral in command of the British fleet in Chinese waters.

To Take a Firm Diplomatic Step.

Ostensibly the mission of the Charleston is simply to protect American interests there and to afford refuge for American citizens on those islands should the political upheaval expected there take the form which some people anticipate it may take. The American colony here and others also seem to be in hearty sympathy with the United States in this matter. It is recognized by all, except, perhaps, the representatives of two powers, that the Hawaiian Islands are naturally under the wing if not under the protection of the United States, and that the United States is the country to police if not to annex the somewhat disturbed country under "certain circumstances."

As the International Telegram company's correspondent understands it the Charleston's mission is not a bold and uncalled-for swooping down upon and seizure of the Hawaiian Kingdom; it is simply the taking of a firm diplomatic step in what are considered by the United States Government to be the interests of that nation.

China Seething with Uneasiness.

So far as the Chinese disturbances are concerned, so far as the International Telegram company's correspondent can judge, matters seem to be calming down considerably, owing in a great measure to the concentration in the Chinese waters of so many foreign warships and to the plain talk indulged in by the representatives of the powers. China, it seems, will do little or nothing to protect or to do common justice to foreigners so long as the diplomats alone take a hand in the game, but when the foreign Ministers are backed up by powerful warships, and plenty of them, their voices seem to have a persuasiveness which was altogether lacking when the warships were absent or few in number hereabouts. The Tchang indemnity, however, has not yet been paid and the hatred expressed for the missionaries does not abate in its bitterness. The Province of Hunan (or Tunhan), the most southwesterly of the Chinese provinces, is seething with uneasiness in a manner most ominous, and strongly indicative of the intrigues of Russian agents. English agents also are said to be at work there, though the average British official would turn pale with horror and disgust were it ever suggested to him that such a thing was possible. The International Telegram company's correspondent, however, is in a position to state that, though the Province of Hunan may be at present the stamping ground of a number of Russian agents whose duty it may be to foster disturbance by all the means in their power, the presence of the British agents there is well known by the Chinese Government, and that no kind of a denial will convince the Chinese Government that this is not the case.

The malcontents are aware that the Peking Government has no real disposition to satisfy Europe and further troubles are inevitable. Li Hung's policy is to embroil the powers one with another. I am able to confirm the report of the existence of an agreement by which the Japanese fleet will assist the Chinese in case of need. Japanese vessels are already coming to Chinese waters.

Russia has been blamed for all the intriguing which has been going on in Asia for the last hundred years, yet nobody seems to think of even suspecting England of doing the same thing. It may be distinctly said, however, that England is quite as black if not a blacker sinner than Russia in this respect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Orders were sent from the Navy Department today to the United States Steamer Petrel at San Lucia, West Indies, to proceed direct to China via the Suez Canal.

[There are thirteen islands in the Hawaiian group, half a dozen only being of any considerable size. The aggregate area is estimated at 6,500 square miles. They are located in the North Pacific Ocean, between latitude 18° 55' and 22° 30' north and longitude 154° 50' and 160° 40' west. The coasts are composed almost wholly of lava or volcanic cinders, with many deep caverns. Of the many volcanoes Kilauea is the most remarkable with its many conical craters continually throwing out stones, ashes, lava, smoke, and flame. Earthquakes are frequent but not disastrous.

FORAKER IN THE FIGHT.

THE OHIO EX-GOVERNOR NOT IN A WITHDRAWING HUMOR.

He Is Out After Sherman, Not Brice, and Will Remain in the Contest Until the Senatorial Caucus—He Is Confident of His Prospects—Republicans Will Have the New York Legislature—Minnesotas Democrats and Alliance Men Combine—Political Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Foraker of Ohio arrived this afternoon and went immediately to Secretary Foster's office in the Treasury Department. Gov. Foraker began at once an argument to prove that the site of the new public building at Pueblo, Colo., should be situated in the south instead of the north end of the town. After concluding his argument he returned to the Ebbitt House, where he received a regular stream of callers in his rooms.

"My visit to Washington," said Gov. Foraker, "has nothing to do with the Senatorial contest or with politics in any form whatever. According to Senator Sherman I am not supposed to know anything of what the people in Ohio are going to do regarding the Senatorship, but I think I will be in a position to find out between now and next January. One thing is certain, and that is that I am not running for Senator outside of Ohio. I really have not been able to give much attention to political matters since the election, for I have had to turn my attention to my legal business, which was two months in arrears."

"How many votes will the successful candidate have to secure in the caucus to receive the nomination?"

"There are ninety-three Republicans out of one hundred and thirty-eight in both Houses, and so forty-seven votes will be a majority of the caucus."

"And how many of those will you have?" was asked.

Gov. Foraker laughed as he answered that he really did not know.

"The statement has been made that Mr. Sherman will have one-third of the Republican members, that you will have one-third, and that the other third is unpledged."

"Well, I rather think that is about right."

"Is there any likihood of your withdrawing from the fight?"

"No," said the Governor, after a moment's thought. "I do not think there is."

"It is said that pressure has been brought to bear upon you to step aside."

"No one," replied the Governor, "has ever asked me not to be a candidate for Senator. At the same time I had not given the matter any thought until an effort was recently made to induce me to enter into the contest."

"Will the proposition to oust Mr. Brice be pressed?"

"I cannot tell. Personally I have nothing to do with Mr. Brice's seat, am not running for Mr. Brice's seat in the Senate, a position that is certainly not yet vacant. I am a candidate for the first vacancy that occurs and that is the successorship to Mr. John Sherman. If Mr. Brice is not entitled to a seat in the United States Senate it will be for Mr. Sherman to take the initiative and move his expulsion. Until Mr. Sherman does that, and it is proved that Mr. Brice does not rightfully represent the State of Ohio in the United States Senate, there is no vacancy, and it is something with which I have nothing whatever to do. I do not propose to enter the Senate by breaking in."

"But will not the initiative for Mr. Brice's unseating have to come from the Ohio Legislature?"

"I understand not. As I regard it the Ohio Legislature can do nothing until the Senate has rejected Mr. Brice. That is what I mean when I say that Mr. Sherman will have to first move in the matter by bringing it to the attention of the Senate."

"Will you take occasion to see Mr. Blaine while you are here?" was asked.

"I have not seen Mr. Blaine for a year, and if I have the time I will certainly try to see him before I go, but the interview will be nothing more than paying him my respects. I shall also call on the President."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN

The Prospects Good for a Fair Count, with Republicans Watchful.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Some of the direst political work attempted in years has been under way since election in close Assembly and Senatorial districts. Gov. Hill has been dictator, and it is only through the vigilance of the Republicans that the returns have not been altered so as to favor the Democratic candidates. In all but a few counties the Canvassing Boards have completed their work. Today the Sullivan County board declared Henry Kenrich, a Republican, elected to the Assembly by a plurality of one vote. This makes the Assembly a tie.

The face of the returns election night showed that Republicans were elected in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Senatorial Districts. All are Republican districts. In the Fifteenth the Democrats have been juggling with the returns, but cannot change them about enough to defeat the Republican candidate, Mr. Deane.

In the Sixteenth Washington County gave Derby, Republican, 6,000 plurality and Rensselaer County, the home of Boss Murphy, Collins, Democrat, something over 5,000 plurality.

The Washington County board completed the work Tuesday, but as the returns from three districts in Rensselaer County are missing the vote cannot be canvassed. Warrants have been issued for the inspectors of election in the missing districts. The absence of these returns would change the result in favor of Collins.

In the Eighteenth District Donaldson, Republican, has a clear plurality of 300, but a desperate attempt has been made to count in Hoyt, Democrat.

With these three districts classed as Republican, where they belong, the Senate will stand seventeen Republicans, one Independent-Republican, and fourteen Democrats. This gives the Republicans the majority on joint ballot. The State Board of Canvassers, all Democrats, has to pass upon the vote of all the officers greater than a county. The three districts mentioned are of this nature, and some think that the State board will attempt to go behind the returns. Then, too, Senator-elect Sherwood, Republican, in the Twenty-seventh District, who holds the non-salaried office of Park Commissioner in Hornellsville, which the Democrats allege bars him under the Constitution, will have to be passed upon by the State board. The assertion is openly made about the Capitol that the certificate will be withheld from him. But if the certificates are given to Deane and Donaldson he will be seated immediately.

REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS RECOGNIZED

Connecticut's Superior Court Judges Decides Them in Office.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Republican political circles are elated over the decision of Superior Court Judge Robinson in the case of Gov. Bulkeley's executive secretary, Mr. Brainard, against State Controller Staub. This is a mandamus proceeding brought to compel Staub to pay Brainard's salary, Staub having refused on the ground that Bulkeley is not the legal Governor and therefore could not legally appoint Brainard. The court finds that Bulkeley must be recognized as de facto Governor and as such his acts are valid. Staub must therefore pay Brainard. Staub's counsel has appealed to the Supreme Court. This was a test case, Staub having refused to pay the salaries of any of the holdover Republican State officials on the ground that they are not legally in office. He has paid none of them since last March, and by virtue of the appeal he can keep them out of the money for months to come. Controller Staub recently refused to pay the amount of the usual State appropriation for the State Fair, and the society was unable to pay the premiums. Staub's reason was that a special appropriation from the Legislature was required, and this had not been made owing to the legislative deadlock. Gov. Bulkeley today notified the society that he would advance the money.

DEEP-LAID SCHEME IN MINNESOTA.

Democrats and Alliance People Combine to Capture the State.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—It is learned that the conferences that have been going on here the past twenty-four hours between the Democratic Mayors of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Stillwater and the Alliance leaders of the First, Second, and Fifth Minnesota Congressional Districts had for their object the laying of the groundwork for Democratic-Alliance fusion on the Presidential Electors and the State ticket next year. Both parties have looked the field over and come to the conclusion that neither can win singlehanded, but they assert that united they can gobble the Electors, all the State offices, the Legislature, and the United States Senator to succeed Senator Davis. The plan outlined is to name five Democratic and four Alliance Electors, give the Alliance the Governor and Secretary of State and the Democrats the Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, and Treasurer. On the Legislature it is understood that no Alliance candidates are to run in the Cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Stillwater, and Winona, and that no Democrats are to run in the heavy Alliance districts of the country. The Senate holds over and stands Democratic-Alliance 29, Republican 25. The first formal action on the matter will be taken by the Alliance party at its annual meeting in January. It is stated that the Alliance would not listen to the proposition for fusion until promised that Sidney M. Owen, their leader in the election of 1890, should be the union candidate for Governor.

GOV. BOIES ON THE TARIFF.

The Iowa Statesman Instructs Kansans on Its Operation.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Bandana club of Leavenworth, Kas., held its annual banquet tonight. Gov. Boies was invited to be present and make an address. He declined because of the press of official duties, but sent a letter which still further illustrates the radical ground he is taking on the tariff question. In the letter Gov. Boies says that Kansas and Iowa are similar because possessed of those natural advantages. Through an honest but mistaken belief that the condition of their people could be benefited thereby, each of these great commonwealths has been led into the adoption of sumptuary laws at variance with the enlightened sentiment of a vast majority of the civilized world. These laws in and of themselves are mistaken. On the tariff he says: "Laws are made for the avowed purpose of protecting certain industries that supply these men with the great bulk of their necessaries of life, which simply means that they shall not go into the open markets of the world for these necessaries, but shall buy them of home producers at prices which they fix. It is the mission of the Democratic party to unravel the mysteries of this false system, to make plain to the common people its palpable injustice to them. When this is accomplished a protective tariff, beyond that necessary for revenue alone, will become a thing of the past, to be remembered as a relic of the ages when human slavery was not a crime and human rights were poorly understood."

Croker Contradicts Senator Vest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A telegram from Indianapolis Friday stated that United States Senator Vest in an interview there quoted Richard Croker as having recently said to him that Grover Cleveland had established amicable relations with Tammany and would receive the solid support of the New York State Democracy in the next national convention. Mr. Croker was seen at Tammany Hall and questioned concerning the interview with Senator Vest. After reading the telegram Mr. Croker said:

"It is false. I do not remember whether among the many public men who were in New York not long ago I saw Senator Vest or not; but if I did I said nothing to him about Cleveland and his relations with Tammany or his chances of nomination in the Democratic convention."

Spreading the National Grange.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the National Grange today Treasurer F. M. McDowell's annual report showed receipts, $24,418.60. Expenditures, $15,276.88. Balance, $9,141.72. Secretary Trimble's report showed dispensations issued for 243 new granges, three each in Connecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island, California, Colorado, Illinois, and Ohio; eighteen each in Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Tennessee, and Vermont; one each in Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Oregon; five each in Nebraska and Texas; two in New Hampshire; Pennsylvania, 73; Washington, 6; and Wisconsin, 4. Two hundred and forty-three original charters were issued, sixty duplicate charters, thirteen National Grange certificates, and 1,520 State Grange certificates.

Tennessee Alliance Men in Session.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—An immense number of people assembled here today, the occasion being the Farmers' Alliance meeting. The speakers advertised were present—H. P. Stelle and others. They assembled in the Circuit Court room. Chairman Cohlmeyer convened the meeing. Thomas Branham led in prayer. Then the Hon. Judge Vernor read the address of welcome. J. P. Stelle was then introduced by Chairman Cohlmeyer and delivered a very able address. The Hon. H. E. Taubeneck will be here tomorrow. J. M. Dill and Peter Miller are also expected tomorrow, who will deliver addresses which will no doubt enthuse and animate the occasion with new vigor.

Must Issue a Commission to Davidson.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 13.—The Supreme Court handed down its decision this evening in the mandamus case of Gov. Fleming vs. Secretary of State Crawford. The court decided that a peremptory writ of mandamus must issue compelling the Secretary of State to sign and seal the commission of R. H. Davidson as United States Senator, but it gives Crawford until Monday to decide whether he will sign or take the consequences. The opinion does not touch upon the legality or illegality of Call's election by the Legislature, declaring that the United States Senate is the sole judge of that matter.

Matthews Making Up His Mind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—First Controller Asa Matthews is taking his bearings at home in Pike County. He will be in Illinois a fortnight, will talk with the politicians in Springfield and Chicago, will feel the pulse of the people generally, and will then determine whether it is worth his while to enter the Gubernatorial fight. If the outlook is promising enough he will notify his friends that he wants their support. Then he will come back to Washington and arrange to let go his $6,000 Federal position some time in the spring.

Acquitted of Political Conspiracy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—In the conspiracy case of the United States vs. Humphreys and Jackson, charged with intimidation, etc., at a political meeting held at Timmonsville in October last, the jury acquitted the defendants. Judge Simonton instructed that if the jury believed that the meeting in qustion was held solely to promote the election of Haskell for Governor and to promote the election of Deas for Congress they could not convict the defendants. The case occupied three days in trial, and is the first political trial held in this State since 1878.

San Francisco's Bid for the Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—The local Finance committee having in charge the collection of funds to secure the holding of the National Democratic and Republican conventions here has received a total of $50,000, which was the sum considered necessary as a basis for efforts to be made in the East to secure the location of the conventions here.

Political Notes.

The Boston *Globe* ably espouses the cause of Gov. Russell as a Democratic candidate for President in a double-leaded editorial.

The Kentucky Farmers' Alliance, in session at Elizabethtown, reelected T.T. Gardner President. It is understood that he is opposed to politics in the organization.

SMOKERS MUST BUY TOBACCO STRAIGHT.

Uncle Sam Forbids the Insertion of Prizes in Packages Hereafter.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The big tobacco houses here which put up gifts in their packages must cease this form of advertising, in compliance with an edict issued by the Revenue Commissioner. The practice of inclosing articles in tobacco occasioned the revenue officers no small amount of trouble. The regulations prescribe minutely the weight and size of tobacco packages, but the addition of any foreign article throws an element of uncertainty on the question of the amount of tobacco therein contained, and often necessitates an examination to see whether it has been sufficiently stamped. Henceforth Uncle Sam will have his tobacco put up straight, without any admixture of pipes, jewelry, etc.

Half a Century of Wedded Life.

METROPOLIS, ILL., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Col. R. A. Petar and wife celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary here last evening. The old couple are in good health.

THEY INDORSE THE RAID.

MAYOR AND CHIEF APPROVE INSPECTOR LEWIS' ACTION.

Mr. Washburne Thinks the Police Were Warranted in Suppressing the Anarchist Meeting—He Says the "Reds" Are Trying to Injure Chicago's Reputation—Mr. McClaughry Agrees with These Views—The Case in the Police Court—Greif Wants an Injunction.

Mayor Washburne expressed his hearty approval yesterday of the arrest of the Anarchists at Greif's Hall Thursday evening, and indorsed the action of Inspector Lewis. "I have no report of the affair before me," he said, "except the general knowledge of the events that took place, and I think that the police were warranted from the information in their possession to break up the meeting and make the arrests. When they went into the hall what was found was ample indication of the intent and purpose of the meeting. I do not object to labor people having meetings. But I firmly believe that this meeting was for no such purpose. The police would not be warranted in interfering with any meeting conducted in the proper spirit, but the information the police had was that this meeting at Greif's Hall was not in the interest of good government, and subsequent events show that their suspicions were well founded.

"These Anarchists could make no great demonstration, but the effect of this agitation if allowed to continue, and I believe that is its object, would be to give Chicago a bad reputation and keep millions of capital away and work irreparable harm to the World's Fair by frightening foreigners into believing Chicago an unsafe place in which, World's Fair year, either to exhibit goods or to see them."

"What will your policy be?"

"To suppress with a firm hand all meetings held to advocate anarchistic principles."

"Will you revoke Greif's licenses for his saloon and hall if the police recommend it?"

"I will revoke any license that the police so recommend."

Supt. McClaughry's Views.

Supt. McClaughry said he did not care to commit himself in reference to what he would do regarding recommending a revocation of Greif's license. "I have no objections to these people holding meetings. What I object to is their utterances. No man has a right to agitate measures contrary to good government as the peace of society. Inspector Lewis was entirely justified. The meeting was being conducted under a red flag, the men were armed, and the speeches were made with the view of inciting an uprising. It is not the intention of the law that we shall wait for the throwing of the bomb. A man who is caught in the act of committing a burglary is as guilty as if he had committed it. The red flag is the symbol of revolution and defiance of law the world over. There is no doubt that those who were participating in the meeting were in accord with the spirit indicated by such an emblem. The Anarchists want revenge on Chicago for the execution of their brethren, and they intend to do it if possible by giving it the reputation of an unsafe place for investments or for visitors to or exhibits in the World's Fair. We are justified in this conclusion by the remarks of the speakers at the meeting. They all cry for revenge on Chicago."

"Most of the people who were at that meeting at No. 54 West Lake street," said a man yesterday who has come closely in contact with the anarchistic element of Chicago, "were the most worthless kind of men. Such leaders as Mosaler and Buckman, who have been living here and agitating ever since the haymarket riot, are the rankest kind of cowards. Buckman caused trouble in the brewers' strike. He has not done an honest day's work since he has been in the city. A few men have joined this element to get their trade, but they are few. Mr. Schultz, the editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, was sent here by Most to make the paper a rabid Anarchist sheet. Richard Braunschweig, who organized the furniture workers' strike, is a director of the paper. He was sent here by Most."

Anarchists Up in Court.

The cases against seventeen of the Anarchists who were arrested were brought up in Justice Woodman's court at the Desplaines Street Police Station yesterday. These were charged with disorderly conduct and with resisting the officers. The five who had an additional charge against them were not arraigned yesterday but will be this morning. Several officers gave testimony as to incendiary remarks made by prisoners and the finding of red flags. After a recess Lawyer Cox began the examination of the seventeen defendants and completed that of four of them. Each will be examined singly, and the case gives evidence of being a long one. The defense attempted to prove by its witnesses that the meeting raided by the officers was a peaceable one and had no connection with any anarchistic movement whatever, being merely a regular business meeting of the Socialistic Publishing society.

Late in the afternoon a bill was filed in the Circuit Court by Greif to restrain Mayor Washburne, Superintendent of Police McClaughry, Lieut. Lewis, and Capt. Mahoney from entering upon the premises owned by complainant or from interfering with any meetings or assembly held in the hall.

The bill alleges that Greif has never been guilty of any violation of the ordinance. The night of Nov. 12, however, without notice a body of policemen numbering from 150 to 200 violently invaded the premises under the direction of the Mayor and Chief of Police. It is then, the bill says, that the defendants trespassed upon the premises without warrant or sanction and prevented Greif from transacting business and the societies from holding their meetings. There was no just cause for the entry of the police, and there was no authority of law to allow them to use clubs and revolvers. On a claim that the polic threaten to continue the disturbance the court is asked to grant an injunction. The case will probably come up before Judge Tuley this morning.

Grief's Agreement with Mr. Chetlain.

Attorney Moses Salomon, who applied for the injunction, called on the Chief with his client, Greif, and with Assistant Corporation Counsel Chetlain, to inform him of the agreement that had been entered into by himself and Mr. Chetlain that the police should interfere with no peaceful meetings there until the courts should hear the applications. Mr. Salomon objected to the word "peaceful," claiming there were no other kind of meetings, but Mr. Chetlain would not agree to the stipulation without it. As the stipulation did not restrict the right of the police to decide what is and what is not a peaceful meeting the Chief agreed to it.

An editorial in yesterday's *Times* was double leaded entitled "Fostering Anarchy," and stated that the police were evidently trying to build up an anarchistic party out of a few crazy Anarchists; that the law guarantees to American citizens the right of free speech; that Chief McClaughry should remember that this is Chicago and that it is not confined by the walls of a State's prison, and that Mayor Washburne should advise his police to exercise discretion; that the people wish order maintained, but are not willing to see violated their very charter rights to enable ambitious blue coats to show their prowess; that Chief McClaughry is quoted as saying that New York sent Weissman, the agitator at the meetings, here to hurt the reputation of Chicago, and that if so New York had found in the Chief of Police "a willing tool to help the Anarchists."

Carter H. Harrison was not disposed to back the editorial with an interview. When asked if he wrote the editorial he replied: "No. I do not write anything for the paper." He did not say he indorsed it, neither did he say he did not. "I'm opposed to breaking up orderly meetings," he replied when asked what he thought of the action of the police, but when asked what course he thought the police should take when the spirit of the meeting was contrary to good government he made no reply.

The Building Trades' Council met last evening at No. 167 Washington street and appointed a committee to investigate the disturbance and arrests at Greif's Hall Thursday evening when the meeting of a subordinate union of German fresco painters was broken up. If facts are found as represented by delegates from the meeting at Greif's Hall the Building Trades' Council will probably bring suit against the city for damages. The individual members of the German fresco painters will also bring suit for false imprisonment. Fresco painters held an adjourned meeting last evening at Greif's Hall and decided to call a meeting Sunday morning of all the painters' unions in the city to take action on the interference of the police.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL MAY RESUME.

The San Diego Bank Not in a Bad Condition.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The meeting of business men at the Chamber of Commerce indorsing the movement of the suspended California National Bank voices the sentiment of the depositors. The Bank Examiner has not yet taken charge, but will do so in a day or so.

President J. W. Collins says the suspension is only temporary. He is connected with several of the largest banks on the coast and credited an able financier. D. D. Drake, First Vice-President, is in Europe, but S. G. Havermile, the Second Vice-President and a large realty-holder, says all depositors will be paid in full.

The directors are all men of large wealth, and at least two of them counseled asking assistance from friends rather than suspension. This could easily have been secured. The bank's last statement showed assets of $2,000,000, with liabilities of $9,000,000. There is no sign of a panic. The early resumption of the bank is predicted.

FRESNO, CAL., Nov. 13.—The fact has become public that W. F. Baird, until recently Vice-President and Manager of the Bank of Madera, is short in his accounts to the amount of nearly $100,000. Baird organized the Bank of Madera and what is known as the John Brown Colony. Some residents of Madera became stockholders and directors. The capital stock of the bank was $100,000, with a paid-up capital of $25,000. Baird began using the money for enlarging his private schemes that colonists sent for improving their lands. As losses grew Baird began issuing forged notes and overissuing stock, to which he forged the signature of Mr. Roberts, a wealthy resident of Madera and President of the bank. The Pacific Bank of San Francisco assumed control of the Madera bank in order to fully secure themselves against an overdraft by the Madera bank of about $30,000. Baird was deposed and the Pacific Bank has remained in charge since. He has made slight restitution and large promises, but as yet no arrests have followed.

From persons here intimately acquainted with Baird during his residence in Streator, Ill., his reputation is reported above suspicion. His connection with the J. E. Wilson Bank as clerk was previous to that bank's failure.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Cape Ann Granite Company, of which Col. Jonas H. French is President, has been attached on a suit for breach of contract. The amount involved is only $2,000. Mr. Asa P. Potter, also of Maverick Bank fame, has leased a $900 house in Brookline. He will withdraw his children from the private and send them to the public schools. He himself expects to engage in the brokerage business, for which his long experience with all kinds of commercial paper has admirably fitted him. A week from tomorrow all of Mr. Potter's stable outfit, horses, carriages, and harness, and even his setter dog, will be sold at auction by Isbergh & Co. At the Maverick Bank Receiver Beal, Bank Examiner Ewer, and Examiner Lynch are busy transferring the assets of the bank to the receiver. Cashier Work and a number of assistants are making up the accounts of depositors, so that the money received since the bank closed can be paid out.

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 13.—S. N. Straube, a breeder of thoroughbred horses, has failed. Liabilities may reach $150,000, with assets of possibly $100,000.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 13.—A notice posted at the Cheyenne National Bank is to the effect that business is temporarily suspended on account of the absence of funds to meet the demands of the depositors. This is caused by the failure of the Bank of California at San Diego, J. W. Collins having been at the head of both houses. Several large sums were drawn from the local institution the first thing this morning and a run precipitated. No figures on the condition can be had.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—Goddard & Moses, jewelers, made an assignment today.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Wellington Manufacturing company obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court here today against the Aluminum Product company for $18,000. The judgment was on an assigned claim in favor of Henry Wellington.

DALLAS, TEX., Nov. 13.—F. L. Irvine, real estate and investment broker, filed a deed of trust today, naming T. L. Oliver as trustee, for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities, $28,000; assets $50,000, in Dallas real estate.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 13.—The Missouri Refrigerator-Manufacturing company assigned today to the Union Trust company. Assets, $18,000; liabilities, $35,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 13.—Mr. J. L. Bristow of Covington, a gentleman not at present engaged in business, made an assignment today to the Covington Trust company for the benefit of creditors. Assets, $30,000; liabilities, $18,000. This assignment was soon afterward followed by that of the firm of J. E. & B. F. Bristow, hardware dealers and brothers of the above. This assignment was also for the benefit of creditors. Assets, $40,000; liabilities, $50,000.

LINCOLN, NEB., Nov. 13.—Kloman & Arnold, bankers at Broken Bow, closed their doors this morning and telegraphed the Auditor of State for an examiner. Tender of deposits were refused yesterday. It is thought depositors will be paid in full.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 13.—Robert C. Atkinson, lumber dealer at Maplewood, under the style of R. C. Atkinson & Co., has gone into insolvency. He owes $46,375. Creditors are offered five cents on the dollar.

BEATRICE OATMEAL WORKS BURNED.

An Important Nebraska Institution Destroyed by Fire.

BEATRICE, NEB., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The works of the Beatrice Oatmeal company were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire originated on the second floor. Nothing was saved but a few barrels of the manufactured product. The fire is believed to have originated from a steam-pipe. The loss on building, machinery, and stock is $20,000, with $6,000 insurance on building and machinery and $1,000 on stock, divided about equally between the Phœnix of Hartford, Ætna, Commercial Union, and the Liberty of New York, German, Peoria, and the New Hampshire. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 13.—Fire today destroyed George W. Feas' drug store, Koute' carriage manufactory, J. R. Laird's confectionery, store-room and stable of the Citizens' Traction company, J. J. Slattery's pool-room, the Wildwood dairy, and a boarding-house. Total loss $75,000, insurance $50,000.

DULUTH, MINN., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Another big coal dock fire started here last night in dock No. 2 of the Northwestern Fuel company. All day it has been blazing high in the air, and is now confined in a space of 200 to 300 feet. Tugs and engines are pouring water on the fire. The Pioneer Fuel company's fire after burning a week has been extinguished. The fire in the Lehigh company's dock at West Superior is out. The loss from these fires will be $200,000, fully insured.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 13.—Fire today in the lumber-yard of Bills & Koch destroyed about $15,000 worth of lumber. Fully insured.

LOST THEIR FIRST MATE IN THE GALE.

D. F. Prime of the Schooner S. H. Foster Went Overboard—Grief of His Child.

Capt. Octovi Lockway of the schooner S. H. Foster, which arrived here yesterday from Buffalo, reported the loss of D. F. Prime, his first mate, in the gale on Lake Erie last Saturday. The Captain had gone below, leaving Prime in charge of the boat. Toward morning the wheelsman told the Captain that the mate was missing. No trace of him could be found, and it was evident that he had fallen overboard. Prime's constant companion since the death of his wife six years ago had been his only child, Mat, 12 years old.

"After we were sure the mate was gone," Capt. Lockway said, "we talked it over how we should break the news to Mat. As soon as the boy came on deck he began to look for his father from one end of the boat to the other. Then he came to me. 'Captain, where is my father?' he asked piteously. 'I know from the way you act something has happened to him.' When I told him the little fellow seemed crazed with grief. Today I sent the boy home to Erie to be taken care of by friends. He has no relatives living that I know of. The dead man had his life insured for $7,000.

Allen G. Thurman's Birthday.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13.—Allen G. Thurman today celebrated his 78th birthday. On account of the recent death of Mrs. Thurman the banquet of the Thurman club was omitted. Mr. Thurman is in good health, and the stories of his illness are without foundation.

South Ottawa Teachers Meet.

HOLLAND, MICH., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The South Ottawa Teachers' Association commenced a two-days' session here today. A program of music, orations, and a calisthenic drill by twenty high school girls was given at the opera-house tonight.

DR. ROGERS' RECEPTION.

HUNDREDS GREET NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S PRESIDENT.

Fifteen Hundred Students Extend Congratulations at the Prosperous Condition of the Institution—Pleasant Words Called Forth by the Present Happy Condition of Affairs—Members of the Faculty Unite with the Collegians in Making the Event an Entire Success.

Fifteen hundred students voicing praises to their President and university. This was the salient point in the reception last evening at the Grand Pacific given to Henry Wade Rogers, President of Northwestern University, by the students, professors, and trustees of the institution. Yesterday closed the first year of Dr. Rogers' administration, and the assembly gathered to bestow the praises of that year of university progress on him.

HENRY WADE ROGERS.

What lent additional pleasure to the event was that the reception was also a celebration of an era of hitherto unknown progress in the university. Since the advent of President Rogers the departments of Northwestern University have been so arranged as to bear the name of the institution and be practically under one government.

Northwestern University has thus been enabled to take its proper place among American colleges.

There was no set program for the reception. There were music, dancing, dining, and congratulatory addresses, but all were intermingled throughout the hours from early candle light to last suburban train-time.

The gathering fairly filled the corridors, ordinaries, and promenades on the reception floor of the Grand Pacific. Students from the College of Liberal Arts, the Garrett Biblical Institute, the Conservatory of Music, School of Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry, all schools from the one university and all students giving praise to one name.

The Fraternities All There.

Phi Kappa Psi, Beta Theta Pi, Sigma Chi, Delta Upsilon, and divers other fraternities from alpha to omega of the non-barbaric frescoed the corridors and flaunted the varsity colors under every stairway. It was a night when "hand" and "frat" men forget their differences, and the smiles of the "fem. sem." were more plentiful than any previous night in the Northwestern University tradition. The "fem. sem." were all present. Bright-eyed girls Misses demure and dainty in gowns of all tints and colors, plentiful as blossoms at the flower show. They were everywhere but where the freshmen were. Sorority members look down on the "barbs," so the sophomores danced and the freshmen promenaded. Professors, grim-visaged as time-locks, beamed with smiles, wreathed faces on the joyous, and chatted pleasantly with their colaborers in the mingled din of plates and mandolins. There was time set for refreshments to be served, but the tables were always well filled. The ordinary was fitted up with tables set in the form of the Greek banqueting tables. Ices, cakes, and sandwiches, glaces and russes, substantials and settings were cleared from the table once on an average of thirteen minutes, but as often were replenished. It was a great contest between the "fem. sem." and the ice-cream caterer, but for once the caterer came out victorious.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers tried to be everywhere, but found five horses not enough. At 10 o'clock his much-shaken right hand was concealed in his coat. At 10:30 he had reduced the parabola of his bow by 32°, and a half hour before the assembly broke up he was only smiling at every third introduction. Scores of prominent Chicagoans were scattered among the many hundreds of students, but they merely looked on in approbation.

Unable to Attend.

Dr. Roberts of Lake Forest University and President Harper of Chicago University were expected to be present and make addresses, but unfortunately both were compelled to send letters of regret. On the Introduction committee were Misses Ethel Baker, Maude Smith, Singleton, Coughran, Myra Tubbs, Alice Freeman, Frances Staver, Nelson, Owen, and Messrs. Bellows, Cotter, Dempsey, Young, Ricketts, and Arnold.

On the introduction committee all of the collegiate years were represented from the College of Liberal Arts. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were assisted by the Reception committee as follows: Miss Ethel Baker and Miss Maud Smith of the College of Liberal Arts, E. L. Stevens of the Medical Department, Wirt Humphrey of the Law Department, Messrs. Miller of the Pharmaceutical and Anderson of the Dental Department, and Misses Stanford of the School of Music and Batchelder of the School of Oratory.

The Executive committee, which so happily arranged and carried out the event, consisted of H. M. Echlin, Chairman; A. S. Mason and J. F. Roberts of the College of Liberal Arts; W. J. Carpenter of the Medical and G. E. Warren of the Dental Department; H. M. Bates of the Law Department, Secretary; and C. W. Williams of the Department of Pharmacy, Treasurer.

Some of Those in Attendance.

Among those present were:

From the College of Liberal Arts—Prof. and Mrs. C. W. Pearsons, Prof. and Mrs. Stolhofer, Prof. and Mrs. Coe, Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Kellogg, Prof. and Mrs. Morse, Prof. C. H. Gordon, Prof. C. E. Thuring, Prof. A. W. E. Young.

From the College of Medicine—Prof. and Mrs. Davis, Prof. and Mrs. Andrews, Prof. and Mrs. Hollister, Prof. Hollister, Prof. Jones, and Mrs. Davis Jr.

From the Dental College—Prof. G. W. Hough, Prof. E. H. Moore.

From the College of Law—Justice Bradwell, Prof. W. G. Hammond.

From the College of Pharmacy—Dr. and Mrs. R. N. Isham, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hollister, Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Billings, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Dudley, Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Hatfield, Prof. and Mrs. Oscar Oldberg, Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Long, Prof. and Mrs. E. R. Stuart, Dr. and Mrs. William Quine, Dr. and Mrs. Morris Mures, Prof. and Mrs. Carl Hellman, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Maynard, Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Dyche, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Sargent, Dr. and Mrs. Bodeman, Prof. Mark Powers, Prof. E. S. Beatrau.

From Evanston Conservatory of Music and College of Liberal Arts were present:

Misses Jennie Meredith, Grace Germain, Alice Freeman, Ida Staver, Mamie Woltman, Hattie McCaskey, Delight Sanborn, Anna McConnell, Kate Hebbard, Minnie Terry, May Bennett, Fannie Gates, Ethlyn Emory, Anna Von Tresseler, Helene Nelson, Lois Rice, Lily Rice, Charline Taylor, Ethel Baker, Frances Staver, Fannie Alabaster, Virgline Mulvane, Ethel Zimmerman, Mabel Weston, May Wilcox, Anna Johnson, May Plimpton, May Gloss, Josephine Fitch, Lucy Sheldon, Grace Reade, Jessie Phillips, Alice Spies, Grace Dietrich, Belle Curry, Lora Hunt, Ella Gary, Edith Garton, Florence Tobey, Nellie Staver, Bessie Maltman, Theo Irvine, Anna Rex, Carla Sargent, Ora Wakeman, Grace Owen, Hattie Caughran, Edith Baker, Hattie Osgood, Florence Talbot, Elva Barber, Gertrude McMillan, Anna Gleason, Myra Tubbs, Jessie Wilder, Caroline Clifford, Mamie Patterson, Zoielka Jennings, Hattie Holderman, Ella Holderman, Jean Bliss, Nettie Wright, Ruth Farwell, Bessie Whiteley, Lula Baker, Carrie Eaton, Zilpha Hull, Grace Olin, Cora Evans, Faerie Bartlett, Anna Miller, Grace Van Sickle, Lodilla Ambrose, Luella Stevens, Maude Smith, Josephine Young, Lucy Schuman, Sue Osgood, Edna Kinsle.

Brought Suit for $100,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—District-Attorney Stevens of Denver and J. H. Conrad, son-in-law of Mrs. Josephine A. Barnaby, for the murder of whom Dr. T. Thatcher Graves will be tried in Denver the 24th inst., left this city tonight for New York, having occupied two days in the examination of witnesses from Connecticut and this State to appear for the prosecution. The counsel for the government will include District-Attorney Stevens, Judge Belford, and Thomas Ward Jr., Chief Assistant in the Attorney's department, while Dr. Graves has retained the law firm of Wells, Macon & Furman. Col. A. R. Ballou of this city will be associated with the defendant's counsel. Col. Ballou today brought a civil suit for libel against John H. Conrad in the sum of $100,000, based upon an article published in an evening paper reflecting upon the alleged collusion of Col. Ballou with Dr. Graves in securing possession of Mrs. Barnaby's property.

Tramps Take Charge of a Big Four Train.

DANVILLE, IND., Nov. 13.—As a Big Four westbound passenger-train for St. Louis stopped at a small station west of this place yesterday five ugly-looking tramps came out of the woods, entered the train, and for a short time took possession of the ladies' coach. They demanded the passengers' money and had them thoroughly frightened. The trainmen finally succeeded in ejecting the mob after a stubborn fight.

A Neglected Feature.

Quality has been a neglected feature with many retail grocers, and this, no doubt, has had an influence in encouraging adulteration. It makes no difference under what conditions adulterated articles are sold, or what excuse competition may furnish for their existence, the grocer owes it to his calling and to the consumers who trust him, to encourage the sale and use of

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts,

because of their high standard of purity. Never substitute a low grade for a good quality—cheapness means poorness, and a loss of business in the long run.

DR. M'GLYNN WILL NOT COME BACK.

Archbishop Corrigan Does Not Look for His Return—New York News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The rumor that Dr. McGlynn was about to be reinstated in the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church has awakened the interest of the religious world. Archbishop Corrigan was seen today at the episcopal residence. He made the following statement:

"The position of the church with regard to Dr. McGlynn has been misunderstood, and I wish to set the matter right, so that there may be no misapprehension or false conception of the attitude of the Holy See. In regard to the case of Dr. McGlynn, it will suffice to quote a letter sent me some time ago by the Sacred Congregation, with permission to publish it whenever

SHE EXPLAINS HER PLAN

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN HAS A TALK WITH ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

Later She and the Earl Leave for Toronto —A Woman Burned to Death and Three Houses Damaged by Fire as the Result of a Gasoline Stove Explosion—Features of the Carnival at the First Regiment Armory—Other Local News.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and their daughter, Lady Marjory Gordon, left yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock over the Michigan Central for Toronto, Ont.

In company with the Earl and their daughter and attended by Bishop McGolrick of Duluth, W. J. Onahan, and Miss Onahan the Countess visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart on Taylor street and spoke to the sisters there of her plan to bring a number of Irish girls to Chicago, install them in the Convent of the Sacred Heart under the care of the sisters, and have them make an exhibit of Irish lace and needlework for the Fair of 1893. The project was enthusiastically received by the sisters.

The Countess then paid her respects to Archbishop Feehan, to whom she outlined her design. The prelate was much pleased with it and promised to aid her.

A delegation from the Irish-American societies of Chicago called upon the Earl and Countess at the Auditorium to express their gratitude and appreciation of the work in behalf of Ireland in which they are engaged. The delegation consisted of Dr. John Guerin, P. T. Barry, W. J. Onahan, John M. Smyth, and J. C. Cook, who expressed regrets that the early departure of the distinguished couple from the city precluded the Irish-Americans of Chicago from testifying their appreciation in a more formal manner. The interest taken by the Countess especially in getting ready an exhibit of Irish laces and other fabrics of Irish manufacture for the Columbian Exposition was most gratifying to Irish-Americans, the delegation said, and the Earl and Countess deserved the special gratitude of the Irish people for it.

The Irish-Americans of Chicago had in contemplation a suitable reception for the Earl and Countess as soon as they were somewhat relieved of the demands upon their time incident to their work with the World's Fair Commissioners, but were denied that pleasure now because of their early departure from the city.

The Earl and Countess were the guests yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Beemis.

WORK OF ONE GASOLINE STOVE.

A Woman Burned to Death and Three Houses Damaged by Fire.

Mrs. Emily Bates, 22 years old, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a gasoline stove while she was making a fire at her home, No. 6060 La Salle street, Englewood. In the afternoon Mrs. Bates lighted a fire in the gasoline stove, and later while it was burning she poured gasolene into the receiver. While she was thus engaged an explosion occurred and the fire enveloped her.

Screaming with fright and pain the young woman rushed out the back way into the yard. People living in the adjoining houses hearing the screams hurried to her and threw water on her, but instead of extinguishing the fire this only seemed to intensify it. The woman was finally thrown down and the fire extinguished when she was carried into a house near by and Drs. Lovewell and Korsell called. She lingered until last night when she died.

The house also caught fire and this communicated to No. 6058 La Salle, occupied by R. E. Allen, which was damaged to the extent of $600, and to No. 6062 La Salle street, which was damaged to the extent of $400. The house occupied by Mrs. Bates was badly damaged, the loss being placed at $3,000, covered by insurance.

While the La Salle street fire was burning an overheated furnace set fire to Louis Norton's house at No. 553 Sixty-seventh street. It was extinguished at a loss of $1,400, covered by insurance.

SOME FEATURES OF THE CARNIVAL.

Effects Produced by the Tableaux in "Phantasma"—Hazel Henderson's Dancing.

A feature of the military carnival now in progress at the First Regiment Armory is Prof. John Sherman's "Phantasma," under which title a series of dissolving tableaux are exhibited, in which living groups of brightly costumed men, women, and children are, by the aid of scenic, mechanical, electric, and calcium light effects, made to mysteriously and gradually fade away from the gaze while one is looking upon them, only to be replaced by another scene or group, which has as mysteriously taken form.

The participants in these tableaux number nearly 100 men, women, and children, who are clad in appropriate costumes and pose for the tableaux. Each of the "pictures" throughout the entire program is accompanied by appropriate vocal and instrumental music. The calcium and electric light effects and the scenic and mechanic effects used to produce these scenes are covered by nearly a score of patents held by Prof. Sherman.

The Elgin Military Band is giving an excellent program both afternoon and evening, and Miss Hazel Henderson, the little character dancer, has become a favorite feature in the carnival.

CLOSE OF A SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

Prizes Awarded at the Chicago Horticultural Society's Exhibition.

The flower show at Battery D closed last night. It was the first show given by the Horticultural Society of Chicago. They succeeded the Chicago Florists' club, which gave annual exhibitions for the last five years. This has been the most successful floral show ever given in the city. The display of rare flowers was greater, the attendance larger, and the gate receipts ahead of that of any prior exhibition. The display was universally conceded to be the best ever made in the West. Last night's awards were on mantel decorations. The winners were P. J. Hauswirth, first; M. F. Gallagher, second; J. H. Stark, third. The display of orchids, chrysanthemums, and cut flowers compared favorably with that at Madison Square Garden in New York. There was great interest shown in balloting for a national flower. Of the many thousand votes cast the golden rod easily won over the rose and chrysanthemum. The golden rod is a drooping yellow-headed prairie flower which blooms about a third of the year. There was not one on exhibition.

Albert Fuchs writes to say that the Leland Hotel prize, Class 93, and the prize for twelve best specimens of palms, Class 25, were won by him.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Fairbank-Streeter Controversy.

In the controversy between N. K. Fairbank and Capt. George W. Streeter about the possession of property at the foot of Superior street the Appellate Court yesterday certified the case to the Supreme Court for the decision of that tribunal on a peculiar point. The merits of the case are not involved in the appeal taken. The question taken to the Supreme Court is whether Streeter had properly appealed from the judgment against him before the Justice, and the decision of the Appellate Court merely holds that Streeter was entitled to a trial in the County Court on his appeal. Concerning the case itself Mr. Fairbank has been declared the riparian owner of the land, while Capt. Streeter is seeking to establish a squatter's claim.

After Valuable Nebraska Property.

Mrs. Anna E. Converse, No. 203 Warren avenue, was ostensibly surprised when shown the dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, concerning a suit brought to recover one-third of a $60,000 estate left by her late husband. There is another Mrs. Converse living in Lincoln, and it is held that fraud was used in obtaining a divorce from the first wife some years ago in Colorado. Both Mrs. Converse and her daughter, Mrs. Laura A. Reeder, were extremely reticent on the subject, but confirmed some points of the dispatch and admitted that the rest might be true. "Our Lincoln attorney, Mr. Wheadon," said they, "has everything in charge. The property consists of town lots, farms, and live stock and is all in charge of an administrator. It is true that a divorce was obtained in Colorado, but we do not know when or how."

Reception to Mrs. Sue Pike Sanders.

Mrs. Sue Pike Sanders, the National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, was tendered a reception at the Sherman House last evening by the local corps. Grand Army men, Sons of Veterans, and nearly all resident relief corps women were present. A mandolin orchestra rendered music, and a buffet lunch was served. Mrs. Sanders returned thanks briefly for the hospitality shown her in Chicago. The corps represented were Godfrey Weitsel, Columbia, Lincoln, Mulligan, Farragut, John Brown, Blinker, Burnside, Meade, and Whittier. The reception committee consisted of the local Presidents: Wallace, Cluett, McGowan, Howison, Purcell, Shelamer, Smith, Chrisinger, Strang, and Sidner.

Revival at Centenary Church.

The pentecostal benediction service at Centenary Methodist Church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Keen was well attended. The evening service opened at 7:30 p. m. with a half-hour of song service under the direction of Mr. Miller, after which a short testimony meeting was held. Dr. Bolton opened the regular service with prayer. Mr. Potter spoke from the text: "Wherefore he is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for us." Today at 3 o'clock Dr. Keen will conduct a pentecostal inquiry meeting; the evening service will be omitted. Sunday at 11 o'clock Dr. Keen will preach and will conduct a pentecostal jubilee service at 2:30 p. m., and Mr. Potter will preach in the evening.

When Women Voters Will Meet.

The Ward and City Committee of Women Voters held a meeting at the First Methodist church last evening to postpone the convention from the first week in December to the first week in February. It was found that the amount of work incident to the assembling of 1,158 delegates could not possibly be disposed of in time for the December date. The committees are busily engaged in the preparation of a platform and the drafting of by-laws. "We do not want to do the work hastily and take the risk of finding it only partly done," said Mrs. Shepard, Secretary of the society, last evening. "The women are all thoroughly in earnest and propose to have the right kind of platform to begin work with."

E. T. Jeffery's Resignation Accepted.

William H. Fenner Jr., former President of the Allen Paper Car-Wheel company, was yesterday afternoon elected to the Presidency of the Grant Locomotive works, an office made vacant by the resignation of E. T. Jeffery, to become President of the Denver and Rio Grande, with headquarters at Denver. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the company's office in the First National Bank Building yesterday afternoon for the purpose of formally accepting Mr. Jeffery's resignation and electing a new President. The members present were W. J. Walson, J. F. Pierson, M. Sellers, E. G. Keith, W. T. Block, J. H. Wilson, and George M. Bogue. Mr. Grant was in New York.

Farewell Banquet to Dr. J. R. Gore.

Dr. J. R. Gore, one of the oldest of Chicago physicians, was tendered a banquet at the Sherman House last night by the officers of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company on account of his resignation of the office of examining physician, which he has held for twelve years. The officers presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane. Dr. Gore, who is now 80 years old, was at one time an eminent authority on insanity. It was upon his testimony that Freeman, who was defended by Seward, was acquitted of murder.

Reception by Mrs. Chandler.

Mrs. Elisha E. Chandler, No. 2944 Indiana avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock. The house was prettily decorated with palms and pink, white, and yellow chrysanthemums. Refreshments were served in the dining-room. About 150 guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Higgins, No. 1237 Washington boulevard, gave a dance last evening for their daughters, the Misses Higgins. Supper was served at 11 o'clock and about 100 young people enjoyed the evening.

He Was Knocked Down and Arrested.

Jesse Goodfellow, who says he is editor of the Norwood Park *Main News*, was locked up last night at the armory for drawing a revolver on F. E. Ray, at No. 1242 Wabash avenue. Goodfellow says he called at Ray's house early in the evening. When Ray came to the door, Goodfellow alleges, he was struck a blow and knocked down. Goodfellow attempted to defend himself and tried to draw his revolver. He asked an officer to arrest Ray, but the latter entered a complaint against him.

Undertaker Rodgers Gives Bail.

Undertaker M. F. Rodgers created a surprise in Englewood yesterday. It was said that he had left town, as he had not been seen since Thursday night. The surprise came when he entered Justice Hotalling's office and gave bail until Wednesday. A man named Logan, who lives at Sixty-first street and Stewart avenue, whose wife was buried by Rodgers, thinks it was under suspicious circumstances, and will investigate.

Ashland Club's Reception.

Members and friends of the Ashland club were assembled at No. 575 Washington boulevard last evening at the first of the club's regular winter series of receptions and balls. During an interval in the dancing supper was served. Two hundred and fifty couples joined in the grand march.

Items.

An audience of 500 people assembled at the new Hyde Park Presbyterian Church last evening to hear Walter C. Nelson of Hyde Park lecture on "A Tour through Norway." Stereopticon views were used.

Thomas Brooks, No. 53 South Halsted street, stabbed, and possibly fatally injured, Patrick Clancy in a lodging-house at No. 137 West Lake street yesterday afternoon. Brooks was locked up.

Miss Eliza Allen Starr delivered the first of a course of three lectures on "Dante" before the Union Catholic Library Association last evening. The rooms were filled. The next lecture will be Friday evening.

Officer Samuel O'Neil, who was reported missing, appeared yesterday long enough to say that his absence from sight was due solely to the fact that a case upon which he was working required a certain amount of secrecy.

The men who were caught in J. H. Ransom's State street gambling rooms were given a special hearing before Justice Glennon last night. There were twenty-five of them, and they waived jury trial, entered pleas of guilty, and each was fined $5.

Members of the Kenwood club and their friends filled the club-house to overflowing last night. Mrs. Charles Waldo Richards of Buffalo, elocutionist, delivered her choicest selections. Mr. Harold Knapp of the Thomas orchestra gave violin music.

A horse said to have been worth $3,000 and owned by Thomas Harris, No. 610 West Madison street, was instantly killed by a grip-car at Western avenue yesterday afternoon. William Kane was riding the animal. It became unmanageable and was struck by the cars. Kane escaped injury.

Thomas I. Kidd, Secretary and Treasurer of the Machine Wood-Workers' International Union, transferred yesterday the headquarters of the union from Denver to Chicago. He also removed to this city the official organ of that powerful labor union, the *Machine Worker*, a monthly magazine.

Mary Searles, a colored woman living at No. 24 Carl street, shot herself in the breast yesterday afternoon and was removed to the German Hospital. There it was found the bullet had penetrated one of her lungs and two hours afterward she died. Despondency on account of poor health is the supposed cause.

Prof. Morse delivered a lecture last night at the Athenæum before the Microscopal Society on Cladocera. The lecture was illustrated by drawings showing how the things look under a powerful glass. The lecturer remarked that a volume could be written on the subject. About 200 species had been discovered.

Dave Hall, a self-confessed member of the youthful band of burglars that have been a terror to merchants along State street, is the fifth that officers have captured. He confesses to six burglaries—a grocery store at Thirty-sixth and State streets, a hardware store at Forty-sixth and State, where guns were stolen to arm the band, a store at Forty-seventh and State, a butcher shop at Forty-eighth and State, and the residence of H. W. Parkhurst, No. 6038 Wabash avenue. Most of the goods have been recovered.

The *Inland Architect* for November contains a full report of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, held at Boston; an editorial comment upon the competition for the proposed Chicago public library building; the continuation of Barr Ferree's paper upon architecture and the allied arts; several interesting papers upon professional subjects read before the institute convention. Illustration, ten full-page etchings, and seven photogravure plates complete a number that contains ninety pages.

NOT ALL PLAIN SAILING.

CAPT. HEALY'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED, BUT NO SUCCESSOR NAMED.

Considerable Doubt Still Exists as to Who Will Be Appointed to the Election Board — The Candidates and Their Chances—Clerks Who Will Be Dropped Today—Request of the Prohibitionists —Nationality of Democratic Committeemen Chosen—Other Political Matters.

Judge Scales yesterday accepted the resignation of Capt. John J. Healy as Election Commissioner in a letter in which he complimented the retiring official on his diligence, ability, and unfailing courtesy. But Capt. Healy's successor will not be appointed today. There is a hitch somewhere, and Mr. Hutchings may not be Election Commissioner after all. Ex-Ald. Harris is pressing his own claims. Mr. Andrews is yet a candidate. The local Republican leaders, however, seem to favor Mr. Bliss, and they probably will make a demonstration in his favor today.

The force in the Election Commissioners' office will have to be cut down today from thirty-five to twenty, and there will be much wailing as a consequence. The friends of some powerful politicians will have to suffer. Mr. Wacker has declined the appointment as the successor of Mr. Coyne, and it looks now as though Emil Hoechster was ahead in the contest. He is supported by Washington Hesing, Louis Nettelhorst, Frank Wenter, Charles Kotzenberg, and other influential German Democrats. The labor men are also pressing their claims.

Yesterday morning a delegation representing the Prohibitionists of the county waited on Judge Scales and petitioned him to appoint a Prohibitionist as Election Commissioner in place of Mr. Coyne. The delegation consisted of Dr. Taylor, S. W. Packard, J. H. Pedrick, J. M. Clelland, and J. S. Hughes. Dr. Taylor acted as spokesman and presented a typewritten petition in support of the views of the cold-water advocates. Having quoted that portion of the law referring to the representation of political parties on the Election Board the petition goes on to say:

While only the two leading parties of the State are explicitly mentioned the spirit and purpose of the law certainly imply that other political parties, so far as possible, are entitled to like representation. The Prohibition party is, therefore, entitled to representation, for the Prohibition party has not only proved itself a permanent, but a steadily-growing party, having increased 250 per cent since the passage of the act.

The appointment of Coyne as a representative of the United Labor party is cited as a precedent establishing the principle for which the Prohibitionists contend, and Mr. Prendergast's letter to the United Labor party is quoted in sustainment of the fact.

A Prohibitionist Claim.

At the time the Prendergast letter was written the petitioners assert:

The United Labor party of Chicago was numerically next to the Democratic and Republican parties and was entitled under the law to the appointment prayed for, but since then said party has ceased to be a third party in Chicago and the Prohibition party occupies that position. In the Presidential election of 1888 the United Labor party cast in the State of Illinois 7,000 votes, while the Prohibition party cast 21,695 votes. At the same election the United Labor vote in Cook County was 303 votes and the Prohibition party 2,577 votes. In the election of 1890 Theron Durham, Prohibition candidate for County Judge, obtained 9,972 votes, the United Labor party having no candidate in the field, nor has it presented candidates at any subsequent election.

The petitioners then indulge in a little speculation and say:

If your Honor shall appoint another Commissioner to represent the Republican party it may be justly claimed that the equilibrium of the board had been destroyed, and that the Republican party will control the board—which would be destructive of the very purposes for which the law authorizing the appointment was made. The same consequence would follow the appointment of a Democrat.

It is also argued that no independent should be appointed because that might be unlawful, as appointees must be men of "well-known political convictions." Then a reference is made to the existing Labor party. The petitioners say:

The so-called "People's Trade and Labor party," which presented a list of candidates in the recent election, is not a political party within the meaning of the law. It has no existence outside of Chicago, and, in the common apprehension, was merely an ephemeral movement undertaken in the interest of another party, and is not likely to survive its temporary purposes.

Judge Scales took the petition under consideration.

Mr. English Says He Will Not Resign.

Election Commissioner English yesterday emphatically and feelingly denied the rumor that he intended to resign his position on the election board.

The County Canvassing Board met yesterday to receive the city returns from the Election Commissioners. Owing to some delay, however, they were not forthcoming, and the board adjourned until today. The result will not be entered as a matter of record until Monday, and the new Drainage Commissioners will not be able to take their seats at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, as some of their friends expected.

The newly-elected County Commissioners will visit the county institutions at Dunning today, and while there they will discuss the future management of those establishments. It seems to be generally agreed that the Insane Asylum and the Poorhouse should be placed under one medical superintendent and one business manager. It is believed that ex-Commissioner Frank Blair will be appointed Superintendent of Public Service by President-elect Green. Another man suggested in connection with the place is William H. Weber of Bremen, who is now secretary for Sheriff Gilbert. The Republican committee of the Twelfth Ward has indorsed George W. Deal for Hospital Warden.

The recently-elected Democratic precinct committeemen will meet in their respective wards next Wednesday evening and elect county committeemen. A statistical Democrat went over the list of the precinct committeemen-elect yesterday to see how well the various nationalities were represented and found that of 2,500 the "ruling race" has 1,877, the German-Americans are graciously permitted to have 320 representatives, the American-Americans are allowed 273, the Bohemians 18, and the Poles 12. The Italians, French, and other elements of the party are not in it," remarked a statistical Democrat. "The Irish have behaved generously this time in giving the German-Americans and the American-Americans so large a representation. I expected that the 'ruling race' would take at least 2,000 out of the 2,500. But modesty prevailed this time, I am glad to say."

The terms of the five members of the Lincoln Park Board will expire Dec. 1. Gov. Fifer will probably announce the names of their successors soon after. The present members are Gen. Stockton, W. C. Goudy, John Worthy, Horatio N. May, and Andrew Leicht. It is probable that Gen. Stockton will be reappointed. In fact there seems to be no opposition to him. Mayor Washburne will urge the reappointment of Mr. May—but there are some objections to one man holding two offices. Mr. May is the City Controller. Mr. Goudy does not seek reappointment, it is said, and Chris Strassheim, the North Side German-American Republican, is considered likely to be appointed in stead of Andrew Leicht, who is a Democrat.

JOHN BEATTIE'S CASE IN COURT.

Justice Severson Listens to the Evidence of Several Witnesses—The Lunde Trial.

John Beattie was arraigned in Justice Severson's Court yesterday to answer to the charge of murdering Mrs. Fannie Cartwright. Beattie was represented by Attorney Salisbury, while Assistant City Prosecutor Boyle, assisted by Capt. Kipley, conducted the prosecution.

Switchmen Edward Brown and Seibard were the first witnesses called. They testified to the finding of the body on the tracks at 12:45 o'clock in the morning. Two switch engines had passed that way but a short time before, and it is supposed the wheels of one or both of these passed over the body, cutting it almost in two.

Mrs. George Cartwright, the sister-in-law of Mrs. Fannie Cartwright, told of the incidents at her house the night of the tragedy. Beer had been sent for half a dozen times, and all present were having a social time. At 12 o'clock her sister-in-law arose to go, and it was then that Beattie volunteered to accompany her, and the two left the house together. They were not intoxicated, she said. Wednesday night Beattie again visited her house, and asked her where Fannie lived. He said that he had left her either on Milwaukee avenue or Madison street. He also stated that he had been run out of the Northwestern railroad yards by three switchmen, and had not reached his home until after 2 o'clock. Friday, when they had learned of the unfortunate woman's death, he again visited them and expressed his sorrow at the occurrence.

Other witnesses testified that the prisoner and the woman were drinking together in Cronin's saloon, Erie street and Western avenue. They were last seen near Seymour and Superior streets, going in the direction of the railroad tracks.

Walter Jackson, an engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, saw a man and woman on the tracks at the Campbell avenue crossing. The clothes produced in court were to the best of his belief like those worn by the woman he saw. The case was continued until Tuesday morning next.

In the Lunde murder trial little additional evidence was obtained yesterday. Officers Anton Klinger and Laughlin, who were with the police who made the arrests, substantiated the stories of their associates. In the afternoon Capt. Koch of East Chicago Avenue Station was sworn. He identified the bloody clothes taken from the prisoners and corroborated the story of the arrests already told.

TURNED AWAY FROM THE DOORS.

Crowds Flock to Hear the Rev. B. Fay Mills at the Union Park Church.

Long before the doors of the Union Park Congregational Church were opened last evening the sidewalks were blocked with people anxious to hear the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist. The church, which seats 1,800 people, was filled to overflowing. The services conducted by Mr. Mills have been running since Nov. 3, and all have been largely attended.

Mr. Mills preached effectively from the words "Who Is on the Lord's Side?" He declared that even Col. Ingersoll added a tribute to Christ's worth as an example of a pure and upright life. Even that class of people who are just now the subject of consideration in Chicago believed in Christ. Infidels believed in him. They would not trust a bank whose officers were professed unbelievers in the Bible. Mr. Mills recalled a saying of his father that "Even real estate wasn't worth much in Sodom when Lot went out of it." Property in Chicago would not be worth anything without the church. Even the people's lives would not be safe.

Services will be conducted by Mr. Mills at the Third Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening for men only.

WORK OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

The Subject Discussed at a Meeting Held at the Missionary Training-School.

The regular meeting of the Executive committee of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held at the Training School yesterday morning. Mrs. Wilbor conducted the devotional exercises. Miss Sarah De Line, who has been home on leave of absence and has raised $10,000 for the Bombay home, returns to her Bombay work, sailing from New York Nov. 25, accompanied by Miss Kennedy from the Chicago Missionary Training-School. Mrs. Blackstone reported the meeting held Thursday evening where nine deaconesses were consecrated. Mrs. Danforth read a summarized report of the General Executive committee meeting held in Kansas City. The appropriations of the Northwestern Branch for this year are $55,000. Total appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are $278,152. Letters from missionaries were read, and the meeting closed with prayer by Miss De Line.

Will Continue to Serve Meals.

The W. C. T. U. restaurant will continue to serve meals as usual. Ella H. Gordon, the assignee, yesterday represented to the County Court that such was the best way to pay the debts and Judge Scales entered an order allowing business to be continued.

MR. KERN ASKS IMMEDIATE ACTION.

His Request to the County Board—Public Service Committee Meeting.

County Treasurer Kern is urging the County Commissioners to put his half of the first floor of the County Building in order before the new Board enters on its duties. The southern half of the first floor will be given up to him. The Public Service committee yesterday discussed the question of fitting it up and received some bids in connection therewith. The lowest was from the McEwan Building and Manufacturing company and the contract was let to them at $1,066.

The County Clerk submitted his semi-annual report and the committee recommended its approval. The report showed that the total receipts of the County Clerk's office for six months, ending May 31, 1891, were $81,264; amount advanced by Clerk to pay salaries for extending new taxes, for which fees are uncollected, $8,921; making a total of $90,215.

The bids for fitting the corridors of the County Hospital into wards were rejected and the Superintendent of Public Service was instructed to readvertise for bids for storm-windows to be put in the corridors.

The report of the Advisory Board appointed by Gen. Smith on the Insane Asylum was taken up for discussion and was rather roughly handled. When the recommendation that means of employment should be furnished to the inmates of the poor-house was read Gen. Lieb protested and said: "This shows that the report was drawn up in a haphazard way. That Advisory Board, of which great things were expected, has not even taken the trouble to inform itself in regard to the status of affairs. Only last summer we couldn't get fifteen men to dig trenches for tiling. In view of this fact it is folly to talk of organizing the poor-house inmates into a working force. Most of them are unable to work, and it is absurd to talk that way."

The report recommended light employment for the insane also. This again aroused Gen. Lieb's ire. "This is the very thing," said he, "that this board recommended six months ago. Had they taken the trouble to poke their noses into the institution or look up the records of the board they would have found that they were recommending things that were done long ago. They would have found that as high a number as 135 were at work on one piece of work; that machinery has been bought and all these things done. Can this Advisory Board find nothing more original? We do not need it."

A good deal of amusement was gotten from the report and all manner of fun was made of some of its sections. Commissioner Aller thought the report was all right except the date, and moved that it be dated back one year.

In the report was a section stamping as inhuman the maintenance of children at the Poorhouse. At this point Mr. Stauber read a letter from P. F. Chase, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, stating that the society stood ready to take all the children off the county's hands. "There are more good homes," he wrote, "ready and willing to receive dependent children than there are children to be found to go to them. We would gladly relieve the county of the expense of supporting all the younger children by placing them immediately in country homes. We have 150 homes ready, and offer to take all the boys and girls of sound mind and body 10 years old and younger."

On motion of Gen. Smith the letter was referred to the Assistant County Attorney and County Physician to see if these children could be legally turned over to the society. Gen. Smith also moved that the Advisory Board's report be referred to a special committee composed of Gen. Lieb, Stauber, and Nelson. This committee will confer with the Advisory Board and then make a report on the report.

A communication was read from Treasurer Kern in reply to a resolution of July 13 as to the funds on hand and where they are deposited. The reply was in these terms: "In answer to your request to comply with a resolution adopted July 13 by the Board of Commissioners I would say that part of the funds were on hand to meet current demands and the balance was on deposit in the banks subject to check."

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

E. W. Newton.

E. W. Newton, 67 years old, who had lived in Chicago for thirty-four years, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, No. 2123 Wentworth avenue.

Mrs. William S. Armour.

Eleanor Victoria Armour, wife of William S. Armour and daughter of Prof. William L. Tomlins, died yesterday at Los Angeles, Cal.

George E. Gould.

George E. Gould died suddenly at Davenport, Ia., yesterday, aged 42 years. He was a member of the bar and Chairman of the Second Congressional District Republican committee.

New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low prices. Drs. McChesny,

NONE WILL BE EXCEPTED.

THE MAYOR'S ORDER REGARDING POLICEMEN TO BE RETIRED.

All Officers 50 Years Old or Over and Who Have Been on the Force Twenty Years Will Be Pensioned—The Changes Must Be Made Not Later Than Dec. 1—Supt. McClaughry Says the Order Is to Come Sooner.

Mayor Washburne directed Supt. McClaughry yesterday to retire all officers, regardless of rank, who are 50 years old or over and who have been on the force twenty years or more. At 5 o'clock yesterday the Superintendent received the following:

Maj. R. W. McClaughry, General Superintendent of Police, Chicago—Dear Sir: To the end that the police force of this city during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 may be composed of active, intelligent, efficient, and ambitious material and for the present good of the service, I deem it advisable that all police officers, regardless of present rank, who have served twenty years or more, who have reached the age of 50 years and upwards, be immediately retired from service; and that positions so vacated be filled in the line of civil-service reform with men whose tested merits entitle them to recognition. To accomplish this result it is directed that all such changes be made not later than Dec. 1 proximo. I have the honor to remain, yours very respectfully, HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor.

The Mayor Gives His Reasons.

In speaking of the matter the Mayor said: "Yes, I have instructed Supt. McClaughry to prepare a general order retiring all officers eligible for pensions, and it will be out in a few days. It may work injustice to some, but if we retire twenty poor men and two good ones to fill their places with twenty and two good officers, the benefit to the force will be far greater than the hardship to the two good officers, and of course such an order must be general; it would be still more unfair to make exceptions. As to promotions? You will be safe in saying that Inspector Hubbard will be made Assistant Superintendent and that Capt. Ross will be promoted to Inspector in his place and given the first division."

Supt. McClaughry was seen and asked if the order would be issued before Dec. 1? "Yes," was his response. "I don't want it hanging on as long as that and have all the politicians interested in anybody who is to be retired or whom they want promoted coming to me every day. I just saw Secretary Shepherd and asked him to prepare a list for me tomorrow of all officers eligible for retirement. As soon as this list is handed me I shall set to work on the order."

"You intend to issue the order, then?"

"It would probably be to do that or get out," said the Chief smilingly. "This is a question of policy not of individuals, and the Mayor I take it has the right to dictate the policy of the Police Department."

Supt. McClaughry's Opinion.

"What is your own opinion of the matter that a man has passed his period of usefulness at 50 years?"

"I do not care to discuss the policy. Even if I were disposed to criticise it I should have no right to do so. As to the individuals to be affected by the order, I don't know yet who they are. I should hate to believe that all men are back-numbers at 50. I am 52 myself. Perhaps I ought to retire myself."

Lieut. Smith of the Larrabee Street Station; "Billy" Carmau, a clerk in Secretary Shepherd's office; Dan Burns, officer at the Baltimore and Ohio depot; Dennis Simmons, the bank detective; and Officer Dewey, who has been in charge of "Newsboys' alley" for a dozen years are among those who will be retired.

LOW RATES TO DENVER

Via Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

On Nov. 15 the Chicago and Northwestern railway company will sell excursion tickets to Denver and return at the very low rate of $37.55, tickets good for return passage until Dec. 7, inclusive. Vestibuled trains, with palace sleeping-cars, dining-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to Denver without change. Ticket offices, 208 Clark street, Oakley avenue station, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

The Benefits of Savings Banks.

That the savings bank is of great benefit to any community few will gainsay. But how much more rapidly would our population advance in wealth and material prosperity could the same class of people reap the increased interest on their money which the savings bank receives and dispenses in salaries to its employés, to say nothing of the surplus piled up. The issue of shares in the incorporated companies which have taken over the successful business of this or that concern, meets the want to a large extent, and is gradually being taken advantage of by our best class of investors. That the demand for such shares should be quickened when the results of such a business as that of the H. H. Warner & Co., Limited, are published, is but natural. As an income producer it certainly stands quite alone and in the foremost rank. The remarkable result of not only paying as dividends 8 per cent on the preferred and 17½ per cent on the common stock for each of the last two years, but also paying 6 per cent interest on the debentures, and even paying off and canceling $306,000 of such debentures during last year, has attracted much attention to it, it being quite probable that no such results are attained by any other legitimate business in this country.

Not Much of a War.

More than one of our contemporaries have alluded facetiously to the "baking powder war." There is no war of the character indicated. A certain baking powder achieved fame because it was better than anything that had previously been prepared, and because it was advertised in a liberal, original, and judicious manner. The success of this powder led to imitation, as success always does, but to assert or to intimate that there is war between the Royal Baking Powder and its more or less feeble imitators suggests the picture of a death grapple between an eagle and a housefly.

North Star Route—Milwaukee & Northern R. R.

Solid train of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches daily from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway depot, Adams and Canal streets, at 8 p. m., for Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Iron Mountain, and Champion. Short line to Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon. City ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Cheap Rates to New York via B. and O.

On account of the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, to be held in New York Nov. 16 to 20, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company will sell round trip tickets at rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan. Tickets will be sold Nov. 13 to 19, good to return until Nov. 23.

The 1884, '87, and '89 Vintages.

These being the three finest vintages, immense quantities of the choicest growths were bought by G. H. Mumm & Co., hence the remarkable quality and delicious dryness of their Extra Dry. By new device wire can be broken by hand.

How to Make a Boy Work.

They gave him the contract of filing the saw,
And he labored for nearly a week;
Because, to a boy, noise is nature's first law,
And he felt quite in love with the squeak.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Electric-lighted, steam-heated vestibule trains to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Sioux City. Through sleeping-car daily to Portland, Ore., via Northern Pacific R. R. City ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Excursion to Indianapolis.

The Monon Route will sell tickets to Indianapolis and return for $5. Tickets good going Nov. 16 and 17, and good to return up to and including Nov. 23. Remember this is half rates ($5).

The Keeley company announce that until the crowded condition of Dwight is relieved arrangements for room must be made by correspondence for persons desiring treatment. Room for 300 is now occupied by 500 patients.

Coughs from colds. Consumption and other lung trouble from coughs. Cure yours with Piso's Cure for Consumption. Druggists, 25c.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden & Selleck Co., Agents, Chicago.

Short Breath, palpitation, pain in chest, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Don't forget Wabash 11:25 p. m. train for Peoria, Springfield, and St. Louis.

DOMESTIC NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea.

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds, all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

John Stein, Lizzie I. Sonnenleiter	27 26
Charles E. Daniels, Ella S. Nash	27 26
John Larson, Julia Fyrlund	26 26
John Tully, Peru, Ind., Bessie Bennett	27 26
Herman Max Konner, Babetta Mandel	27 27
Vincent Babarowics, Anna Bartkiewics	27 27
Percival G. Isard, Frances Bell Murray	28 26
John Irion, Emma Beckmann	28 26
Otto Trupp, Martha Jasmond	28 26
D. de Young, South Holland, G. Sanlvard, same	28 26
Andrew Rane, Hilma Stake	28 26
Joseph Moesman, Carrie Weber	28 26
Jean J. Weber, Julia Farchon	27 26
Jan Klarsa, Katra Patsa	27 26
Maurice Landers, Bridget Crowe	27 26
Charles Swanson, Emma D. Swanson	27 26
Abraham Swartz, Dora Karas	27 26
Herman Timurek, Emilie Schroeder	27 26
Hermann Turs, Margarett Reulch	27 26
William O. Lave, Mary C. Woodall	27 26
Charles F. Madden, Katie L. Webb	27 26
Monroe Mitchell, Annie M. East	27 26
John Migan, Lucy Hollingstead	27 26
Herman Schmidt, Nathalid Standts	27 26
Charles Kofke, Mary Gilmore	27 26
Fred Went, Palatine, B. Hannerberg, same	27 26
Joseph A. Conway, Minnie Roberts	27 26
William Brandt, Bertha Brandes	27 27
Fred Klane, White Sulphur Springs; Matilda Fuchs, same	27 26
John Halin, Ida Olsen	27 26
Anton Baran, Julia Stojak	27 26
Charles Bretzlaff, Mathilda Schweinke	27 26
Charles Pfander, Julia Monakowski	27 26
G. Landwehr, Northfield; Mary Kirkman, same	27 26

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECA

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Saturday paper (16 pages).....2 cents
Sunday paper.....3 cents

Foreign.
8, 10, and 12 page paper.....3 cents
16 to 20 pages.....5 cents
22 to 28 pages.....6 cents
Over 28 pages.....8 cents

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1891.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

The Japanese idea of the proper thing in a theater is different from ours, as will be seen by reading tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

New York people are worrying over their water supply, as John Habberton will explain in THE TRIBUNE tomorrow.

A true story of buried treasure in the South, wherein people now living in Chicago figure, will be illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

There are many interesting stories of Andrew Johnson stored away in the memory of the ex-President's private secretary, and a number of them will appear in THE TRIBUNE tomorrow.

Few people know how an umbrella is made, but all can find out by reading THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

After Dec. 1 there will be a price set on the heads of the sparrows. What this will cost the State may be understood by reading tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Locomotive engineers can tell some remarkable stories when they put their minds to it, as shown in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

In THE TRIBUNE tomorrow Miss Gilder writes entertainingly of some books which are yet in the hands of the printers.

Procrastination has a reputation as the thief of time, and its character will not be improved by an illustrated sketch in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

How reporting events for the public information has progressed from the earliest times will be told in THE TRIBUNE tomorrow.

Marshall P. Wilder has a way of telling a funny story so as to make it his own property, and he will have a column in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

M. Quad's Corner, THE TRIBUNE Etchings, and the Highway and Byway departments never were better than they will be tomorrow.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 94¾, which is equal to a shade more than 73¼ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE New York stock market was firm yesterday, and was marked by a pretty general covering of short sales. The lowest price ever reached was touched by some of the industrial stocks at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange was higher, at 50 to 60 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were agitated by the posting on 'Change of some alleged Russian crop figures indicating a greater yield in 1891 than in 1890 of all cereals except corn. It transpired later that there had been a clerical error in transcribing the report, but the markets did not rally to any extent. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, May corn ¼ cent lower, May oats ⅜ cent lower, cash rye ¼ cent higher, barley steady, flax ⅜ cent lower, January pork 5 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

EX-MAYOR HARRISON in his *Times* censures the repressive methods of the police authorities in dealing with the Anarchists. He says that police discipline tends to inflame the Anarchists and to excite disturbances, and points with pride to his own policy of tolerance toward the same class while he was Mayor.

The old man's memory appears to be failing him, for he seems to forget the sequel of his tender tolerance. Does he not remember the Haymarket murder and mutilation of near half a hundred policemen May 4, 1886, and the hangings and incarcerations that followed as punishment of the bloody wretches' murderous acts?

Less toleration of the "reds" and more repression would have prevented the one and rendered the other unnecessary. His tolerance of anarchy was the mistake of Carter's life. The present Mayor does not propose to deal with poisonous reptiles in any such tender way.

WHEN Sir Robert Peel came out in favor of free trade Disraeli said gibingly that "he had found the Whigs bathing and had stolen their clothes." Mr. Springer of Sangamon appears to have been performing a trick of about the same kind. He who used to be clothed from head to foot in Democratic free trade garments is parading around Washington in a Garfield tariff hat, an Arthur coat, and a Blaine pair of breeches. It is almost impossible to recognize him in his new rig, and his old sequaintances are eyeing him with some surprise.

Mr. Springer is for a "revision" of the tariff. So was Garfield. Mr. Springer wants a committee appointed to collect information on which to base an intelligent revision. So did Arthur and got it. Mr. Springer is for reciprocity—Canada and Mexico included. So is Mr. Blaine.

But it is a question with many, whether Mr. Springer, in his pursuit of the speakership, has put on this new attire because he likes the cut of the garments and intends to wear them for all coming time, or whether he has "stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in"—whether he is not trying to blind the eyes of conservative M. C.'s till the Speaker election is over, leading them to believe that the Democratic party with himself as its leader is for moderate protection, not free trade.

EX-MAYOR HARRISON asks in the *Times*, of which he is the editor now: "Is the Police Department trying to build up an anarchistic party out of a few crazy men?" The answer is that it is not. The policy pursued while the editor was Mayor, under his orders—a policy of non-interference and laissez aller—built up an armed anarchistic party whose haymarket demonstration is not yet forgotten. The police force, under its present head, does not propose to repeat the errors of the past, so that it may be forced to march to another Haymarket Square and be decimated by another bomb. The present administration does not intend to sit by and see the fire get good headway before setting to work to put it out. It is not safe.

Mr. Harrison says also that his administration permitted "orderly Socialists to hold meetings and the party died." The meetings of Parsons, Spies, Lingg, and their confederates, with their pockets stuffed with bombs and pistols, were not interfered with. Were they "orderly Socialists"? If their meetings had been stopped and the leaders sent to the bridewell or the penitentiary it would not have been necessary to erect a monument on the Haymarket Square to commemorate the massacre and valor of the police, and the fatuity of the city administration which was responsible for so many deaths.

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

Mr. Benjamin Butterworth has made an explicit and satisfactory explanation of the remarks in his Standard club speech against which some Catholics of this city have taken umbrage. In substance Mr. Butterworth says that "while describing the visit of the World's Fair Commission to Italy he commented upon the favorable progress of that country, and remarked that if he were autocrat there he would sell some of the Madonnas and crucifixes, and with the proceeds would place a schoolhouse on every hill." He disclaims making the remark in a sacrilegious or even unfriendly spirit, and disavows any intention of attacking the Roman Catholic Church. He says: "I made the suggestion just as I would to you if I came to your house and found the walls lined with rich paintings and your children hungry. I would advise you to sell a few pictures and buy a few loaves of bread. There was nothing unkind in it. It was simply a suggestion that seemed to me opportune." The remark was not made in his official capacity, and it had not the most remote connection with the scheme of the World's Fair. In the light of this explanation, which must be accepted as conveying his intentions, just as the explanations of other persons similarly circumstanced are always accepted, there is no necessity for the display of indignation which has been manifested in certain quarters.

The condition of affairs which prompted Mr. Butterworth's remark does exist, as every traveler in Italy knows. As one goes from the Sardinian provinces south through the old "States of the Church," and into the old Neapolitan Kingdom of the two Sicilies, he finds that ignorance, illiteracy, and superstition increase. They are densest in Naples and Sicily. He finds also in the southern provinces the closest devotion to the externals of religion among the most ignorant, which does not indicate that they are more devout or better Catholics than those in Northern Italy or in other Catholic States where the mere externals are less cared for and less frequent. Mr. Butterworth unquestionably thought it would be a good idea if the people of Southern Italy were as well educated as those of Northern Italy, even at the sacrifice of more or less of these outward and visible signs of religion, which certainly are not essential and do not prove the inward spirit of faith and grace which are the only reliable tests of religion. In such a sentiment, therefore, there was nothing to provoke the irritation of any intelligent Catholics in this city, where the public display of Madonnas and crucifixes is a hundred-fold less than is made in Southern Italy, for the reason that they are better educated, better citizens, and more truly religious. The Mafia rioters of New Orleans, though they came from a section of Italy which teems with Madonnas and crucifixes, were not as good Catholics and certainly not as good citizens as Roman Catholics in other localities, where there are fewer crucifixes and Madonnas and less immorality and crime.

Under whatever circumstances Mr. Butterworth's remark was made, it would undoubtedly provoke irritation in Naples or Palermo, and to the more ignorant of the populace in Rome, but we are surprised that it has here, because it has not been thought that any Catholics in Chicago, of all places, were swayed by that peculiar kind of bigotry which is based upon devotion to externals, or were moved by any influences other than those which arise from the internals of religion.

SAM J. RANDALL'S PROTECTION SUCCESSOR HAS APPEARED.

Mr. Springer, candidate for the Speakership, has made public his latest ideas on the tariff question. It appears that he has had a wonderful change of heart in the last few months. He favors a "general revision" of the tariff, and as a preliminary he thinks there should be a thorough investigation into the condition of American manufactures. He says:

> The Committee on Manufactures should be increased to a membership of fifteen and five subcommittees should be appointed, authorized to make special investigations in reference to our manufacturing industries. These investigations should embrace a wider scope than the reports furnished us by the Census Office. If any of our industries require protection at the hands of the General Government, or, in other words, if Congress is asked to restrict importation of foreign products by high protective duties so as to give such industries the opportunities of charging more for their products than they could otherwise do, the people, who must pay these increased prices, have a right to know all the facts upon which this claim is based.

Mr. Springer has been preaching for some time back—he did so while in Iowa last month—that "protection was robbery," that the principle was inherently vicious and false, and that it was impossible for protection to benefit the country as a whole, or any of its inhabitants except a few favored manufacturers. Now he wants a committee to investigate and determine whether protection is or is not robbery, whether that principle is actually unsound, and whether protection does not benefit millions besides the manufacturers. When did Mr. Springer begin to be doubtful on these points?

Mr. Springer is for a revision of the tariff—just what the moderate protectionists are for. He is in favor of the appointment of a commission to look into the entire subject. So were the Republicans in 1882. Doubtless the bill reported by the Oliver-Porter Commission, as it was before it was "mangled by the manufacturers," as Senator Sherman would say, is Mr. Springer's present ideal of a perfect tariff bill. It is comforting to hope that Springer feels thus, but one is a little doubtful as to his sincerity when one remembers that only a few weeks ago Mr. Springer favored the repeal of duties on all competitive goods because such duties must be a fraud on the consumer and must force him to pay more for all competing domestic articles. He wanted no commission to satisfy him whether protection was good or bad, any more than John Brown or Wendell Phillips asked for the appointment of a committee to find out whether slavery might not possibly be a good thing.

The first thing to do in making out the meaning of what a Democratic statesman says is to find out if he is after an office. If he is not, he possibly means something like what he says. If he is after a big office it is very doubtful. Mr. Springer is after a large office. Were he not, it is not likely that he would ask for a committee to collect information, when a Senate committee of which Senator Carlisle is a member has been studying this question of manufactures for a year, and soon will submit a most elaborate report. Cannot Mr. Springer trust the conclusions of the Senator from Kentucky?

Therefore, it is not information which Mr. Springer wants, but time. He wants to get the tariff question tucked away in a committee-room so that it cannot show its head during the Presidential election. He has his doubts as to the policy of talking free trade north of the Ohio and west of the Missouri next year, and he wishes to put his party in a position where it can say: "This entire question has been referred by us to a competent committee. We shall get its report in December of 1892, or later. When we do get it we will decide what sort of a tariff bill we will report."

Very likely Mr. Springer is as firmly convinced that "protection is robbery" as he was a month ago, but he deems it unwise to go into the next election shouting English free trade. That is why he is posing as the successor of Randall, or as a moderate protectionist. But were a Democratic President elected Mr. Springer would be found a year hence demanding the passage of a radical free-trade bill, no matter if his committee had not reported.

A WARNING TO ANARCHY.

Wednesday evening last the Anarchists of Chicago met in West Twelfth Street Turner Hall to commemorate the anniversary of the day on which their fellow Anarchists were hanged, and conducted themselves in such a menacing manner that it was necessary for the police to maintain a close surveillance over the meeting. Thursday evening several groups of these aliens met in the notorious Greif's Hall, and, embittered by the action of the police on the evening previous, indulged in such open threats of violence towards the Mayor, the police authorities, and the police themselves that it became necessary to break up the meeting and arrest the noisest and most violent of the leaders.

Thus after five years of quiet these alien plotters of sedition and destruction have begun again to raise their heads and to talk and act in precisely the same style which preceded the murderous outbreak in the haymarket and the throwing of the bomb which mangled so many officers and brought the leading conspirators to the gallows. Since that time, however, the city has learned something, and it does not propose to allow anarchy to spread and mature into assassination again. It will put a summary stop to any proceedings tending to lead up to a repetition of the events that occurred in the haymarket in 1886. It will silence all appeals which are designed to induce men and women to organize violence and throttle the law. There is no longer any room for anarchy in Chicago, and these aliens might as well understand it, if they are capable of understanding.

So long as these men meet to talk and advocate socialism as a theory or condition of life, and to discuss in an abstract way the beauty of having everything owned and run by the State, and of being fed and clothed and set to work by the State, for the benefit of the State in general, and no one in particular, thus reducing themselves to the condition of inmates of the poorhouse and the penitentiary, that is their right. It is possible that such a degraded and animal state of existence may have charms for those who advocate it. It is even possible they fancy they would be happier in such a stagnant slough. But there are limitations to the right of assembly. When these men begin to think bombs and talk bombs, the experience of the past shows that it is not long before they begin to make bombs and throw bombs, and declare war against law and against society. Chicago has had one experience with this murderous business, but it will not make the mistake it made before of tolerating anarchy in its preliminary stages and paying no heed to it until it blossoms out in the red flower of murder. These aliens, therefore, if they are wise, should understand now that if they persist in their course the result will be that some of them will be shot, some will be hanged, and the rest of them will go to the penitentiary. The next time they attempt to throttle the law they will be stopped before they repeat the lesson of anarchy which cost them so dearly in 1887.

RETIRED FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE.

Assistant Superintendent Brennan has had himself interviewed about his prospective retirement from the Chicago police force, and says among other things:

> I will not have the statement go uncontradicted that my retirement was for the welfare and improvement of the force.

But though the statement that Mr. Brennan's retirement is "for the welfare and improvement of the force" may be contradicted by him and by his friends, it is true nevertheless. That Mr. Michael Brennan, as he will be in a few days, was the most efficient agent of the Cregierites in the demoralization of the police force is easily susceptible of proof. As long as he remains on the force the evil effects of that demoralization will continue. It is only necessary to recall a few facts in the career of this to-well-treated functionary to convince the unprejudiced. He was secretary for the Superintendent and *de facto* Superintendent when the notorious Twenty-fourth Ward ballot-box stuffers were indicted and prosecuted. He utterly failed to assist the prosecution, which broke down as a consequence. The men detailed by him in those cases, with one exception, acted in the interest of the indicted parties. He has been accused by Democratic papers—and he has entered no denial of the accusation—of failing to do his duty when some of the Cronin murderers were being prosecuted and others were sought for. It was through him, and it is charged that it was at his instigation, that officers thought to be friendly to Hempstead Washburne were sent to stations away from their homes at the time of the municipal election, and that some of them were thus prevented from voting. He was the confederate of Marsh in the outrageous suppression of the facts concerning the vote for Mayor last spring. Mr. Brennan is not discreet in challenging an investigation of his record. He owes his present position to his subserviency to the Cregier ring, which, in defiance of the law and of the charter of the city, created the office of Assistant Superintendent in order to give Mr. Brennan a fat salary which he never earned. The good of the service demanded his retirement the very day that Mayor Washburne was inaugurated.

THE "HERALD" PROBABLY WILL FLOP AGAIN.

In 1884 and 1888 the Chicago *Herald* appeared in public on Democratic platforms which declared that the American wage scale being higher than the European one, that difference must be borne in mind and not legislated against in revising the tariff. For a year the *Herald* has been contending that free trade would not reduce the American wage scales, and that no attention therefore should be paid to the pay of American workmen in knocking to pieces the protective tariff, and that they would not get a cent less were all protective duties repealed on all competitive European goods. That was a decided "flop" away from the Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888, and it was made without previous announcement to the public.

The *Herald's* pet candidate for the Speakership is William, the Rose of Sangamon. It has vouched for him as being Democratically sound. But Mr. Springer has just announced a tariff program the chief feature of which is the reference of the entire subject to a committee, to find out by examining the manufacturing industries whether free trade or protection is the best policy, whether there is a difference in wage scales, and, if so, whether it would be affected by free-trade legislation. In short the *Herald's* pet candidate favors the appointment of a committee to find out how not to do it; but to let protection alone.

Thereupon, being animated by a natural desire for knowledge, and preferring to get it at first hand, THE TRIBUNE asked the *Herald*, adapting its language to its understanding, whether it meant to turn another somerset, to follow after Springer, and to regain by a double flip-flap its old position on the Democratic platforms of 1888 and 1884. The reply is "very likely." The *Herald* possesses agility.

It is fair to conclude from this answer that the *Herald* is preparing itself for another display of that agility which it has shown on previous occasions in the political circus ring. All its free-trade tariff editorials of the last year will be so much waste paper. It will have to cease abusing manufacturers and ridiculing the dangers of the competition of European cheap labor till Mr. Springer's Committee a couple of years hence has reported whether they should be abused and ridiculed or protected and defended. The tariff writers of the *Herald* will have to tune their harps to other lays, or let them hang mute upon the walls, like the celebrated one of Tara. Having admitted that it is meditating a flop even more startling than its last one, will the *Herald* be kind enough to give a day's notice when it makes up its mind, so that its interesting display of flea-like agility may be carefully observed and duly noted?

MISTAKES OF WATTERSON.

Editor Watterson's ignorance of facts is illustrated by a statement in a recent article in the *Courier-Journal*. He argues that sufficient revenue can be had without putting duties on tea, coffee, and sugar by the simple expedient of lowering the duties on articles now dutiable. He says "nearly $10,000,000 may be added to the revenue by reducing the duty on tinplate to 1 cent a pound."

The total imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, amounted to 680,000,000 pounds. That was a normal year. Much more was imported during the last fiscal year, but that was because it was rushed in to escape the impending increase in duty. The total revenue collected in 1890, under the old duty of 1 cent a pound, which Mr. Watterson wishes restored, was $6,800,000. The net collections were but $5,450,000, as $1,350,000 was repaid in drawbacks on exported tin cans. How much tinplate would the country have to use at a duty of a cent a pound to add "nearly ten millions" to the revenue from that source? Will Mr. Watterson please let the office boy cipher it out?

The duty on tinplate is as yet purely a revenue one, for according to Mr. Watterson none has been made in the United States. And if none is made in this country the importations will be substantially as heavy as ever after the surplus stocks run in last year's importations have been worked off. And when they have been disposed of the revenue from tinplate at the new duty of 2.2 cents a pound will be more than double what it would be with a duty of a cent a pound, for the consumption will not be materially lessened. Hence Mr. Watterson's suggestion that nearly ten millions of additional revenue could be had by lowering the duty is wildly out of the way. If the present duty kept Welsh tinplate out and the 1 cent duty would let it in and stop the manufacture of the American article then there might be some sense in what Mr. Watterson says about increased revenue, but he sticks to it that all the tinplate used is imported.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The senior Democratic organ, commenting on the appointment of Election Commissioners, says:

> The election law ought to be administered in the spirit of its enactment, without fear or favor. The Commissioners ought to be party men, fairly representative of their political association, but at the same time men who hold all party obligation subsidiary to personal honor and broad sense of public duty. And no man ought to undertake the responsibilities of the Election Commissioner's office who is not willing when the occasion demands fully to enter upon the dry detail of administration of the law.

This is sound doctrine and it is to be hoped that Judge Scales will act on it when he makes his appointments of Election Commissioners to succeed Capt. Healy and Mr. Luke Coyne. He should be especially careful in reference to the appointment of the Republican Commissioner, as that member will be the sole representative of his party not only on the Election Board but on the Canvassing Board as well. In the former the Democrats will be two to one. In the latter there will be four Democrats—the two Democratic Election Commissioners, the Democratic County Judge, and the Democratic City Attorney—to one Republican. It is of the utmost importance then that the Republican Commissioner should be fairly representative of his party. He should have the indorsement of the Republican party leaders and should have a good knowledge of the law which he will be called upon to administer. It would be most improper for the County Judge to appoint a Republican because he is a personal friend. If the County Judge wants to reward personal friends by such appointments he can do so at the expense of his own party with better taste than he can at the expense of the party that is to have but one representative in a board of three or a board of five, as the case may be. The expressed wishes of the local Republican leaders in this matter ought to have some weight with Judge Scales surely. If they have he will appoint Mr. E. R. Bliss, who is not only a representative Republican but a capable lawyer, who will give the necessary time and attention to the administration of the law.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The tenth annual report by Ivan C. Michels of Washington on the precious metals shows the production and coinage of gold and silver in the world for 1890. The following are the statistics of production:

GOLD.	*Ounces.*	*Value.*
Australia	1,728,743	$ 35,733,128
United States	1,595,430	32,977,322
Russia	1,136,720	23,289,303
China	490,387	10,142,500
Africa	439,280	9,079,917
South and Central America	374,170	7,734,094
Canada and British Columbia	66,130	1,366,907
Mexico	32,045	662,370
All other countries	103,740	2,144,294
Grand totals	5,956,935	$123,129,845
SILVER.		
United States	63,960,831	$ 81,180,772
Mexico	32,746,496	42,343,979
South and Central America	12,661,153	16,332,886
Australia	10,585,200	13,654,908
Europe	7,345,473	9,475,659
All other countries	5,091,572	6,568,515
Grand totals	131,961,023	$169,455,719

The production of the last ninety years by periods was:

	Gold.	*Silver.*
1801 to 1850	$ 787,938,550	$1,361,295,500
1851 to 1875	3,175,624,375	1,238,125,864
1876 to 1890	1,630,969,095	5,849,421,384
Totals	$5,594,532,020	$4,399,525,785

The net coinage of the world last year was gold $113,220,524, silver $127,239,384. Of this the United States coined $22,021,748 gold and $36,815,837 silver; Australia, $25,668,269 gold; Germany, $24,141,860 gold; Russia, $21,775,742 gold; Great Britain, $27,241,689 gold and $8,302,896 silver; Spain, $5,220,869 gold and $7,071,543 silver; France, $4,017,536 gold; Austria-Hungary, $3,182,342 gold and $3,889,126 silver; Japan, $1,764,210 gold and $7,294,735 silver; Mexico, $24,090,037 silver; and India, $41,558,346 silver, these figures for the countries named including recoinages.

The production of gold during the last year was about twice the yearly average for the last ninety years, and is only $4,000,000 less than the annual average for the period of twenty-five years, which included the enormous yields of California and Australia. These figures show conclusively the falsity of the claim made by Senator Stewart and others that the production of gold throughout the world has decreased so much as to leave not enough gold for the necessary transaction of business. The production of silver has rapidly increased in the last twenty years notwithstanding the closing of many mints to it. Its ratio of ounces produced to one of gold was 10.2 in 1872, rose to 14 in 1876, declined to 11.4 in 1877, rose to 15.9 in 1881, fell back to 17.4 in 1885, and advanced to 23.1 in 1890. It will be observed that the ratios of market value varied in the same directions during those intervals, though not to the same extent. The price of silver per ounce varied from $1.36 in 1857 to $1.20¼ at the close of February, 1878, when the law was passed requiring the monthly purchase and coinage of not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver. In 1887 it reached 97⅛ cents, sold down to 93¾ cents in 1889, and in 1890, with a purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly, it fell from $1.21¾ Sept. 16 to 97¼ cents Nov. 19. With a purchase of only $2,000,000 per month it took nine years to lower the price from $1.20¼ to 97⅛ cents, while with a purchase of 4,500,000 ounces per month it took only two months and three days to accomplish the same result.

THE *Herald* is running back and forth on the tariff question so much like a switch-back railway that it is impossible to tell where it is coming out. At one time—three years ago—it was howling for the Democratic protection plank of 1888, and cheering for a free trade candidate. Since then it has been yelling for ultra free trade, and for the last six months for Billy Springer for Speaker. Billy defines his position on the tariff to be for free wool, salt, and lumber, and stop at the degree of tariff reform. The *Herald* continues to support him, showing that it has flopped after him. He wants to let the remainder of the McKinley bill stand unmolested for an indefinite period of time. His organ says "me too." Both are now advocating free trade to the extent of their little fingers. There is no telling where to find the versatile statesman and his india-rubber organ. They are both wriggling in and out, but whether they are going forward or back no one is smart enough to see where they will finally come out on the tariff question.

IF the "red" snakes intend recommencing a campaign of anarchy and murder the law for Congress to pass is one ordering their expulsion from this country and deporting them to the country they came from. This country has no use for them—except to hang them after they commit murder.

TENNESSEE'S escaped convicts will have to bear the blame of many a robbery in whose benefits they will have no share.

IF Joe Mulhatton wants to be acquitted of the charge against him let him plead guilty.

THE mosquito engages in musical tournaments, but never stoops to take part in a hippodrome. His contests are always for blood.

CHICAGO has 180 square miles of territory, more or less, but there is no room anywhere within its limits for the flag of Anarchy. This is official.

AN exchange speaks of Indianapolis as an "inland city" with "no great navigable waters at its doors." Has the ignorant upstart who penned those words never heard of Pogue's Run?

FROM water, sugar, a certain kind of mineral salts, and a free acid an artificial honey may be made that can be used with good effect now and then in relieving the tired maple molasses of commerce from its monotonous attendance on the sad and spiritless buckwheat cake now prevalent.

NEW YORK'S water famine is a serious thing. There is hardly a day in the week, we venture to say, when New York does not require water to a certain extent for cooking and other purposes.

THERE is a growing suspicion that a string ought to be attached to the records made on a kite-shaped track.

NOVEMBER is not a good month for Anarchy.

A SENTENCE in the reply to Mr. C. E. Brown's communication was written by the editor to read "Some of the provisions of the McKinley bill caused many moderate *tariff* Republicans to stay at home and not vote last year," etc. The types made it read "moderate 'tough' Republicans," etc. A funny error.

"A FULL vote is a Republican victory," says a contemp. But it did not prove so in Iowa a few days ago, where the greatest vote ever cast in the State resulted in a pretty bad Republican defeat. Something more than a full vote is needed. A popular issue has much to do with the result.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Injured Lover's Revenge.

CHAP. I.

"Is it true, Mariel" he asked, with blanched face and trembling voice. "Has Henry Fitz-Dougherty, my bosom friend, he whom I trusted as my own brother—has he supplanted me in your affections?"

"It is true, Leonidas," said the young lady, turning away coldly.

"False and perfidious friend! Fickle and heartless girl!" howled Leonidas Grimshaw, and he rushed forth from the house and wandered through the deserted streets till the dull, murky tinge of approaching day began to smear itself on the dingy sky. Then he went to his lonely, cheerless room, threw himself on his couch, and tried to sleep.

But his feet were very, very cold.

CHAP. II.

The ceremony that united Henry Fitz-Dougherty and Marie Penjarvis Kershock in marriage was over. The guests had departed, and the happy bride and exulting groom were looking over the glittering array of presents that had been sent to them.

"I have a little surprise for you, Henry, dear," said Marie, a smile of radiant beauty bisecting her lovely face.

"What is it, love?" inquired Henry.

"Leonidas Grimshaw has sent me a costly and elegant gift."

"That is kind of him."

"Indeed it is. The poor fellow has got over his broken heart. He cherishes only the kindest feelings for us now. See!"

She drew forth from its hiding-place a lady's gold watch. It was a small, delicate, richly-chased and ornamented affair, with her name engraved on the back, and had cost not less than $37.50 in cash.

CHAP. III.

With a heavy, listless, uncertain step Henry Fitz-Dougherty entered his palatial home on Prairie avenue and sought his wife's boudoir.

"Marie," he said, as he threw his hat on the soft, velvety carpet, sat down on a costly workbasket, and looked at her with bloodshot eyes, "the block has fallen!"

"What is the matter, Henry?" exclaimed Mrs. Fitz-Dougherty in alarm.

"I have tried to weather the storm, Marie," he answered hopelessly, "thinking that a turn in the tide must come, but in vain! We must give up this home. My colossal fortune is gone. It could not stand the drain. The last bill of repairs on this, madam, wipes me completely out. We are beggars!"

And he placed in her lap a small, delicate, richly-chased gold watch.

Leonidas Grimshaw was avenged.

It Depends.

Willie—"Papa, how much does a rod measure?"

Mr. Billins (retrospectively and somewhat bitterly)—"If you sign the contract without looking at it closely, my son, it measures when you come to pay for it about 320 feet, and as a protection against lightning it isn't worth a—it isn't worth—run out now and play, my son."

Secretary Blaine's Foresight.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* Blaine, with that keen and unerring foresight, that broad and comprehensive grasp of public affairs and that devotion to American interests which have distinguished him above most statesmen of his day, certainly saw that there would be need for the expansion of our foreign trade, inasmuch as our production in many lines was outrunning home consumption, and he, no doubt, looked at the American continent first. This was made manifest by his efforts to get together the Pan-American Congress.

Blaine saw more clearly than any one else that our best and most desirable foreign markets must be in those countries which were great producers of non-competing products and which, conversely, did not produce in quantity the products of which we had a surplus. In other words he was too clear-headed a man so try to legislate our iron products into a country like England, which made and had for sale the same sort of things. He knew the folly of carrying coals to Newcastle, as, indeed, every business-man does unless he is blinded by prejudice or made daft by partisanship.

The success of the clause may well be gratifying to Mr. Blaine, and may serve to show to his enemies that his judgment in such matters is unimpeachable. He himself has said that he did not approve of the McKinley bill until this clause was added, and the advance of our trade and commerce since the bill became a law shows conclusively that his contention in favor of such a provision was wise and prudent.

PERSONALS.

Private Secretary Halford has resumed his duties at the Executive Mansion. He has completely recovered from his late illness.

J. Montgomery Sears of Boston pays $300,000 a year in city taxes. As most of his property is in real estate he can't dodge the collector.

The King of Greece is an accomplished linguist and is a master of a dozen languages. And he knows how to hold his tongue in all of them.

Patrick Egan was an errand boy in a flour mill before he became the manager of a Dublin milling company and a fiery integer in Irish politics.

President Carnot has the decorations of the Dragon from Anam, the Elephant from Denmark, and the Lion from Persia. Tammany should confer upon him the Order of the Tiger.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana is acquiring a reputation for the quality of the cigars he carries. It is not, however, charged that he has any enmity toward the persons he gives them to. They question his taste, that is all.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Ryder preached in a Gloucester, Mass., church last Sunday on the question, "Can a man be a fish dealer and be a Christian?" The problem need to apply only to the man who caught the fish.

John Parnell is making preparations to leave Atlanta, Ga., to enter upon the possessions of the estates of his brother, Charles Stewart Parnell. It is stated that he inherits the property, Mrs. Parnell receiving only a life interest.

Col. R. Tyler Jones, who was married in Washington last Tuesday to Miss Sallie Gresham, is a grandson of President John Tyler, and was the first man-child born in the White House, his mother being Mrs. Henry L. Jones, the oldest daughter of the President.

Ex-Senator Ingalls says he was somewhat disappointed in Maj. McKinley's speeches because "they did not show a great degree of versatility." If Mr. Ingalls will reflect on the vicissitudes of fortune in his own case he must agree that versatility is sometimes a very dangerous trait.

Gail Hamilton has discarded politics for the present. She told a Boston friend who inquired why she did not send more of her contributions now to the public press that she was afraid the general public didn't care much about theology, and that was the sole subject now in her writings.

Calvin Green, aged 81, has been sent to the Missouri penitentiary for two years for counterfeiting. He was a pretty tough character in his younger days, and killed two brothers in Illinois named Flynn. He was given a life sentence, but managed to obtain a pardon from the Governor.

Jacob Sloat Fassett, who had recently a little tussle with the Tammany tiger, telegraphs from Old Point Comfort: "If the New York newspapers, the hotels, and merchants will heartily cooperate with me I shall cheerfully, and I believe successfully, urge the National committee to call the next Republican convention to be held in New York."

ARBITRATION.

Columbus *Journal:* The Bering Sea trouble is to be arbitrated. The victories of peace are no less renowned than those of war. Please place another triumph to the credit of the Harrison administration.

Topeka *Capital:* Score another to the credit of James G. Blaine. Lord Salisbury has agreed to let the Bering Sea issue be decided by arbitration. It is wonderful how much abler a sick American is than a robust Englishman.

Philadelphia *Times:* The dispute itself has been almost forgotten, but the memory of it will be revived long enough for both Americans and Englishmen to congratulate themselves and each other that the two nations have not maintained a quarrel over a cause that neither cared anything about.

New York *Tribune:* A war with England is as close an approach to a moral impossibility as could well be imagined. So far, then, as arbitration is advocated merely as a means of avoiding an ultimate conflict, and not as the best and surest method of obtaining justice, its desirability in a controversy with England may well be questioned.

New York *World:* There is no doubt that one result of the arbitration will be the end of the absurd claims that the United States has jurisdiction in Bering Sea beyond the three-mile limit, or that seals, unlike other wild animals, are to be treated like domestic animals, the government's or the owners' jurisdiction following them wherever they may roam.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* It would be a fine feather in the cap of the present administration if this Bering Sea dispute should be satisfactorily adjusted before Mr. Harrison's term expires. The real interests at stake, after all, are vastly inferior to the international fuss made over the whole matter, but it is high time the questions at issue were disposed of in some way.

Philadelphia *Record:* The Senate will not now withhold or delay the ratification of a treaty for settling a controversy between the United States and Great Britain by means of arbitration. The Democratic party will not begrudge the President the plumes which he has plucked from Cleveland's administration. He has won them honorably and he is entitled to wear them.

Boston *Journal:* The submission of the Bering Sea dispute to the peaceful processes of arbitration marks the beginning of the end of a vexatious controversy that might easily have involved two smaller and more impetuous nations than America and England in deadly conflict. The settlement of this dispute by arbitration will remove it once for all from the domain of diplomacy.

Boston *Globe:* There can be, on general principles, only one feeling as to the settlement of this question by arbitration, and that will be one of gratification. It will add one more to the two great examples already offered by the two great English-speaking peoples of the practicability of settling grave disputes between powerful nations without resort to the barbaric expedient of war.

Detroit *Tribune:* Although the points of arbitration have not yet been made public we may be sure that Secretary Blaine has not yielded any essential point hitherto contended for in order to procure the settlement of the Bering Sea contention by arbitration, and both the United States and England are to be congratulated upon the prospect of a peaceful ending of a long diplomatic passage-at-arms, which frequently threatened to rupture amicable relations between the two countries.

CURRENT NOTES.

Some widows look a great deal blacker than they feel.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Love is like politics; there is a big difference between a nomination and an election.—*New York Herald.*

Two of the hardest things to keep in this life are a new diary and a sharp lead-pencil.—*Norristown Herald.*

When the devil wants a man he doesn't care how near he sits to the pulpit when he goes to church.—*Ram's Horn.*

Mr. Rowndes—"I don't suppose you clergymen regard marriage as a failure?" Dr. Powndes—"Not at all; more like a raise of salary."—*Puck.*

Teacher—"For what was George Washington noted?" Dick Hicks—"He told the truth when questioned about his family tree."—*Brooklyn Life.*

It is true that women are not allowed on board of ships of war, but that is no reason why a bustle in the navy-yards should cause alarm.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"You said Sokker was quite active in your campaign?" "Yes," replied the defeated candidate. "In what capacity?" "About a gallon a day."—*Washington Star.*

"Where did you find the lawyer after the defendant had struck him?" "He was lying in the ditch, your Honor." "How strong is habit!" murmured the court.—*Baltimore American.*

Young Mangler (to fair but total stranger)—"I believe I have the pleasant memory of having met you once." Fair Stranger—"Then I advise you to make the most of it."—*Boston Courier.*

Mrs. Gotham—"The paper says that chewing wintergreen will keep people awake in church." Mr. Gotham—"It might be—but, at the theater, I have found cloves very efficacious."—*Good News.*

Here's a Sensible Boston Editor.

Boston *News:* And now arises a controversy over what State Chicago is in. Indiana claims it on authority of an old boundary which has been discovered, and her claims seem to be well substantiated. The fact of the matter is that Chicago covers about enough ground to constitute a whole State by itself.

READABLE TOPICS.

Carp culture has not proved popular in California. The fish breed as fast as English sparrows, and their numbers have become a nuisance. The demand for them as food soon declined, for not only was the flesh inferior in flavor to that of favorite local fish, but the carp's voraciousness acquired for it the reputation of a scavenger. Breeders abandoned the work of propagation and turned their carp into the nearest watercourse, with the result that the waters of the State were in a short time infested with this greedy fish. Now, it is said, they swarm in all the tide sloughs adjacent to San Francisco, and

BERLIN IS HURT AGAIN.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION AGITATES THE BOURSE OF THAT CITY.

This Time the Embezzlement Will Amount to Nearly Two Millions and Many Charities Suffer—A Former Chambermaid Becomes Lady Mayoress of London—France Feels the Effect of the Recent Storms—Radini Expects No Recompense for New Orleans.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Another banker is in disgrace and there has been another financial scandal to excite the Bourse. The head of a banking and exchange firm at Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, has surrendered himself to the police, confessing that he has misappropriated securities deposited with him by customers, and when the news was carried to the Bourse it—coming on top of the information of how Wolff, of the firm of Hirschfeld & Wolff, now in the Meabit jail, had robbed his clients—caused another sensation.

The Charlottenborg banker who has robbed his customers is named Mass and his embezzlements will amount to a very large sum. The money appropriated by Mass to his own use includes the sum of 20,000 marks which had been subscribed toward the fund for the erection of a church in memory of the late Empress Augusta, grandmother of Emperor William. Ten thousand marks which were to be devoted to the Prince Frederick Charles Institute also disappeared. In addition to these 30,000 marks Mass has succeeded in making away with 400,000 marks deposited in his bank by 150 artisans and small traders. His total liabilities are estimated at 1,750,000 marks.

Mass appeared at the Central Police Station in Berlin this morning and delivered himself to the authorities there after confessing his wrong-doing.

One of the losers by the failurr of the banking firm of Hirschfeld & Wolff was Prof. Koch, the noted bacteriologist, who is said to have had a large sum on deposit with the house.

RISE OF A HANDSOME GIRL.

Once Chambermaid in a Hotel, Now Wife of the Mayor of London.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, is this year presided over by a young and handsome Lady Mayoress whose rise in the world has been really remarkable. Her parents were so poor that they could not keep her idle, and so she had to go out to service. In due course she became a chambermaid at a well-known fashionable hotel in West Kemp, where David Evans, Alderman of the Ward of Castle Raynard and now Lord Mayor of London, used to be a frequent visitor during the hunting season. He admired the tall, pretty girl who waited upon him, and, as not unfrequently happens, his admiration developed into love, and he not only helped her parents, but eventually proposed to and was accepted by their daughter. So it comes about that the poor girl will have the opportunity of hobnobbing with the highest of the land, and, if she is lucky, may meet the potentates of Europe, since it is one of the privileges and duties of the chief magistrate of the city to entertain illustrious strangers as well as those whose achievements have won recognition at home.

FRANCE FELT THE STORM.

England's Great Gale Extended All Over the Continent—Late Details.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Reports from the Continent show that the recent storm that swept over England had serious results elsewhere. In all parts of France temporary buildings used for panoramas, circuses, and the like were overturned. In Havre a flying van-covering broke a man's neck. A woman was killed at Roubaix by a falling chimney. Many fatalities are reported from the English Channel, and the fishermen of Cherbourg and other ports suffered severely. At Loriol a hospital took fire and many patients were injured in their hurried removal. News from England is that the tale of disasters there is not yet told. The ship Talisman, from Tacoma, June 12, for Havre was cast on its beam ends at Deal and jettisoned fifty tons of wheat. The bark Gylfe is stranded off Kinsale, Ireland. It sailed Oct. 1 from Quebec for Liverpool. Seven of the crew are drowned, Capt. Williams and four men being saved. The British steamer Fairfield, Tyne to Genoa, was lost at sea in latitude 47 north, longitude 6 west, just on the outer edge of the Bay of Biscay. The Fairfield was a small but stanch vessel, and new, but could not stand the gale. The crew took to the boats when the vessel was sinking and were picked up without loss of life.

Great excitement was caused this morning by the sinking of the steamship Liebenstein in the mouth of Dover harbor. The vessel had suffered severe strains in the great storm of Tuesday and Wednesday, and upon arriving in Dover yesterday for repairs was driven on the rocks.

Sixteen of the crew of a fishing lugger stranded at Berck-sur-Mer, near Bologne, were drowned.

IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

Three French and Two German Expeditions Now Exploring Africa.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A startling rumor ran through Paris today. It was that De Brazza, who is at the head of an exploring expedition in Africa, had been murdered. This, Minister Etienne told me today, he did not think was true.

"M. de Brazza," said the Minister, "left Banghi some days ago with 350 men, intending to go on as far as Lake Tchad. He was bent on exploring a region which even Stanley had not ventured to traverse. It is inhabited by Mussulman Arabs, fanatic foes of civilization. On leaving this region he meant to visit Birgami, where a great deal is going on of which we know nothing. Another explorer, Lieut. Mezin, is now at Yolo, near Lake Tchad, ready to brave all risks. In his last letter he writes: 'This is an affair of honor to me. I will die or I will raise the French flag on the shores of Lake Tchad.' A third French expedition, led by Chef de Battaillon Montail of the Marines is also marching toward the lake. The starting point of this force was Senegal. By last reports, now to hand, two-thirds of the journey had been so complished."

"Have you any news of the German expeditions?"

"Yes," replied M. Etienne. "We know that one German force is crossing the Cameroon country and making direct for Lake Tchad. Another expedition has taken the same route as M. de Brazza—the Birgami route. The Germans have bought 500 slaves in Dahomey to act as escorts." JACQUES ST. CERE.

DECREASE IN ENGLISH EXPORTS.

Trade with the United States Falls Off Heavily Within a Year.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Considerable interest attaches to the figures showing the value of the declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the three months ending June 30 last, as compared with the same period in 1890. The total figures for this year were $44,625,841, last year $53,329,000, a falling off of nearly $9,000,000. Only six of the twenty-four towns exporting to the United States show an increase. Of these Cardiff heads the list, her exports being $5,-560,519 as against $3,055,158 last year. Tinplate was the principal item, amounting to $5,638,144. Liverpool follows, the figures being $11,806,378 for 1891 and $9,865,653 for 1890. The other towns which show an increase are Tunstall, Bristol, Plymouth, and Southampton. London shows the greatest decrease. The total exports for 1891 were $1,702,222 and in 1890 $14,920,572. In the London list wool and camel and goat hair comes first with $1,210,075; then precious stones with $1,005,192; cement with $607,991; books, $511,636; tin $497,012; hemp, flax, $645,-000, and drugs and chemicals, $440,898. Bradford shows the next greatest decrease, the figures being $2,862,650 for 1891 and $6,577,635 for 1890. Manchester follows with $3,731,892 for 1891 and $3,468,974 for 1890, being a decrease of over three-quarters of a million. Dundee is fough with $2,508,374 for 1891 and $2,860,-783 for 1890.

Decrease in the Beer Trade.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The brewers are in a great state of alarm over the fact that English beer is being driven out of the markets of the world by its lighter rival—lager. During last month only 34,711 barrels were exported, against 42,339 barrels in October of last year, and even America, which they had always fondly hoped and believed would take their beer in increasing quantities, took 1,340 barrels less in the same month than it did in 1890. This is accounted for as all other decreases are just now—by the McKinley act as well as by the immense extension of the brewing industry in the United States. There are, however, no such similar causes to explain the ominous falling off in the trade with the Cape, with the East Indies, Australia, and the miscellaneous markets of the world which are still open without any vexatious restrictions. The figures here are conclusive and show a decline in the exports of beer for the ten months of this year ending with October of 32,869 barrels as compared with 1890.

Success of Bertillon's System.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The police have had a lesson in the case of the man Vaucourt, who beheaded his friend in Paris and hid the headless remains in a cellar in the Rue du Charbouse. Although they did not have the slightest clew to go upon the detectives not only found the head, but the murderer, and extorted a confession from him within fifty hours of the discovery of the crime. This was accomplished merely by the aid of Bertillon's anthropometrical system. His measurements were applied to the headless body, and they showed it was that of Boudry, an old criminal. Then they found Boudry was a pal of Vaucourt, and that he lodged in the house in which the body was found. Bertillon's measurements also proved that Vaucourt was a criminal, and he was accordingly put through a severe examination with the result of eventually terrifying him into a confession.

On Trial for Card Cheating.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Rangoon says that the court-martial upon Lieut. Lowry began its sitting Thursday. Two charges were preferred. The first was that of behaving in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman on May 26 at Mandalay while playing cards in the Upper Burmah club. He is accused of unfairly dealing himself cards from the center of the pack. The second charge is that he was guilty of unfair play on the same occasion by dealing himself the king of diamonds from the bottom of the pack. The game was poker, ten rupees limit. Mr. Stephen caught Lowry with the king from the bottom of the pack in his hand. Lowry will doubtless be discharged from the club and from the army.

Passengers on the Etruria.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—W. H. Post, Walter Blackman, wife and children, John T. Quinn and wife, and Mallaby Deeley and wife are passengers on the Etruria. On the same vessel sails Howard Oviatt, the vender of the Montana ruby mine, which has aroused so much attention in England and America. Mr. Oviatt is accompanied by his wife and two children. T. W. Streeter and Deeley Streeter also go on the Etruria to inspect the mine, and to report to the company in England. Meantime the subscriptions for the purchase remain in the bank awaiting the report.

Parisian Labor and Financial Troubles.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A serious strike in the Pas de Calais mines is announced for Monday next. Over 40,000 workmen have resolved to go out. The companies concerned had been allowed till Nov. 15 to accept the proposals of the strikers. This evening they decided not to yield one jot or tittle of the men's demands. Grave rumors are afloat tonight here with regard to the position of a prominent financial establishment which was in difficulties three years ago. It was bolstered up at the time by friendly bankers and reorganized.

Turkey Still Borrowing.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The terms of the new 3 per cent loan of £5,000,000 have been determined and its formal conclusion only awaits the definite constitution of the Toumbeki monopoly, which is also practically settled. The annuity for the new loan is made up of 87,000 lire raccordement advance and 86,000 lire of net income derivable from the Toumbeki monopoly, in all 173,000 Turkish lire, which will about cover the annuity of the required loan with one-third per cent sinking fund.

Rudini Denies the Story.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Nov. 13.—A TRIBUNE reporter today called at the Bureau of the Prime Minister, Marquis de Rudini, and was assured officially that there was not one word of truth in the story cabled from here to America that the Italian Government has received the assurance of the United States Government that the latter recognized its liability for the killing of the Italians at New Orleans last winter and had promised to pay an indemnity for each death.

La Grippe Is Coming Again.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Influenza is claiming many victims in Posen and is spreading rapidly. Many deaths have been reported to the authorities and it is feared that the list of fatal cases will be very large. Influenza has also made its appearance in the northern suburbs of Berlin, and already the cases amount to a considerable number. In one free hospital alone eighty-seven persons suffering from influenza were yesterday admitted for medical treatment.

The Second Flood Was Too Much.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The damage in Somerset from the floods in October was estimated at £200,000. The renewal of the freshet now, with the recurrence of the breaking of river banks, completes the ruin begun a month ago in many places. Following upon a deficient harvest in the district the misfortune is almost crushing.

He Is After McCormack.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Detective Sergeant Philip Reilly of New York, who arrived by the Majestic with extradition papers in the case of John McCormack, the late Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, New York, interviewed McCormack in Holloway jail this morning. The prisoner still maintained his innocence.

Death of the Baroness von Waldersee.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The death of the Baroness von Waldersee, the morganatic wife of Louis, Duke of Bavaria, is announced. She was Fräulein Mendel and until her marriage in 1837 was one of the best known artists of the Munich comic stage. To marry her the Duke renounced his right to the succession to the duchy in favor of his brother Charles.

Pork Can Enter Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent says that the Austrian Government will shortly abolish the prohibition of the importation of American pork into Austria and Hungary.

Cable Flashes.

Eleven miners were killed and two injured by an explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine in Essen, Germany.

The ancient castle of the princely house of Furstenberg, at Werenweg, Wurtemberg, has been destroyed by fire.

It was announced in Berlin yesterday that the protocol of a treaty of commerce between Germany and Italy had been signed.

The *North German Gazette* warmly approves the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Marquis Rudini concerning the Egyptian situation.

Forty members of the party of the Right in the French Chamber have declined to go into coalition with the Radicals to defeat de Freycinet.

A boy of 16 was strangled by starving peasants at Sawaca, Russia, to obtain a ruble and a half. Crime is increasing all through the famine district.

The United States training ship Mononga-hela has arrived at Villa Franca, five days from Port Mahon, all well. The vessel sails the 17th for Hampton Roads.

A Free-Trade committee has been formed in Paris with the aim of protecting French interests abroad. There are seventy-five members. Deputy Roux is President.

Mrs. Mary F. Ormsby of New York read a paper at the Roman Peace Congress on "The Real Cause and the Real Cure of War" that excited much favorable comment.

The Rhine Steamship company has been obliged to suspend traffic owing to low water in the river. The Danube is also at a low stage and traffic is suspended between Pesth and St. Nichola.

At yesterday's session of the International Peace Congress at Rome resolutions were adopted in favor of a partial military disarmament, the creation of an international tribunal of arbitration, and the establishment at Berne of a permanent International Peace Bureau.

REBELS WIN ONE FIGHT.

FONSECA'S FORCES BEATEN IN BATTLE BY REVOLUTIONISTS.

An Engagement in Brazil Takes Place and the Dictator Loses—More Official Announcements of How Quiet Things Are at Rio—President Montt Has No Trouble in Forming a Cabinet—Specimen of Balmaceda's Ways—News of South American.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 13.—News has been received here to the effect that the revolt against Da Fonseca in the State of Rio Grande do Sul has so far been completely successful.

In a fight, in which 5,000 men of all arms were engaged, it is reported that the government troops, under Gen. Isadoro Gonsales, were defeated, and the insurgent cavalry started on a move toward the north. It is also reported that Gov. Castilho of Rio Grande do Sul has decided to join the insurrectionary movement. The revolutionists claim that the Dictator is so sick that he finds it impossible to continue the campaign with any degree of activity.

These statements are evidently made by enemies of Fonseca, however, for news comes from Rio that he is displaying great energy in his efforts to crush the revolt. He is massing troops and preparing his warships for an early attack on the revolutionists.

Fonseca has applied to the Government of Uruguay for permission to allow the passage of troops through that country in order to reach the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Uruguay, it is said, has granted the permission requested. The revolt now involves all the towns of the State with the exception of Porto Allegro. Gen. Astrogildo commands the insurrectionary forces in the field. The people of the country generally favor the revolt, and give the rebel troops food and any other assistance in their power. At Yoguaren the troops were kept in order by the national guard, who prevented them from becoming seditious.

Of the entire navy only the gunboat Camoen has taken up the cause of the revolution. The rest of the navy has remained faithful to Fonseca. In all probability there will be a crisis in the affairs of Rio Grande Do Sol before the end of next week, for it is expected in Rio that the forces sent there by the dictator will reach the borders of the State by that time.

The official announcement has been made at Rio Janeiro that Gov. Castillo of Rio Grande do Sul has resigned. His resignation was requested by Fonseca. It is not definitely known there why the Governor was practically removed, but from news received here it is evident that his sympathies were with the insurgents in his State.

A committee of safety has been appointed by the commercial bodies of Rio Janeiro. Complete quiet obtains there now. Business has been generally resumed, and affairs are apparently in pretty much the same shape as they were before the declaration of the dictatorship by President Fonseca.

TAKES A PEACEABLE VIEW.

The Brazilian Legation in London Denies That Any Trouble Exists.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An attaché of the Brazilian Legation stated today that the legation is in receipt of positive advices showing that the troubles in that country had been greatly exaggerated. Unfortunately the means of communication between the various States were not such as they ought to be, and the action taken by President da Fonseca had no doubt caused some agitation, because at first it was not clearly understood. There was no doubt, he said, that among a certain class of foreign merchants the American reciprocity treaty caused considerable feeling, and some of these merchants would be glad to misrepresent and exaggerate the situation with the hope of inflaming it and bringing about a change of government favorable to the abrogation of the treaty and giving back into European hands the trade that America had gained. There had undoubtedly been something of a movement in favor of the restoration of Dom Pedro, but it should be remembered that Dom Pedro was an old man and that the respect attaching to him did not extend to other members of his house. Indeed, the unpopularity of certain persons connected with him by family ties had a good deal to do with the revolution which overthrew the monarchy. The Brazilian Republic had a deep and strong hold on the Brazilian people, and the reëstablishment of a monarchy was out of any reasonable consideration.

CHILE IS CALMING DOWN.

President Montt Has No Trouble in Forming a Cabinet—Foster's Investigation.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 13.—There is a general understanding here, though it has not been officially announced, that Admiral Jorge Montt will appoint two Conservatives as State Councilors. This leaves the Liberals in a majority of three in the Council, but it is said to be satisfactory to Señors Walker-Martinez and Irrarazalal, and they will probably withdraw their resignations and remain in the Ministry until December.

There is general gratification at the fact that Admiral Montt has called Señor Altimirano in consultation and it is the belief that he will be called upon to form a Cabinet when Montt has been formally installed as President. Some of the foreign Ministers find a good deal of difficulty in getting along with Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta. He has very peculiar ideas of diplomatic usages. The diplomatic corps generally concur in the opinion that Señor Isadoro Errazuriz, who held the portfolio of foreign affairs under the Junta at Iquique, has the best knowledge of international affairs of any of the Chilean statesmen and is well fitted for the post of Foreign Minister.

Judge Foster is making all due haste in the investigation into the recent attack on the Baltimore's sailors. He is now engaged in examining foreign witnesses of the affair. There seems to be every disposition to bring the investigation to a close as quickly as possible, and the feeling against Americans has toned down in a marked degree.

Gauderillas, it is now known, was in hiding at the Hacimda Penalon, the property of the Uruguayan Minister, about two leagues from Santiago. He had been very much depressed since the suicide of Balmaceda. The tragic fate of his chief had evidently preyed on his mind.

A number of the ex-officials in Balmaceda's army have been sentenced to banishment and the question of where they will go is causing much concern to the exiles. Peru, it is understood, will give but a cold welcome, and some have decided to go to the United States. Many of them are regarded as highly undesirable citizens.

BROWN MAKES POSITIVE DENIAL.

He Did Not Give Information Concerning the Insurrents to Balmaceda.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—In view of the repeated statements that Admiral Brown or some of his ship's company informed the Balmaceda Government party of the landing of the Congressional forces at Quinteros last August, Secretary Tracy seized the opportunity afforded by the presence of the Admiral with the San Francisco at Acapulco, Mexico, a few days ago, to address the following telegram to him:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Did you invite any Chilean officer to accompany you on board the San Francisco to witness the landing of Chileans at Quinteros? Did you or any of the officers or your crew on your return on that occasion to Valparaiso communicate information about what you saw to any person not connected with your vessel? TRACY.

Admiral Brown's response was as follows:

ACAPULCO, Nov. 10.—To Secretary Navy, Washington: Did not invite or take any Chileans. Invited foreign officers only. German went. No one from the ship gave information. Full information about landing was known at Santiago and Valparaiso before I sailed at noon. BROWN.

In addition to the foregoing positive statements by Admiral Brown, he distinctly states in his report to the department, dated Aug. 31, that he was informed before he sailed for Valparaiso that the Congressional forces had effected a landing.

EIGHTY MEN WERE SHOT.

Sample of the Methods of Balmaceda When He Was Displeased at Anything.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The following correspondence, printed in a Chilean paper arriving in today's mails, give a fair idea of Balmaceda's methods:

MARCH 9, 1891—Mr. President: Although it pains me to do so, it is my duty to inform you that today, at 1 p. m., two companies of the San Felipe and Palca battalions revolted and proceeded to Fort Ballavista, and, after striking the guns, they embarked in boats sent from the Esmeralda and a transport. The loyal forces exchanged shots with the mutineers, but they were not able to arrest their flight because the Esmeralda covered them with its guns while they embarked, and it fired eighty shells on the town. The loyal troops are confined to barracks. I await orders. VILLEGAS.

Mr. Intendents: Order to be shot immediately, without trial of any kind, all commanders, officers, soldiers, or private persons guilty of conspiring. BALMACEDA.

MARCH 10, 1891.—Mr. President: Agreeably to your Excellency's instructions and by agreement with the Military Governor, there were shot last night eighty non-commissioned officers and soldiers who yesterday attempted to embark in the vessels belonging to the revolting fleet. VILLEGAS.

Work on Uncle Sam's Ships.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Rear-Admiral Walker's flagship, will be taken on the drydock Monday, provided the dock can be prepared for it by that time. It will probably remain a week at least in the dock. Work on its ventilators and condensers will be expedited in the meantime, and it will be ready for sea in about ten days. Work on the Miantonomah, Capt. Montgomery Sicard, is progressing so favorably that the navy-yard authorities expect to have it ready for a trial trip to test its guns before the end of the month. The Atlanta, Bennington, and Concord will be ready for sea Tuesday.

Russia Is to Take a Hand.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—Events in South America are watched here with considerable interest. While Russian state secrets are well kept, semi-official hints have been dropped to the effect that if England takes an active part in any American quarrel Russia may be heard from. Although Russia has no interests in South America worth mentioning there is some talk of sending three or four vessels to Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso for observation. The Russian fleet is in excellent order and increasing at a rate that will place it before long among the first-class powers.

Exciting Elections in Buenos Ayres.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 13.—Serious disturbances are reported at the polls at the election in Buenos Ayres yesterday. It was not until the police took vigorous measures that order was restored. The election resulted decidedly in favor of the Radicals. Many surmises are current about the heavy purchases of Mannlicher rifles by the government. It is the general impression that they indicate that the government anticipates trouble in the near future and that a war is not improbable.

Fonseca Has Lost Rio Grande do Sul.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 13.—An official telegram received today from Porto Allegro says that Señor Castilo, the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul, has been deposed from office, and that a provisional government is administering the affairs of that province. Señor Castilo has always remained loyal to Gen. Fonseca, and a few days ago the dictator dispatched a number of gunboats and transports filled with troops to his assistance.

South American Happenings.

The Brazilian Minister at Mexico has been transferred to Uruguay.

Orders were sent from Washington yesterday for the Concord to sail at the earliest practicable day for the West Indies to join the Philadelphia and Kearsarge.

The receipts at the Custom-House at Iquique, one of the nitrate ports of Chile, during October amounted to $2,627,000. The greater portion of this amount was paid as export duties on the nitrate shipped from that port. It is the largest showing in the port's history.

An authoritative denial is made at Washington of the published statements that Admiral Gherardi has been ordered to Chile to relieve Admiral Brown. Admiral Gherardi is to cruise in the West Indies and the Atlanta is to go to Rio.

SAID FAREWELL TO LONDON.

The Daly Company Leaves England Loaded Down with Favors—Theatrical Gossip.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Farewell at the Lyceum tonight was the occasion of a great display. Hundreds were turned away from the doors. Miss Ada Rehan and Messrs. Lewis and Drew were cheered at every opportunity. At the end of the performance Miss Rehan made a speech.

"I feel I ought not to leave you tonight, dear London friends," she said, "without some word from myself from an overflowing heart. But perhaps I have spoken so many other words in the parts I have played that you are tired hearing my voice. You ought to be, and yet what can I say? What ordinary words can begin to express the flood of grateful feelings that almost choke me as I recollect the sweet load of favors under which you overwhelmed me since I came before you? These flowers even add to and symbolize the lovely weight of obligation your continued favors put me under. But I thank you, and all my heart can say is thank you, and good night. I cannot and will not say good-by, but good night. Only good night until we meet again in Daly's new theater. Good night, and may all your dreams be as happy and endearing as you have made mine."

The company leaves on the Etruria for New York tomorrow.

Although the two former pillars of the Savoy Theater, William Schwerk Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, once more dwell in brotherly amity, it will be a long time before a new opera by the well-known couple is produced. The work which has been written by the Prince of Topsyturveydom and Alfred Collier will soon be brought out at the Lyric Theater. "The Nautch Girl," which is at present at the Savoy, is evidently designed for a run of some months yet. Although London is overcrowded with theaters yet another one is announced to be built on the site of the Waterloo House, situated in Pall Mall East, near Trafalgar Square. "The finest site in Europe." This was at one time the location talked of for Mr. Daly's theater.

TROUBLE IN THE GEORGIA DIOCESE.

Two Attempts to Elect a Bishop Fail and Danger Threatens the Third.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Episcopalians of Georgia are in a hopeless wrangle over the succession to the late Bishop Beckwith. The recent election of the Rev. Kinlock Nelson of South Bethlehem, Pa., was carried through in such an ungracious manner that though he promised to accept before the convention met he now telegraphs that he will have to study over it. That is interpreted by the church here as a declination.

The disturbing element is the Rev. Chauncey Williams of Augusta. Mr. Williams is a clergyman of aristocratic tastes, and as the pastor of St. Paul's Church has long reigned as the apostle of the most exclusive set within the church membership. On the death of Bishop Beckwith this set insisted upon the election of Williams. The opposition defeated him by electing Chancellor Thomas F. Gailor of the University of the South. Chancellor Gailor declined, thus leaving the place open again, and a second time the convention overrode the claims of Mr. Williams and elected Bishop Talbot of Wyoming. At first Bishop Talbot was inclined to accept, but later decided to remain where he was.

This opened the way for the third convention, which assembled this week in Macon. The North Georgia churchmen had fixed up a slate with the name of the Rev. Mr. Nelson on it. The Williams people again flew off the handle. Mr. Williams himself objected to a vote making the election of Nelson unanimous, offering to give reasons for his actions. The convention did not, however, ask for the reasons, and they remain secret. The action of Mr. Williams is regretted by his friends, but it is already felt that things are in such a tangle that Mr. Nelson cannot accept.

GATHERING OF YOUNG CHRISTIANS.

Members of the Indiana Y. P. S. of C. E. Welcomed to Kokomo.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Indiana State convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor held its opening session in the Christian church in this city today, the Rev. A. C. Hathaway of Richmond presiding. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Thorne for the city, the Rev. R. G. Roscamp of the Presbyterian church for the churches of Kokomo, and Judge L. J. Kirkpatrick for the local union. One thousand delegates are present from all over the State. The prominent men and women present are: Miss D. M. Wishard, State Secretary; V. C. Kendall, State Treasurer; Dr. Bonthaler of Indianapolis; the Rev. J. Z. Tyler of Cincinnati; the Rev. C. B. Wilcox of St. Paul; the Rev. Charles Little of Wabash; and the Rev. F. E. Clarke of Boston, Mass., who will address the convention tomorrow. The convention will continue its sessions through Saturday and Sunday. It is the largest convention of Christian Endeavorers ever held in this State.

POISON IN THE GLASSES.

MRS. LENGGENHAGER EVIDENTLY KILLED HER SON AND SELF.

No Indications of a Struggle with Murderous Robbers—Reason for the Woman's Double Crime—Money Found in an Old Boiler and Arsenical Poison in Their Stomachs—Dying Struggles of the Boy—Discoveries of the Police—A Stepdaughter Living.

Poison caused the death of Mrs. Marguerite Lengrenhager and of her son George in the low groggery at No. 444 Clark street.

This was determined by Dr. L. Hektoen, who made a post-mortem examination yesterday afternoon. Who administered the poison is a question yet to be answered. From the evidence in the hands of the police it is probable that the old woman, driven to desperation by her obdurate son, poisoned him and then herself. There were no evidences of robbery and none of violence save a few scratches on the boy's throat that might have been made by himself in his dying agony. Nearly $1,000 in gold, silver, and currency was found in a rear bedroom, and a lot of jewelry as well.

For the last four years she has conducted the barrel-house where her body and that of her son were found. It was known to the police as a resort for the most degraded women and men. Her son, who was 16 years old, assisted her, but his conduct worried her. She was looked upon by the neighbors as eccentric and miserly.

George ran away a fortnight or so ago and returned early this week. When he came back he had a quarrel with his mother and according to the lodging-house keeper in the basement of the building they quarreled Thursday afternoon. Officer Golden passed the place at 11:30 o'clock when the woman was pulling down the blinds preparatory to closing.

Early yesterday morning a lodging-house boarder started to enter the place for a drink and found that a table had been placed against the door. He pushed and the noise caused a large black dog within to set up a dismal howl. So furious did the dog bark that a crowd began to gather and it was soon found that the proprietor was sitting on a chair near the stove, dead.

When the police attempted to enter the dog, which had not ceased its howls, set upon them with savage fury. It had to be beaten away from the body of the woman with clubs and then it ran under an old pool table and growled and snarled. The faithful beast came out when they attempted to remove the bodies and it was all that two officers could do to force the brute out of the back door.

Proof of the Woman's Deed.

The body of the boy lay on the floor in a small bedroom in the rear. Both had evidently been dead some hours. By the woman's side on a table stood a beer-glass partly filled with cider and in the bottom was considerable sediment. At the opposite side of the stove, on another table, was also a glass of cider, and in the bottom was a sediment like that in the other glass.

Capt. Shippey detailed Lieut. Arch, with half a dozen of detectives, to investigate the case. In an old wash-boiler was found a sack containing her hoarded stock of money. They also found a box of rat poison. Her life was insured and she had $500 worth of shares in a building and loan association.

Her stepdaughter, Mrs. Herman Kraatz, who lives at Fifty-first street and Center avenue, knew little of her mother's affairs. She had married against the dead woman's will, and since then had not been on intimate terms with her. The last time she was at the saloon was six or eight weeks ago. She did not know that any other relatives were living.

Capt. Shippey said the boy had evidently been sitting at the table where the partly filled glass of cider was. When the drug began to work he spat blood on the floor and then started for his bed. Just inside the door he had evidently fallen in a fit. His coat was partially removed and his features showed that he had suffered terrible agony.

Dr. Hektoen found rat poison in the stomach of both bodies, the same as that found in the saloon. It was arsenical poison that caused death in both cases.

An inquest will be held by Deputy-Coroner McSwain next Thursday.

DISGRACE OF A SUBURBAN POSTMASTER.

Arthur W. Boyington Arrested for Embezzlement of Over $2,000.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The arrest of Postmaster Arthur W. Boyington yesterday morning was quietly effected by United States Marshal George Allen. The residents were unaware of it having taken place, and did not even suspect there was anything wrong until last evening, when much excitement prevailed. Boyington's shortage is estimated at $2,050. He was taken to Chicago by Marshal Allen and arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, who held him to the grand jury under bond of $3,000. His bond was signed by his broken-hearted father, W. W. Boyington, the architect. Boyington was appointed Postmaster of Highland Park in 1890 by the influence of friends of his father. The office was then raised to the third class, paying a salary of $1,200 a year.

The Postoffice Department had made no examination of the books from the time of his appointment until Nov. 11. Just prior to that date the Washington authorities notified Inspector Stuart that Boyington's money order funds were not forwarded. Inspector Shields called on Boyington and insisted on counting the money on hand. A cursory examination convinced the Inspector that Boyington was short about $2,000, which he admitted having made use of. Boyington expected a check of $3,000 for selling "staff" to the contractors of the World's Fair Illinois Building, and from that amount he intended to have made restitution. His assistant, William Bowden, was sworn in by Inspector Shields as Postmaster pro tem.

For the last year or and on Bowden has done Boyington's work in the postoffice while his superior was in Chicago. During the last three months he has been in the postoffice about one day in the week, and it is understood that the rest of the time was spent at the race track. He openly boasted of his winnings at gambling, and the subject of his luck became common talk. Besides his wife he has four children, all under 11 years. Boyington is 38 years old and lives in a modern house adjoining the house occupied by his father. He has been a resident of Highland Park for fifteen years and always moved in the best circles.

To a reporter Boyington said that when he went into office he was compelled to lay out considerable money on a safe and office furniture and he had used postoffice funds to defray these expenses and ever since that time he had taken different sums, expecting to be able to replace them. "If they had only given me a week longer I would have paid it all back," said Boyington bitterly.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL FOR EVANSTON.

The Woman's Club Discusses the Need for One During the Winter.

The Woman's club of Evanston met yesterday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert on Judson avenue and listened to a paper on "The Care of the Sick Poor," read by Mrs. A. L. Butler. Eighty ladies were present and discussed the question as presented in Evanston during the winter.

Mrs. Butler dwelt upon the need of an emergency hospital in Evanston. Last winter there were 200 poor people sick. Twenty of those were breadwinners, which increased the distress. All received aid from the local benevolent society, but several could only have been attended to properly at an emergency hospital.

It is expected that such a hospital will be established soon. The club now has 150 members.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM IN THE DAKOTAS.

Thermometers Take a Sudden Drop and Many Trains Are Delayed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A heavy and severe snowstorm visited some portions of the Dakotas last night. Thermometers registered 8° below zero in places. The most severe effects were felt directly west of Aberdeen. A high wind accompanied the storm, and it was impossible to see any distance. Some of the trains on the branch divisions of the Hastings and Dakota railroad were delayed over night. The tram due here this morning at 8 o'clock did not arrive until 10. The fall of snow was from four to five inches and was wet and heavy. The reports from that section today indicate that the storm has ceased and that fair weather may be expected.

THE ORIGINAL

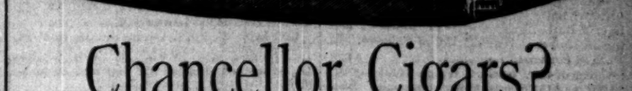
5/A BAKER BLANKET

HAS BEEN IMITATED IN INFERIOR QUALITIES WHICH WILL NOT WEAR.

LOOK FOR THIS HORSE

BRANDED INSIDE
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT.

Have You Smoked Them?



Chancellor Cigars?

The name CHANCELLOR will show in Black Letters on the ash of each Cigar when smoked.

Perfecto Shape.....10 cents each
Bouquet.....3 for 25 cents
Invincibles.....2 for 25 cents

FOR SALE BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND RETAIL CIGAR DEALERS.

A. SHIRE, - - 192 Madison-st.,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

LADY SOMERSET HONORED IN BOSTON.

Frances E. Willard Divides with Her the W. C. T. U. Reception.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Every inch of available space in Tremont Temple was filled this morning an hour before the exercises of the dual convention of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Unions were announced to begin. Flags of all nations were draped about the galleries, with appropriate mottoes suspended between, and the great platform was a perfect bower of chrysanthemums, tropical plants, and beautiful floral emblems, with streamers of the American colors floating from the great organ over an immense map of the world and a banner bearing the words, "Christ for the World."

It was half-past 9 when the President, Miss Frances E. Willard, rapped the audience to order. The roll-call, read by Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, was followed by the reading of the reports of previous meetings and the appointment of committees.

The crowds in the aisles had become so dense that Miss Willard announced that an overflow-meeting had been arranged for at Park Street Church, where many prominent women would deliver addresses. But the crowds had come from far and near to hear Miss Willard's annual address, and only those who lined the corridors and stairs were induced by the ushers to go across the street.

Miss Willard was greeted with long-continued applause. Her address was very lengthy and was given with characteristic fervor.

A feature of the interesting address was the reference to Lady Henry Somerset—"a philanthropist with a head so level, a heart so mellow, a hand so helpful, and a face so kind" as to win the love of every one. "Let us greet her," said Miss Willard, "as she deserves, who is so strong, so sweet and winsome." As Lady Somerset came forward the whole audience united in singing "God Save the Queen," to the waving accompaniment of a sea of white handkerchiefs, the various delegations rising in turn and saluting the much-loved Englishwoman. Lady Somerset responded with a few words of thanks for the kindly greeting.

At the first convention in Cleveland in 1874 seventeen States were represented. At this convention fifty-one States and Territories and the District of Columbia are represented. At the time of the second convention there were 4,458 members in the union

POWER OF PRISON BOARDS

MICHIGAN'S PAROLE LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Question—Chicago Jewelers Recover Part of a Bankrupt Stock—Expert Testimony on Lumpy-Jaw Meat—Work of the Young Woman's Christian Association—The Northwest in Brief.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The indeterminate sentence law of 1889 was held to be unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court today for the reason that, in the opinion of a majority of the court, it invests the members of the Board of Prison Inspectors, whom it authorizes to determine how long a convict shall remain in prison within the maximum sentence fixed by law for the crime of which he was convicted, with judicial powers. The court further holds that the law is unconstitutional in that in permitting the Board of Inspectors to release prisoners on parole it virtually confers the pardoning power upon members of the board, for if the prisoner does not break his parole his release amounts in effect to a pardon. "That such laws," says Judge Morse, who writes the opinion, "have been adopted by some States of the Union has no bearing in favor of this act. A similar statute was sustained in Ohio, but the reasoning of the opinion is not at all satisfactory to me and does not meet the objections raised against the law." "It is a wonder," says the opinion, "that such a law as this, giving unheard-of power to four men not elected by the people, but holding their office by appointment, could ever be enacted, in view of our Constitution and the whole theory of our State Government, and in the light of the establishment and history of the growth of constitutional liberty in this country."

RECOVERED A PORTION OF THE STOCK

Chicago Jewelers Secure $500 Worth of Goods from a Rockford Failure.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Coroner today took $500 worth of jewelry from Sheriff Burbank on a writ of replevin, and turned it over to Wallis & Co. of Chicago. L. W. Keil confessed judgment several days ago in favor of the Rockford Watch company for $2,000, and the Sheriff took possession. Last night Attorney A. E. Holt of Chicago came here and the replevin writ was issued. Wallis & Co. claim that Keil did not own the goods, but that he was acting as their agent. Their claim is about $2,500. They gave a $5,000 bond, and the Circuit Court will decide the case at its next term.

IS LUMPY-JAW MEAT UNHEALTHY?

Testimony of Experts on the Subject in the Case at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—In the lumpy-jaw cattle case today Worfner, the last witness examined yesterday, was recalled and submitted to a rigid cross-examination, which resulted only in showing that he could not tell other lumps on the jaw from the disease. J. B. Hunter of Buffalo, Ill., who has been engaged in the cattle business for over forty years, believes that lumpy-jaw is not contagious, and that the meat is healthful. R. G. Heap of Annawan had known many cases where people had eaten the meat of lumpy-jaw, but had never known a case where any ill-effects were experienced. D. W. Mott of Hampton, Ia., who has made a study of the disease, did not believe it to be contagious. Dr. Vogel of Chicago, an expert veterinarian, testified that he examined all the cattle killed in Chicago, and did not think the meat of fat cattle so affected was injurious. Capt. John Wilson of Pekin testified that he had charge of distillery-fed cattle for many years, and that he had not known the meat of lumpy-jaw cattle to produce any ill-effect.

YOUNG WOMEN DISCUSS THEIR WORK.

Interesting Topics Touched by the Y. W. C. A. Meeting at Champaign.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The morning session of the Illinois Young Women's Christian Association was spent in an interesting manner, several papers on subjects connected with the work in which the young women are engaged being read. Among them were papers by Miss Rachel McGuire and Miss Burket of Carbondale, Miss Wakeman of Evanston, Miss Roggie of Mount Carmel, Miss Hay of Evanston, Miss Hedrick of Eureka, Miss Parks of Carlinville, and Miss Giffen of Galesburg. The afternoon session was opened by prayer, after which phases of college association work—intellectual, physical, social, and spiritual—were treated by papers from Miss Smith of Naperville, Miss Sherman of Rockford, Miss Chandler of Galesburg, and Miss Taynor of Lake Forest. The program tonight included a song service and brief addresses on the Christian young woman by Miss Emma Burgess of Canton, L. W. Messer of Chicago, and Miss Mary McElroy. The convention will close Sunday evening.

GENERAL NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Warring Against Secret Societies.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Illinois Christian Association continued its warfare today on secret organizations. The most determined assaults were on Masonry, Odd-Fellowship, and the Grand Army of the Republic. The Rev. H. H. Hinman declared the Grand Army an irreligious organization. The Rev. C. A. Blanchard of Wheaton College asserted that Odd-Fellowship is a pagan religion. Odd-Fellows present replied sharply to his strictures. The Rev. Pickney of New Windsor urged churches to rid themselves of secret society men. The association elected the Rev. C. A. Blanchard President and the Rev. William Pickney Vice-President. Dr. Jonathan Blanchard lectured tonight.

Fourth-Class Postmasters to Meet.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The convention of fourth-class Postmasters called at Springfield, Oct. 27, having failed on account of confusion of dates, a conference of Postmasters was held here last night and decided to hold the convention in the Supreme Court room at Springfield, Nov. 24. Delegates heretofore appointed will be eligible at this meeting. The subjects embraced in the former call will be considered, chief of which is "to take action to influence Congress to relieve Postmasters of the fourth class."

National Mining Congress Delegates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 13.—The following delegates to the National Mining Congress, which meets in Denver, Colo., Nov. 18 to 20, have been appointed by Gov. Fifer: J. B. Barnes, Peoria; J. O. Curry, Aurora; William Penn Nixon, D. A. Mills, Samuel B. Raymond, and S. H. Hale, Chicago; E. E. Richards, Woodstock; J. M. Dooley, Bloomington; James M. Hunter, Mount Carroll; William R. Brown, Metropolis.

Increased Output of Iron Ore.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The shipments of ore from Two Harbors for the week ending last night were 30,041 tons, against 11,079 tons for the same week last year. The output of the Vermillion Mines for the season to date has been 888,065 tons, an increase of 21,403 tons over 1890. Only 1,200 tons remain to be shipped from the Chandler Mine for the season, while the mines will ship for two weeks yet. It is probable that the season's business will be about 30,000 tons greater than last year. All other ranges have fallen much below their output for 1890.

Michigan's Immense Apple Crop.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Michigan apple crop this season is the largest of years, and dealers report that they have never received a better quality. The daily receipts of the Detroit shippers at present average 4,500 bushels a day, and it is expected that about 140,000 bushels will be required to supply the needs of Detroiters, which is a little over half a bushel for each person. Potatoes are also exceedingly plentiful this year, and cabbage is so numerous that the market is glutted and farmers hardly find it profitable to bring it in.

Thousands of Wild Geese Dying.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Hunters returning from Park Rapids, Red Lake Falls, and La Prairie, Minn., report that an epidemic has broken out among the wild geese and that thousands of birds are floating weak and helpless in the lakes and ponds. The natives are gathering them in great quantities to pluck the feathers. Sportsmen say the disease is universal and that all wild geese are more or less affected.

Mrs. Kelley Wins Her Damage Suit.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—In the United States Court here this morning the jury rendered a verdict of $4,000 damages in favor of Mrs. M. B. Kelley of Manson against the Illinois Central railway company. Mrs. Kelley sued for $5,000, claiming damages to that amount because of the death of her husband, who stepped from a trestle at Council Hill, Ill.

Supt. Herman Dittke Resigns.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Herman Dittke, Superintendent of the Wittenberg Orphans' Home, a Lutheran institution in Shawana County, has resigned in consequence of the charges of cruelty to children brought against him by Humane Agent Wilkie of this city. The resignation has been accepted.

Women to Aid the Inebriate.

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A large meeting of women was held here tonight to encourage those who are slaves to the habit of strong drink and opium-eating to take a course of treatment at Dwight. Mrs. Judge Trimble was elected President and Mrs. Gen. Elliott Secretary, and the plan of war mapped out.

American Tin at Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The first American tin ever received in Aurora arrived today, consigned to the Aurora silverplate factory. It is a ton of pig-tin from the San Bernardino mines in California, and will be used in place of English tin in the manufacture of white metal.

Northwest Notes.

Peter Hussong, a farmer, was struck by the New Orleans limited on the Illinois Central at Humbolt, Ill., last night and instantly killed.

While Norman Roberts was driving along the road near Whitehall, Ill., yesterday a loaded gun fell from his wagon and was discharged, killing him instantly.

Twenty Indian boys from the remnant of the Pottawatomie tribe, which is domiciled in Southwestern Michigan, have been taken to the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kas.

Col. Isaac C. Pugh Camp No. 14, Sons of Veterans, and J. L. Crane Camp No. 4 of the Illinois Division Sons of Veterans at Monticello, Ill., have voted to attend the national encampment of the order at Helena, Mont.

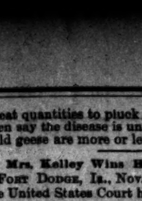
A largely attended meeting of Democratic editors and politicians was held at Centralia, Ill., yesterday to form the Southern Illinois Democratic Press Association to serve as an adjunct to the Democratic State Central committee.

By the explosion of a lamp in an air box in a coal-mine near Springfield, Ill., a fire was caused which threatened the lives of a number of miners. The imprisoned men were rescued in small squads nearly suffocated by smoke, and two of them—Mike McCarthy and George Simpson—may not recover.

TRIBUTE TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Swenie and His Aids Presented with a Picture—C. H. Harrison's Speech.

Fire Marshal Swenie was presented with a group picture of himself and the Assistant Marshals yesterday. The presentation speech was made by Carter H. Harrison in the Fire Marshal's office. The picture is the gift of P. H. Gibbons, the artist, in memory of the services of the Fire Department in saving his house. In his speech Mr. Harrison said:



D. J. SWENIE.

Mr. Swenie, Chief of the Fire Department, and other Marshals, present: It is really a pleasure to come in contact again with the Fire Department, of which you are the head. It is especially pleasant to me under these circumstances. I believe you put out a fire for Mr. Gibbons, who presents this picture. It was not a very good house, and I presume you regretted that you did not let it burn up, but he offers this as an expression of regard to you and the department, than which there is none better in the world. On all occasions it has done its duty, deserving the gratitude of the people.

My recollection of you, Mr. Swenie, has always been kindly. I remember how in an emergency I came to you and asked you: "Can you manage the Fire Department?" You said: "I can try." I said: "That is not what I want to know. Can you do it?" And you looked me in the face and said: "I can." That your prophecy has been fulfilled the history of Chicago shows.

Looking straight into the Chief's eyes Mr. Harrison said: "You are now 57 years old. From your looks no one would think you were more than 47. How long are you good for, Denny?"

"About 100," replied Chief Swenie.

"Do you want to be retired?" No! and if I have anything to say about it you will never be retired until you go to Graceland, feet foremost. The fireman's life is a hard one, but your vigor shows that with sobriety and good care a fireman can live to a green old age. Continuing Mr. Harrison said:

I've known your assistants, too. There's Musham, with only one fault. He'd die in a fire before he would say one word in his own praise. Musham's modesty is excessive. Here is Petrie, and I wish there were others with whose promotion I had something to do, for merit alone brought them promotion. During eight years I can assert that there was no political consideration in any promotion in this department. When Swenie, and Musham, and Shay said the promotion was deserved it was certain that it was so, and I never knew what the politics of the man to be promoted was. This gift of Mr. Gibbons is not only grateful but is a work of art, and in his behalf I tender it to you.

Marshal Swenie said: "I don't know what to say to you, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gibbons. Nothing could give me more pleasure than to receive this picture. I thank Mr. Gibbons for his picture and you for the kind words you have spoken."

In the center is the photograph of Marshal Swenie. On his right is First Assistant Marshal W. H. Musham and on his left Second Assistant Marshal John E. Greene. The chiefs of the thirteen battalions are arranged above and below as follows: P. O'Malley, First Battalion; F. L. Ries, Second; P. Schnur, Third; P. F. A. Pundt, Fourth; John Campion, Fifth; J. C. Pazen, Sixth; J. Heaney, Seventh; Leo Myers, Eighth; W. H. Townsend, Ninth; N. Duboch, Tenth; J. Fitzgerald, Eleventh; E. W. Murphy, Twelfth; and F. J. Gabriel, Thirteenth. Assistant Marshals C. S. Petrie, the Secretary, and M. W. Conway, the Inspector of the Department, hold honorable places in the group.

ASK AN ACCOUNTING FROM KUNKEL.

New Phase of the Fight Between the Esher and Anti-Esher Forces.

A branch of the fierce fight that has waged for so long between the Esher and anti-Esher forces of the German Evangelical Church was yesterday transferred to the United States Circuit Court, the Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association of North America, an Ohio corporation, beginning suit against Michael Kunkel for an accounting.

The association was organized, it is claimed, for the purpose of more effectually prosecuting the missionary work of the Evangelical conference. The property and finances of the society are managed by a Board of Missions under the control of the complainant. The corporation, it is claimed, is supported by contributions and bequests, and each conference belonging to the General Conference is required annually to report as to the amounts collected. A Treasurer is elected every four years, and Oct. 1 of this year, it is claimed, William Yost of Cleveland was elected Treasurer, and all moneys collected by the missionary societies of the annual conferences are required to be sent to him. Notwithstanding this, however, it is charged that Michael Kunkel of this city gives out that he is the Treasurer of the complainant and as such claims all funds should be paid to him, and he has solicited contributions in the name of the complainant and has requested local missionaries in the conference to report to him. It is also alleged that Kunkel has collected large sums and threatens to pay out money of the association without the signature or assent of the President, Martin Sauer, or the Recording Secretary, O. S. Hemmiller. Kunkel's claim to the office of Treasurer is based, it is charged, upon his pretended legal appointment as Treasurer by a body of preachers which assembled in Philadelphia Oct. 1 of this year. This body, however, the bill alleges, was an illegal one and had no power whatever.

Capt. Ray Released from Arrest.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Capt. P. H. Ray, formerly Judge Advocate of the Department of the Platte, who was placed under arrest by order of Maj. Kellogg charged with insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer of the army, has been released from arrest by command of Gen. Brooke. Capt. Ray has preferred charges against Maj. Kellogg, his superior officer, and these are now being examined by Gen. Brooke.

MARKED IT WITH A LOSS.

HOW THE ONE-HUNDREDTH DAY AT GARFIELD WAS CELEBRATED.

Only One Favorite the Winner, the Horse Bearing the Misleading Name of "Unlucky"—The Mud Still Thick and Sticky—Summary of the Five Events—Today's Races, Entries, and Weights—Other Turf News and General Sporting Notes.

Very common racing marked the one hundredth day of the Garfield Park meeting. The ring celebrated the century by beating the public well, only one favorite winning. That was Unlucky at 6 to 5 in the third race. St. Albans at from 11 to 5 to 8 to 5 carried as much public money as Unlucky in the race. The other winners were: Volci (Stuckey), 8 to 1; Powers (Washam), 3 to 1; Dr. Iceman (Early), at from 40 to 20 to 1; and Gamorra (Irving), 2½ to 1. The going was bad, the mud being thick and sticky. The regular crowd was out.

For the opening six-furlong selling race Volci, a famous mudder at 8 to 1, came from behind in the stretch, and beat Red Prince, the 3 to 1 favorite, by a length, Receiver, 6 to 1, third, six lengths off.

A five-furlong selling dash for 2-year-olds saw Grey Goose, an odds-on favorite, despite a twenty-seven pound change in Powers' favor on the weights of Thursday, when Grey Goose won by three lengths. Katurah, 4 to 1, and Grey Goose raced lapped to the free field, where Powers came up and won cleverly by a length and a half, Katurah besting Grey Goose two lengths for the place.

Unlucky, post favorite at 6 to 5, for the nine furlong selling race, got off in front and won all the way with a two-lengths margin over St. Albans, 8 to 5, at the end, One Dime, 3½ to 1, third, four lengths back. Gemcets kept St. Albans out of the race to the stretch, through which he came very fast.

A "dog" scramble, under selling conditions and at three-quarters, brought out all kinds of betters. The long-retired champion, Wheeler T., and May Blossom were the favorites at 2½ to 1. Dr. Iceman, at from 20 to 40 to 1, got off in front and drew away from May Blossom when she challenged him in the stretch. Fred Knox, 25 to 1, was a poor third. Wheeler T., off badly, made up a lot of ground, but was pulled up at the end.

Tom Kiley's Costa Rica, with Overton up, was an odds-on favorite for the last race at six furlongs. Off last the favorite gave up when hard ridden in the stretch, and Gamorra, 2½ to 1, and well played, shook off Aunt Cal and won by a length from the rushing Tenteen, 5 to 1, Costa Rica, three lengths away, third. The racing summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances. Five furlongs—Volci, 110 pounds (Stuckey), 8 to 1, won; Red Prince, 90 (Kuhn), 3½ to 1, second; Receiver, 108 (Conley), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Frank Lilly, 102 (Easley), 6 to 1; Frankie L., 94 (L. Smith), 3 to 1; Bonnie Dundee, 97 (Hazenorin), 25 to 1; Rebound, 97 (Thompson), 7 to 1; Speculation, 102 (Nailing), 10 to 1; Mary A., 105 (Regan), 4 to 1; and J. F. Burnik, 108 (Jackson), 30 to 1; ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Powers, 95 pounds (Washam), 4 to 1, won; Katurah, 99 (Kuhn), 4 to 1, second; Grey Goose, 105 (Doggett), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:02½. Niantic, 87 (Mooney), 15 to 1; Bob Francis, 95 (Stuckey), 8 to 1; and Walker, 110 (Easley), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $600, $15 each starter, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and one furlong—Unlucky, 104 pounds (Thompson), 6 to 5, won; St. Albans, 106 (Gemcets), 8 to 5, second; One Dime, 96 (Kuhn), 40 to 1, third. Time, 2:01¾. Ulero, 104 (Hurley), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners at Garfield, selling allowances, five furlongs—Dr. Iceman, 102 pounds (Easley), 20 to 1, won; May Blossom, 104 (Porter), 2½ to 1, second; Fred Knox, 102 (Hurley), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½. Ed Finn, 93 (Thompson), 4½ to 1; Wheeler T., 96 (Kuhn), 2½ to 1; Hunley S., 92 (Arnold), 30 to 1; Intruder, 103 (Regan), 15 to 1; Enterprise, 104 (Irving), 8 to 1; Whittier, 104 (Mooney), 20 to 1; Good Day, 103 (E. Smith), 12 to 1; Galbanum, 102 (Fitzmorris), 30 to 1, and J. B. Freed, 96 (Doggett), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upward, weights five pounds above the scale, allowances, five furlongs—Gamorra, 105 pounds (Irving), 2½ to 1, won; Tenteen, 107 (Thompson), 5 to 1, second; Costa Rica, 124 (Overton), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:02¾. Aunt Cal, 110 (Jackson), 5 to 1, and King Punster, 112 (Doggett), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Program for Today.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 10 pounds below the scale, half a mile—Fonda, 104 pounds; Sister Linda, 100; Tod's Last, 109; The Scraper, 112; Bob Wade, 112; Norwood, 112; Lemon, 112.

Second race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds, beaten since July 10, allowances, five furlongs—Picalilli, 100 pounds; Angarec, 100; Jennie B., 100; Forest Belle, 102; Guess Not, 102; Cherry Bounce, 103; Cruickshanks, 103; Gilpatrick, 103; Jot Gunter, 103; Importance, 103; Mont Clare, 108; Yucatan, 109; Dan Kennedy, 115.

Third race, purse $500, for all ages, selling allowances, six furlongs—Entries close at 9 o'clock a. m. today.

Fourth race, $400 added, free handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and one-sixteenth—Churchill Clark, 95 pounds; Annie Brown, 101; Ormie, 101; Ella Blackburn, Adrienne, 101 each; Lucinda, 101; King Punster, Tenteen, 93 each; Blue Banner, 104.

Fifth race, four hurdles, $400 added, free hurdle handicap, one mile and one furlong—Speculator, 132 pounds; Wiselow, Bassinio, 160 each; Ulero, 148; Bob Thomas, 142; Iowa, 115.

BOOKMAKERS TO CONTINUE RACING.

Nashville Privileges Leased and the Sport Will Be Continued Two Weeks.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—There was a new deal effected between the club and some of the bookmakers today. The latter virtually leased the racing privileges and will continue the meeting, it is said, for a couple of weeks. Some of the best horses, however, have left and are leaving, so that with the material left the purses after tomorrow will not be as large as heretofore. There were symptoms of jobbery in the early part of the meeting, but the late racing has, in the main, been on its merits, so that the public support has been fairly good.

What with ideal racing weather and an attractive card the sport was very enjoyable today, the success of a couple of long shots adding zest to the entertainment. Borealis ought to have been the favorite in the second race, but instead she went to the post at 9 to 1 and won very easily. As good as 10 to 1 could be had about the light-weighted Blaze Duke in the third race, there being a veritable plunge on Tom Elliot. Ceverton, and Springsway, but the Duke handily beat all of them.

Ten selling platers started in the first race, six and a half furlongs, with Zeke Hardy (Cooper) 7 to 5, Maud B. (Thorpe) 4 to 1, Castilian (Parkinson) 6 to 1, and from 8 to 20 to 1 the others. Zeke Hardy led from start to finish and won by a length, Maud B. the same distance before Castilian, who was 3 lengths in front of Rebound, 97 (Thompson), 7 to 1; Speculation, 102 (Nailing), 10 to 1; Mary A., 105 (Regan), 4 to 1; and J. F. Burnik, 108 (Jackson), 30 to 1; ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Powers, 95 pounds (Washam), 4 to 1, won; Katurah, 99 (Kuhn), 4 to 1, second; Grey Goose, 105 (Doggett), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:02½. Niantic, 87 (Mooney), 15 to 1; Bob Francis, 95 (Stuckey), 8 to 1; and Walker, 110 (Easley), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $600, $15 each starter, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and one furlong—Unlucky, 104 pounds (Thompson), 6 to 5, won; St. Albans, 106 (Gemcets), 8 to 5, second; One Dime, 96 (Kuhn), 40 to 1, third. Time, 2:01¾. Ulero, 104 (Hurley), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners at Garfield, selling allowances, five furlongs—Dr. Iceman, 102 pounds (Easley), 20 to 1, won; May Blossom, 104 (Porter), 2½ to 1, second; Fred Knox, 102 (Hurley), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½. Ed Finn, 93 (Thompson), 4½ to 1; Wheeler T., 96 (Kuhn), 2½ to 1; Hunley S., 92 (Arnold), 30 to 1; Intruder, 103 (Regan), 15 to 1; Enterprise, 104 (Irving), 8 to 1; Whittier, 104 (Mooney), 20 to 1; Good Day, 103 (E. Smith), 12 to 1; Galbanum, 102 (Fitzmorris), 30 to 1, and J. B. Freed, 96 (Doggett), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upward, weights five pounds above the scale, allowances, five furlongs—Gamorra, 105 pounds (Irving), 2½ to 1, won; Tenteen, 107 (Thompson), 5 to 1, second; Costa Rica, 124 (Overton), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:02¾. Aunt Cal, 110 (Jackson), 5 to 1, and King Punster, 112 (Doggett), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

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First race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 10 pounds below the scale, half a mile—Fonda, 104 pounds; Sister Linda, 100; Tod's Last, 109; The Scraper, 112; Bob Wade, 112; Norwood, 112; Lemon, 112.

Second race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds, beaten since July 10, allowances, five furlongs—Picalilli, 100 pounds; Angarec, 100; Jennie B., 100; Forest Belle, 102; Guess Not, 102; Cherry Bounce, 103; Cruickshanks, 103; Gilpatrick, 103; Jot Gunter, 103; Importance, 103; Mont Clare, 108; Yucatan, 109; Dan Kennedy, 115.

Third race, purse $500, for all ages, selling allowances, six furlongs—Entries close at 9 o'clock a. m. today.

Fourth race, $400 added, free handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and one-sixteenth—Churchill Clark, 95 pounds; Annie Brown, 101; Ormie, 101; Ella Blackburn, Adrienne, 101 each; Lucinda, 101; King Punster, Tenteen, 93 each; Blue Banner, 104.

Fifth race, four hurdles, $400 added, free hurdle handicap, one mile and one furlong—Speculator, 132 pounds; Wiselow, Bassinio, 160 each; Ulero, 148; Bob Thomas, 142; Iowa, 115.

NOT ONE FAVORITE WON.

Patrons of the Gloucester Track Display Poor Judgment in Guessing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The first race at Gloucester today was won by Judge Nelson at 20 to 1, which was quite a compliment to the presiding judge, James M. Nelson. It was an off-day and not a favorite won. Sister Ione in the second race and Foxhill in the fifth race were second-choice horses. The summaries:

First race, one and one-sixteenth of a mile—Judge Nelson (Myers), won; Birthday (Hueston), second; Sam Bell (Kuchan), third. Time, 1:51¾. Betting: Judge Nelson, 20 to 1; Birthday, 3 to 1; Sam B., 10 to 1.

Second race, six furlongs—Sister Ione (Larrieu), won; Nobie Duke (Morris), second; Forest (Kuchan), third. Time, 1:22¾. Betting: Sister Ione, 3 to 5; Nobie Duke, 4 to 5; Forest, 20 to 1.

Third race, seven furlongs—Templemore (Denman), won; Ely (Shields), second; Wenonah (McDermott), third. Time, 1:39¾. Betting: Templemore, 10 to 1; Ely, 20 to 1; Wenonah, 4 to 1.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—A. O. H. (C. Jones), won; Oberlin (McDermott), second; Goodly (Myers), third. Time, 1:27. Betting: A. O. H., 7 to 1; Oberlin, 5 to 1; Goodly, even.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Foxhill (Hueston), won; Asgot (Yetter), second; Master (Bennett), third. Time, 0:54½. Betting: Foxhill, 4 to 1; Asgot, 20 to 1; Master, 6 to 1.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Malaga (Larrieu), won; Lakewood (Myers), second; Black Diamond (Hueston), third. Time, 1:21¼. Betting: Malaga, 7 to 1; Lakewood, 4 to 1; Black Diamond, 10 to 1.

Following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, seven and a half furlongs—Ocean Lassar, 113 pounds; The Forum, 110; Clamor, 110; Lennes, 107; Jersey Pat, 107; Landseer, 107; France, 104; Glendale, 104; Capstone, 104; Saints, 102.

Second race, six and one-fourth furlongs, 3-year-olds—Mulatto, 106 pounds; Comforter, 103; Pembroke, 100; Selah, 100; Leon T., 97; Illian, 94; Jersey, 94; Zingari, 91.

Third race, one mile, 5-year-olds—Hirthwood, 113 pounds; Second Favorite, 106; Sequel, 103; Mourl, 101; Rose Howard, 101; Flemington, 100; Nellie Stanley, 99.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap, all ages—India Rubber, 116 pounds; Agonostor, 102; Foxford, 100; Mabel, 100; Cartoon, 100; Pagan, 98; Salvini, 96; Flattery, 91; Punster, Jr., 90; Young Grace, 88.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Maid of Blarney, 111 pounds; Hands Off, 110; Masher, 109; Harry Russell, 108; Adolph, 108; Barthena, 108; Lizzette, 108; Daniel R., 106; Volta, 105; Judge Mitchell, 100; Censor, 100; Atlas, 98; Majolia, 97; La Cigale, 89; Marti, 88.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Baltimore II., 119 pounds; Vengeur, 110; Lita, 107; Blackburn, 104; Dalesman, 104; McGregor, 104; Amboy, 98; Frank L., 95; Cloverdale, 95; Regina, 95; Sunflower, 95; Ptolemy, 95; Patrocles, 95; P. J. H., 95; Lakewood, 95.

A SOUR CROWD AT GUTTENBERG.

The Owners of Miss Belle Mulcted in the Selling Race Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The owners of that speedy young mare, Miss Belle, had good reason to regret that they ever entered her to run at Guttenberg yesterday. She was named to go in the fifth race of the day, a selling affair, at a mile and a furlong, for a purse worth $450 to the winner. In some way or other they learned in the morning that their horse would be bid up if she won, and when they reached the track in the afternoon they tried to withdraw her. But the Guttenberg association has formulated a rule that once entered a horse cannot be "scratched" after midday for any reason short of an actual breakdown, and therefore Miss Belle's owners had the alternative of starting or of being ruled off. Their candidate went to the post a hot favorite at 2 to 5 and won as she pleased, with Castaway II. a poor second and Bonnie King third. Here comes the hardship. Miss Belle was entered to be sold for $1,000, and when she was put up at auction she was bid up to $2,505, her owners being compelled to give the excess of $1,505 in order to retain her. Their only escape from paying this would have been to have had the mare pulled, and there are probably more horsemen than one now running at Guttenburg that would have done this and taken the chances of the consequences. Strangest of all, no one seemed to know who did the bidding on the mare. The summaries are as follows:

First race, purse $400, of which $80 to second, for maiden 2-year-olds, selling, four and a half furlongs—Glen Island Stable's b. g. McKeever, 107 pounds (Turner), won; J. S. Campbell's c. Gonzales, 115 (Taral), second; Beaconsfield Stable's b. f., by Forester-Briza, 107 (Martin), third. Time, 0:58.

Second race, purse $400, for 4-year-olds and upward, ten pounds above the scale, allowances, five furlongs—Empire Stable's ch. c. Tormentor, 122 pounds (Taral), won; W. C. Daly's b. g. Salisbury, 128 (Barbee), second; W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmound, 119 (Lambley), third. Time, 1:06¾.

Third race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds, selling, four and a half furlongs—W. B. Hanson's b. c. George C., 110 pounds (Martin), won; T. Griffen's Hedge Rose, 110 (J. Doane), second; T. Barrett's b. g. Knapp, 115 (Taral), third. Time, 58¾.

Fourth race, purse $500, allowances, six furlongs—Schuylkill Stable's br. c. Saunterer, 107 (H. Penny), won; W. C. Daly's b. f. Lizzie, 104 (Lambley), second; Empire Stable's br. h. Madstone, 111 (Taral), third. Time, 1:16¾.

Fifth race, purse $500, of which $80 to second, selling, one mile and a furlong—Baden Stable's br. f. Miss Belle, 99 pounds (Stevenson), won; M. F. Dwyer's b. g. Castaway II., 93 (Simms), second; Khaftan Stable's b. g. Bonnie King, 93 (Blake), third. Time, 2:02.

Sixth race, purse $500, of which $80 to second, selling, six and a half furlongs—M. F. Dwyer's blk. g. Manhasset, 105 pounds (Lambley), won; C. Miller's b. c. Joe Kelly, 98 (C. Flynn), second; T. J. Healey's ch. c. Double Cross, 100 (Dwyer), third.

Two New 2:30 Horses.

CINTHIANA, Ky., Nov. 13.—The weather was unfavorable for fast time at the trotting meeting at Abdallah Park today, yet two new 2:30 performers were added to the already long list. The judges were Judge Irwin Halsey of the Kentucky Stock Farm, Dr. J. W. Madara of Lexington, and R. H. McAdams. Timers, L. Broadhead of Woodburn Farm, Z. E. Simmons of Lexington, and William T. Handy.

There were two special races on the card, one of which was won by Brignoli Wilkes, Russell second. Best time, 2:23, and the other won by Ollie Wilkes, with Snow Bird second. Best time, 2:23¾.

Below is a list of the successful contestants against time:

Bellevue Wilkes, ch. s., to beat 2:23¾, made 2:21¾.
Spray, ch. f., to beat 2:30, made 2:25½.
Mahala, blk. m., to beat 2:20¾, made 2:20.

The association will give another day's trotting next Monday, good day and track, or the first good day and track thereafter.

Broke the Four-Mile Pacing Record.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—At a matinée held at the Iowa Driving Park this afternoon A. L. Sardy drove Joe Jefferson against the four-mile pacing record 10:34½, lowering it to 10:10. The old record was made by Longfellow at San Francisco in 1881 and has stood for thirty years. Joe Jefferson now holds the world's record for three-mile and four-mile heats.

Liverpool Autumn Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—This was the third day of the Liverpool autumn meeting. The principal event of the day was the race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and three furlongs. It was won by Mme. d'Albany; Mervyn finished second; Lady Rotebery was third.

Famous Arabian Horse Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Arabian stallion Kismet, which arrived here Wednesday on the steamship Canada, died of pneumonia today. He was owned by Randolph Huntington, who also owned the Arab mare Naomi. Mr. Huntington had him assured for $10,000.

Best Outside of California.

EMPORIA, Kas., Nov. 13.—Mary A., a yearling filly, by McCullamore, son of Robert McGregor, trotted a mile here today in 2:36¾, the performance being the best on record for yearlings bred outside of California.

After Lexington's Pool-Rooms.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—Some time since the Fayette County grand jury indicted the Mayor and City Council of Lexington for licensing pool-rooms. Last night the City Council refused to license further these places, and today Robert Holloway's turf exchange closed its doors. The Lexington pool-room people, however, say they will continue to run for a while at least. There is a prospect now of a big war over the matter, many turf men claiming that the closing will injure the horse business.

Looking for a Big Purse.

In response to "Parson" Davies' recent challange on behalf of Peter Jackson to Frank P. Slavin, the National Club of London, Eng., wired an offer of a $10,000 purse. Mr. Davies has written Jackson to ascertain if the California Club will advance the recent offer it made of a similar amount, and will await a reply before taking further steps in the matter.

Turf Notes.

Marvin will bring Sunol East for delivery to Robert Bonner.

Jockey Goodale has gone to Guttenberg and is ready to ride there.

C. W. Williams has fixed Allerton's 1892 fee at $1,500, the highest ever charged.

The Garfield Park combination book was hit very hard Thursday, tickets ending on Clarion costing it $8,000.

The Turf Congress at its closing session wiped out the rule requiring jockeys and trainers to procure licenses.

Frank Clark, Superintendent of the Cooney Island Jockey club track at Sheepshead Bay, is in Chicago on a vacation.

Ed Brown has bought of T. G. Straus, Lexington, Ky., the bay colt, 1 year, by Deceiver—Jennie Flood, by Billet, for $1,850.

Few who saw Ulero follow three poor class horses around the Garfield Park track yesterday recalled that he was the winner favorite for the Kentucky Derby of 1887, Santa Anita stable reports making him better than were Volante and Silver Cloud at his age.

General Sporting Notes.

It is now said that Fred Skinner and not C. F. Gibson was the footrunner killed at Ogden last week.

Charley Mitchell, who is coming over with Slavin, now threatens to challenge Corbett to a London rules match.

Jack Dempsey and Young Mitchell were in Chicago a few hours Thursday and went East. No match between Tom Ryan and Dempsey was made.

A new Australian heavyweight, Charlie Stern, ran against Fitzsimmons a few days ago and was tired out in Fitz's gymnasium with a knock-out blow in the first round.

Was Out on a "Straw" Bond.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Wat Jones, the notorious bank sneak now awaiting trial, and who was recently recaptured after breaking jail, came near making good his escape today in a remarkable manner. The wife of a Four Courts attorney gave bond for him in the sum of $2,000 and he was released. Later it was reported that his release had been effected on a "straw" bond which had not been approved by the Judge of the Criminal Court. This proved true, and it was shown that the property given as security was heavily mortgaged. Judge Normile issued a bench

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

TODAY'S MICHIGAN-CHICAGO UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL MATCH.

Advantages Which the U. of M. Team Possesses Over the 'Varsity Club Eleven and Vice Versa—Both Teams Have Been Attending to Business—All the Great Eastern Colleges Represented on the Local Team Personnel and Records of the Delegation from Ann Arbor.

The great football game between the University of Michigan team and the star players of the Chicago University club this afternoon at the South Side Ball Park promises to be a memorable contest. It is the great Western team pitted against the individual efforts of crack Eastern college players. The relative worth of strong team work and superior individual position work will be demonstrated and contrasted.

There are no bright particular stars in the line of the Ann Arbor collegians, but as a component whole the team could not show better work. The University club men are all star players, but their team work is a trifle ragged. Ames, Donnelly, Yawger, Crawford, Carpenter, are all names famous in the annals of the game. Each member of that galaxy is a peer among players in his position. But can they win together against the well-trained Ann Arbor team? The chances are conjectural, but the Chicagos cannot afford to lose. Neither can the Ann Arbor boys. The contest will be hard and it may be bitter. Twice has the Ann Arbor yellow and blue been trailed through the dust of defeat by the ex-collegians of Chicago. Both teams have been strengthened. Ann Arbor sends the best team it could ever boast of and Chicago has drawn its eleven from the victorious teams of every great college in the East. There will be plenty of talent and perhaps too much pride of victory at stake. Thousands of the best people in Chicago may witness the game and the players should bear this in mind. Spectators will be satisfied with a good, earnest game, but slugging, foul tackling and brutal scrimmages are, at the least, unnecessary. They delay the game and disgust the spectators. The game, too, must suffer in consequence. The referee should not scruple to protect the players and keep them out of the hospitals. Bare knuckle contests are not permitted even in athletic halls under the new police régime. The Ann Arbor boys come with an almost unbroken series of victories behind them. They have been playing a fair, manly game throughout. The University team as a whole has also done so in the past, and all in all a great game is promised. The Michigan University will have a delegation of students—several hundred strong-lunged and enthusiastic young men to infuse victory into the wearers of the yellow and blue. The University club will attend in a body and share in the general excitement, and the thousands of spectators will have plenty to see and hear.

AMES.

LOCKWOOD.

MEN WHO WILL FACE MICHIGAN.

Chicago's Team Includes Some of the Best Players Out of College.

For the last two weeks the University club players have taken from one to five mile runs, and, while their team work may not be perfect, the individual worth of each member as a football player could not be improved on. W. J. Crawford, Yale's half-back of '84, will captain the team and play left half-back. Crawford was the most famous half-back of his time. He is cool-headed, a great general, and an expert dodger. His style of play is peculiarly his own and he can furnish more timely interference than any rush line can well live under. Crawford was the star player in the Yale team of '84 and is as good today as ever. He is 26 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches in height, and weighs an even 140 pounds.

CARPENTER.

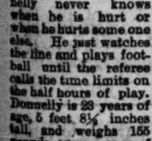
Every collegian in the country knows of the famous Princetonian, "Snake" Ames. He played full back on Poe's '89 team, which defeated Harvard by a score of 44 to 12 and Yale by a score of 10 to 0. The Princeton team of '89 was the strongest team ever gathered together and Ames was its bright particular star. In the 10 to 0 game Ames made the only points for the winning team, scoring 10 on two goal kicks from the field. He is a fast sprinter and the best of punters and goal kickers. He is 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and ties the scale at 145 pounds. He will play from his usual position full back in this afternoon's game.

Donnelly, from the same college and the same team, will guard the left end from the Ann Arbor rushers, and if he holds to his record made at Princeton in '89 and '90 no runner gets by alive or with the ball. Donnelly never knows when he is hurt or when he hurts some one else. He just watches the line and plays football until the referee calls the time limits on the half hours of play. Donnelly is 23 years of age, 5 feet 8¼ inches tall, and weighs 155 pounds, every ounce of which he finds some use for in the game.

SAGER.

Chicagoans who witnessed the great game last Thanksgiving between the University club team and Cornell remember the splendid play of Capt. Yawger of the Cornell team. To him was due in most part the victory of his college. Yawger this season has been added to the ranks of the Chicagos and will play from his usual position, quarter-back. Yawger is a great general, a speedy runner, and plays his position with steady brilliancy. The ex-Cornell captain is playing today the game of his life and is a strong factor in the general play of the university team. He is 21 years old, stands 5 feet 8 inches, and without his football costume registers 145 pounds.

Carpenter, Harvard, '88, will play left guard, and the man from Michigan who discovers an opening at that end of the line will do better than the rushers who fell back from the Harvard line of '88. Carpenter rowed in the Harvard 'Varsity crew during the summer of '88, and both as an oarsman and football player is in the front rank of athletic collegians. He is an even six feet in height, weighs 180 pounds, and during the winter will celebrate his 24th birthday.



MALLEY.

All Have College Records.

Center rush will be played by Sager, Northwestern, '91. Sager is the strongest man physically on the team. What he lacks in experience he makes up in ability and hard play. A wedge to displace the center rush must carry away 185 pounds distributed through six feet and one inch of perpendicular space.

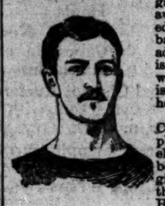
Frank Remington, Harvard, '87, is an all-around athlete of marked ability. He was No. 2 oar in the Harvard 'Varsity crew in '87, and in '86 and '88 played right tackle on Billy Lamb's strong Harvard team. Right guard is his playing position this afternoon. Remington weighs, in condition, 175 pounds, is 26 years of age, and is a fraction over six feet in height.

One University of Michigan man, Malley, '91, will be found in the line of the Chicago team. Malley will play right guard. He never knows when to quit until touch down or goal is scored for his side. He plays hard and earnestly at all times, is a good tackler, and offers strong and timely interference. Malley is 23 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and counts on the scales 160 pounds, mostly muscle.

RAFFERTY.

Rafferty of Lehigh, '90, has earned a reputation as a ground gainer. He plays left tackle, and none at Lehigh played it better. He has plenty of weight, 185 pounds; is 26 years of age, and stands six feet in his seaside costume.

Sturgis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '87, plays right half-back. Sturgis' game is swift and hard, and he was acknowledged the best half-back in his own and adjacent colleges. He is 26 years of age, weighs 175 pounds, and is 5 feet 11¼ inches in height.



REMINGTON.

Benoni Lockwood, Columbia, '87, completes the Chicago eleven. Lockwood is better known to collegians as an oarsman than a football player. He stroked the famous Columbia crew of '87 and also played right-end tackle on the 'varsity eleven. Lockwood will be seen this afternoon at the right end of the rush line, and during scrimmages he may be found close to the ball and getting a tight hold on it. Lockwood is 5 feet 10½ inches in height, 23 years of age, and will bring to the field 175 pounds of football talent.

THE PLAYERS FROM ANN ARBOR.

A New but Strong Team Which Will Play a Clean Game.

In spite of the fact that little time is allotted to students at the University of Michigan for outdoor sports and the majority of the faculty are of the opinion that football is a "rough, brutal game" the team which will line up against the University club's eleven will be a strong one. The best of fifty candidates for places on the team have been picked out, and the eleven which will do battle today for the glory of the yellow and blue is the best which the university can produce. Few of last year's team returned this fall, and the material for the most part was exceedingly green.

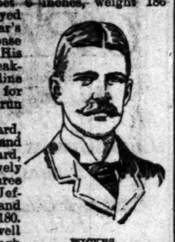
The players have been coached systematically by "Mike" Murphy, the old Yale trainer and present trainer of the Detroit Athletic club; by F. K. Crawford, Yale '91, who played in the second eleven at New Haven several years, and by Prettyman and Duffy, old University of Michigan players.

VAN INWAGEN.

Every afternoon the men play sharply for an hour and a half against sixteen of the best men to be found outside of the 'varsity eleven. Then follow a shower-bath and rub-down, and, shortly after, dinner. Fifteen of the most promising candidates have been eating at a training table for the last three weeks. Dinner is followed by a half-hour's talk on the practice game of the day.

Powers, left end, plays his position well. He is a quick, energetic man, a fast runner, and never misses an opportunity through lack of endeavor. He is 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 162 pounds. He has played four years in the Allen Academy, Massachusetts, team and shows his Eastern training.

Pearson, left tackle, is by all odds the strongest rusher on the line. His age is 23 years, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 186 pounds. He played tackle in last year's eleven and third base on the nine. His strongest play is breaking through the line and making holes for his backs to run through.



WICKES.

Mourey, left guard, Jefferis, center, and Wickes, right guard, are all comparatively new men and all three over 6 feet tall. Jefferis weighs 201 and each of the others 180. They hold the line well and break through when occasion requires. Mourey is a hard tackler.

Tupper, right tackle, hails from Washington and Jefferson College, where he played last year with the 'Varsity. He is quick at breaking through the opposing line, and when it comes to a hard push is right "in it," for he is nearly 6 feet tall and weighs 187 pounds.

De Pont, right end, is a big man for end, but runs fast and tackles sure. Chicago's left end will do well if he holds De Pont every time the ball goes down the field.

Sherman at quarter back, although not a swift passer, is cool-headed and is nearly always to be found near the ball. He played last year on the left end of the 'Varsity rush line and for two years before in the Cook County High School League as Captain of the Hyde Park High School eleven, which was never defeated and won the pennant. He is 5 feet 7 inches tall—the shortest man in the team.

SHERMAN.

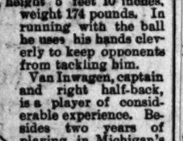
Football Is Their Forte.

Rittinger, left half-back, is a new man, but a strong runner and a good man to buck the line. His age is 22, height 5 feet 10 inches, weight 174 pounds. In running with the ball he uses his hands cleverly to keep opponents from tackling him.

Van Inwagen, captain and right half-back, is a player of considerable experience. Besides two years of playing in Michigan's team he was a member of the Phillips Exeter eleven of '88, where he played with such men as Evanston, McClung, and Rhodes. He weighs 161 pounds and is well proportioned. He starts quickly, runs fast, punts well, and in tackling is sure to down his man.

Dygert, full-back, has received his football as well as his intellectual education in Ann Arbor. He is short and thickset, having 158 pounds of muscle attached to five feet seven and one-half inches of length. He tackles low and hard and can be found at the bottom of almost every heap.

Of the substitutes, Crawford is an old Yale player, an excellent half and a better end. Except for a bad ankle he would be the university's strongest back. With the exception of Van Inwagen he and Duffy are the fastest runners in the eleven. Crawford is a clever dodger and an excellent tackle. He is the lightest man in the eleven, weighing 144 pounds.



FAIRBAND.

Grosh, substitute half, played on last year's eleven. He runs low, bucks the line well, and is a hard man to "do up."

Thomas, 175 pounds, is a strong, active rusher. He blocks his man well and is in all the hard pushes.

Hayes, 189 pounds, played last year in the Northwestern University eleven. He runs fast and tackles hard.

Duffy is an old U. of M. player. Although a swift runner and clever dodger his great strength lies in kicking ability, punting, and drop kicking.

The games, dates, and scores of the eleven up to date this season are as follows:

U. of M. vs. Ann Arbor High School	Oct. 10,	62—0
U. of M. vs. Albion College	Oct. 17,	4—10
U. of M. vs. Olivet College	Oct. 19,	15—6
U. of M. vs. Oberlin College	Oct. 24,	36—6
U. of M. vs. Butler College	Oct. 31,	42—0

The uniform of the eleven consists of maroon stockings and caps and white sweaters with a large "M" on the breast.

Below is given the list of players and substitutes with their age, weight, and height:

Player.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
Powers	20	162	5:10
Tupper	22	187	5:11½
Rittinger	23	174	5:11½
Van Inwagen	22	161	5:10½
Dygert	21	158	5:07¾
Mowrey	20	180	6:00
Jefferis	23	201	6:02
Wickes	21	180	5:09½
Crawford	21	144	5:07½
Grosh	21	146	5:09
Thomas	20	175	5:11
Sherman	19	155	5:07
Hayes	19	189	6:00½
De Pont	20	173	6:00
Duffy	23	165	5:11
Pearson	22	186	5:09

The teams will line up in this afternoon's game in positions as follows:

Chicago.	Position.	Michigan.
Donnelly	Left end	Powers
Malley	Left tackle	Pearson
Carpenter	Left guard	Mourey
Sayer	Center rush	Jefferis
Malley	Right guard	Wickes
Lockwood	Right tackle	Tupper
Remington	Right end	De Pont
Yaniger	Quarter back	Sherman
Crawford	Left half back	Rittinger
Sturgis	Right half back	Van Inwagen
Ames	Full back	Dygert

Substitutes—Thomas, Duffy, Crawford, Grosh, and Hayes.

The Michigan team will arrive this morning. R. T. Farrand is its manager.

Wesleyans Worsted at Champaign.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Wesleyan football eleven from Bloomington went down before the heavy rush line of the University of Illinois team today by a score of 48 to 4. The Wesleyans were badly handicapped by Aybing receiving a sprained ankle in the first rush—Walters was substituted. The home team apparently had the game from the first, scoring point after point through Wright's goal kicks and Dozey's center rush work. Next game here will be with Knox College, Nov. 28.

The Instructor.

Not till we meet with Love in all his beauty,
In all his solemn majesty and worth,
Can we translate the meaning of life's duty,
Which God oft writes in cipher at our birth.

Not till Love comes in all his strength and terror,
Can we read others' hearts; not till then know
A wide compassion for all human error,
Or sound the quivering depths of mortal woe.

Not till we sail with him o'er stormy oceans
Have we seen tempests; hidden in his hand
He holds the keys to all the great emotions;
Till he unlocks them none can understand.

Not till we walk with him on lofty mountains
Can we quite measure heights. And, O, sad truth!
When once we drink from his immortal fountains
We bid farewell to the light heart of youth.

Thereafter our most perfect day will borrow
A dimming shadow from some dreaded night,
So great grows joy it merges into sorrow,
And evermore pain tinctures our delight.
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

A November Serenade.

Under thy window I shivering stand—
Plinkity plunk—with my banjo in hand;
If thou'rt but list to the song that I sing,
Pneumonia I'll scorn and the pains it may bring.
And, as a recompense for these chill breezes,
Surely they'll drown my occasional sneezes.
Plinkity plunk, love, O, plinkity plink—
None but true lovers would brave this, I think.

Fast are congealing my fingers and toes—
Plinkity plunk—and my ears and my nose;
But my heart's warm with volcanic emotion,
Winds may not shiver my fiery devotion.
Still, I'm not often a harp of Æolus,
And I fear that my system's in need of a bolus,
So, plinkity plunk, love, O, plinkity plink—
I needs must retire to partake of a drink.
—*New York Herald.*

Contagious in Their Case.

Mr. Noopop—"Doctor, is insomnia contagious?"
Dr. Paresis—"Certainly not, sir. What made you ask that?"
Mr. Noopop—"Because I notice that when baby is troubled with insomnia, my wife and I invariably catch it, too."—*Life.*

THE PUTNAM.

Men's Overcoat Department.

$50,000 worth of FINE OVERCOATS JUST LANDED. Kerseys, Meltons, Chinchillas, Shetland Beavers, Irish Frieze, and Smooth Beavers. Extremely low prices and superior quality and workmanship tempted us to buy them. Single or double breasted, form fitting or box shapes. All sizes (including stout and extra longs), from 33 to 50.

A wonderful choice for $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00. Among our finer Overcoats are found the best ever shown in Chicago.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

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ENTRANCE {115 and 117 MADISON-ST. 131 CLARK.

33⅓ PER CENT DISCOUNT

Of the 500 Men's Suits we're sacrificing, not a word of dissatisfaction or objection can be raised against them. In justice to the goods and the faultless manner in which they are made you are entitled to know why we make such a heavy reduction—which is all owing to the irregularity of sizes.

It takes but a little more time to select what you want when sizes run uneven—but we allow you for that time at the rate of 33⅓ per cent.

This is the most inviting opportunity in the city today, and is absolutely non-comparative.

These prices show you how the saving ranges:

$12.00	Suits,	⅓ off,	$8.00	—saving	$4.00.
15.00	"	⅓ "	10.00	"	5.00.
16.50	"	⅓ "	11.00	"	5.50.
18.00	"	⅓ "	12.00	"	6.00.
20.00	"	⅓ "	13.34	"	6.66.

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The names of the Business Houses here given are as reference for the benefit of Country Merchants and Provincial Buyers. We recommend them as the best Houses in Chicago to deal with.

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A. T. THATCHER, Miner & Shipper of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, —AND— CONNELLSVILLE COKE. Dearborn & Quincy Sts., Chicago.

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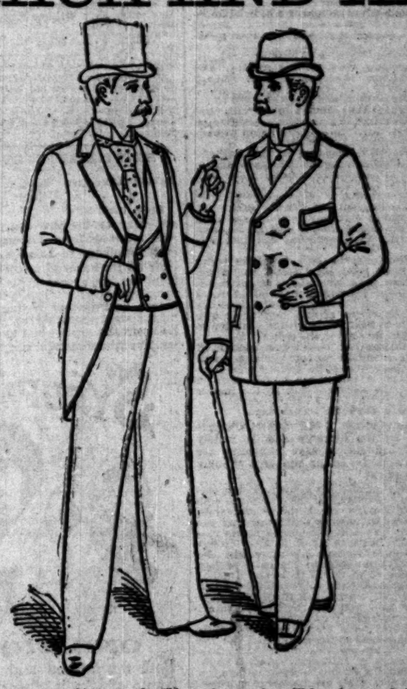
BLACK AND TAN



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The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

YOUR INNER MAN

If dyspeptic—if he grumbles—if he makes you grumble, THINK Whether his food or drink is at fault.

LISTEN TO HIS GRUMBLING

Some groceries are very cheap in price, but high when quality is considered. SLACK PUTS QUALITY FIRST.

Choice selections of Food Products from our best curers of Beef and Hog Products.

Extra Fancy CREAMERY BUTTERINE, 6-lb pails, each	$1.60
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SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 10 to 12 lb size, Per lb	12c
BONELESS STRIPS BACON, Per lb	12½c
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PURE LEAF LARD, 10-lb wooden buckets, Each	$1.00

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POWDERED, GRANULATED, CUBE LOAF	PER LB.	4½c
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The GREAT HEALTH BOOT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

A protection to the feet in severest weather, keeping them warm, dry, and healthy without the use of rubbers. Short men will appreciate them, as they add to their height.

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MARSHALL P. WILDER

Is one of the many contributors to THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE ETCHINGS

Are a feature of the Sunday issue and are widely copied.

NOT A SERIOUS QUARREL.

THE CATHOLIC COLUMBUS CLUB CRITICISES MR. BUTTERWORTH.

He Is Taken to Task for His Speech at the Standard Club in a Set of Resolutions, and a Copy Is Sent to the World's Fair Directory — What the Solicitor-General Says—His Remarks Found Justifiable by a Milwaukee Organ of the Catholic Church.

A portion of the Catholic element of Chicago seems to be still excited over the remarks of Secretary Butterworth of the World's Fair and the Catholic world in general and Columbian Exposition made at the Standard club. The following resolutions were presented yesterday to the World's Fair Directory by the Columbus club, the Catholic organization of Chicago:

WHEREAS, Benjamin Butterworth, Solicitor-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, in a recent speech at the Standard club of Chicago, in referring to his official visit to Italy in the interest of the World's Fair, is reported in the public press to have used the following language: "What the church leaves the army takes. If I owned Italy I would hold an auction and invite all America and I'd sell 10,000 crucifixes and 10,000 Madonnas and 1,000 churches, and I would establish schools in their stead. The power of the weak old man—I speak as reverently as I can—is waning."

WHEREAS, Such an expression of opinion was uncalled for and offensive to the Catholics of Italy and the Catholic world in general and prejudicial to the interests of the Fair in the success of which we are in common with all other Americans interested; therefore

Resolved, That we, the Board of Directors of and acting for the Columbus club of Chicago, an Association of Catholic laymen, without assuming to control or regulate Mr. Butterworth's private opinions or prejudices, take this means of expressing our displeasure at his action and respectfully but finally insist that it is his duty, as it is the duty of every official occupying a similar position, to abstain from such public utterances as needless insult, or offend any class of the community, and in our opinion, by the use of the language attributed to him, the Solicitor-General of the World's Columbian Exposition has shown an absence of tact, a want of discretion and good taste, a discourtesy to the Catholics of Italy, and a disregard for the feelings of his Catholic fellow-citizens which demonstrates his unfitness for the position he holds.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the club and that a copy be sent to the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.

R. F. SUMMERS, President.
T. F. MULLANEY, Secretary.

These resolutions were read before the directory. No remarks were made and they were ordered placed on file.

What Mr. Butterworth said of the matter:

Mr. Butterworth said of the matter:

I am greatly astonished that the remark I made should have authorized even an affectation of displeasure or offense. I have already said that nothing was farther from my thought. I trust I am incapable of treating slightly, not to say sneeringly, the religion of others or their opinions in regard to any subject or matter.

Two years ago last summer I visited Italy. No part of the world is so attractive to a student. No other country upon earth presents so many points of interest. I was in Milan, Florence, Venice, and Rome, the latter being the center of attraction. I have been a student of Roman history and was reasonably familiar with the historic incidents that make the peninsula attractive and interesting. As I have said, I was not unfamiliar with the part that Italy played among the nations of the world in the past and the position she occupies today.

My guide in Rome was a devout Catholic, and there was hardly a phase of Italy's past, present, or future that we did not discuss. We visited the private and public art galleries, and I believe that no part of the country that I had ever visited had so many pictures which related to religious subjects. There was not a house, public building, or locality, as it seemed to me, where there were not numbers of pictures of the crucifixion, madonnas, St. Sebastians, and others of an interesting character, and it was while we were standing upon one of the loftiest points of Rome, looking at the Coliseum, the Pantheon, the Vatican, the course of the Tiber, the site of the ancient Capitol, the Forum, and so on, that we began to discuss the condition of the Italian people, and the desirability of better means for education. I think it was upon that occasion that the thought occurred to me that it would not be amiss to realize on the immense art treasures of Italy and establish schools. I do not remember whether we discussed what might be sold or not, but I do remember that my friend was in thorough accord with the suggestion that schools should be established, and so, in revisiting Italy the other evening in my remarks, which were brief and off-hand, I suggested a means of providing schools. The idea of the religious character of any picture or painting never occurred to me for one moment. I simply thought of them and spoke of them as art treasures in which Italy seemed to be rich and thought of the things in which she seemed to be poor, and that the surplus of one might be used to supply the deficiency of the other.

My relations with members of the Catholic Church and all other denominations have always been friendly, and I must be pardoned for suggesting that I do not think any intelligent person who understood what I said could possibly be offended, and more than that, I don't think they were, for nothing certainly could have been farther from my desire than to give offense, even to an unworthy man, much less one that was worthy.

I saw an editorial in the *Catholic Citizen* today which is full of good, hard sense, and which states the case in a nutshell. The editor evidently has a just appreciation of the situation. I read an extract from the statement of Chancellor Muldoon which shows clearly that those who have a desire to deal justly with this matter do not find it difficult to get at the truth.

If those paintings had been representations of patriotism or scientific research my remarks would have been the same, and it would have been, so far as my intentions ran, no reflection on the patriots or the scientists, and so the matter stands.

What a Catholic Paper Says.

The *Catholic Citizen* of Milwaukee, which is commended by the hierarcy and is widely known and influential, says regarding the Butterworth episode, under the title "Some Offensive Remarks":

"Dinna fash yourself" is a homely Scotch saying that we can commend to the Columbus club (Catholic) of Chicago anent the offensive remarks attributed to Solicitor Butterworth of the World's Fair. Unless bigoted remarks are customary with Mr. Butterworth it is wiser to forbear in the present instance, especially when we consider there is some point to the chief portion of his remarks—to wit: "If I owned Italy I would have a great auction sale to which I would invite all America. I would sell 10,000 Madonnas and 10,000 crucifixes, and with the money I would build school-houses all over the land."

This transaction would not be ruinous. Italy has not been governed by the people and for the people. The Italians are naturally a bright race, but the percentage of illiteracy in Italy is an indictment against the Italian Government and the Italian monarchy. Italy has too many churches and too little education; too many pictures and too few primary schools. An intelligent Italian democracy would not be as Freemason-ruled as is the Italy of today. The Jews would not own the press of Italy; Hebrews would not have their clutches on the industries and money of the country.

Mr. Butterworth has just come home from a visit to Italy. He contrasted, no doubt, the grandeur of the art galleries of Milan, Florence, and Rome with the spectacle of a group of 10-year-old Italian children picking rags in the gutters of Chicago, and the contrast might well suggest his remarks.

What Butterworth Said.

The Butterworth speech was delivered on the night of Nov. 5, before the Standard club, and the reports in the daily press of the portion which has given rise to the agitation read as follows:

What the church leaves the army takes. If I owned Italy I'd hold an auction and invite all America, and I'd sell 10,000 crucifixes, and 10,000 madonnas, and a thousand churches, and I'd establish schools in their stead. The power of the weak old man—I speak it as reverently as I can—is waning.

The critics say the madonnas and crucifixes alluded to are those given the Pope as souvenirs on each birthday by the powers of Europe. Mr. Butterworth says that allusion was to the madonnas and crucifixes offered for sale on every side in Italy.

NO RIGHT TO FIX THE PRICE OF GAS.

Important Decision in the Suit Against the City of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13.—An important decision affecting the authority of cities to control and regulate corporations enjoying street franchises was rendered by Judge Jackson in the United States Circuit Court today. Some time ago the City Council passed an ordinance reducing the price of gas from $1 to 60 cents per 1,000. The gas company went into the United States court and asked for relief in equity, claiming that the proposed reduction meant virtual confiscation of their property, which was contrary to the clause of the Federal Constitution preventing the taking of property without due process of law. The city demurred on the ground that the Federal court had no jurisdiction. Judge Jackson today overruled the demurrer and granted an injunction against the city. He held that the city had no right to fix the price of an article of which it was a consumer; that the action of the Council would impair the validity of a contract made with the gas company in 1846, and that the city had no right to do so.

Explained.

Figgs—"Why is it in art that no woman appears among the old masters?"

Diggs—"Now, wouldn't it sound nice: 'Ladies and gentlemen, this lovely landscape is no mere daub. It was painted by one of the old maids.'"—*Life.*

SAYS NO DEFINITE PLEDGE WAS GIVEN.

E. F. Cragin Speaks of Alleged Promises Regarding the Republican Convention.

E. F. Cragin, who at the time Chicago was making the fight to secure the Fair was Chairman of the temporary organization, says that the men who were then conducting her interests assumed to advance an unwritten pledge or general understanding that Chicago would not interfere in the fight for the convention with Minneapolis, Omaha, or Cincinnati. He does not claim that they had the authority or that any word was actually passed, but that there was a tacit understanding with those three cities that Chicago would not interfere in the struggle. This was before the census of 1890, when these cities actually considered themselves rivals of Chicago in size and importance, and when the name of the World's Fair enterprise was the "World's Exposition of 1892." There was then no thought of holding it in 1893. Mr. Cragin explains the passage of the agreement in this way:

"In August, 1889, shortly after our committees had started work, Duluth came out strongly antagonistic to Chicago, stating that she was not appendaged to it and was in favor of locating the Fair at New York. Some of the St. Paul papers came out strongly on a similar stand. There was immediately an effort to wheel Minnesota into line, and Patrick Kelly, an influential citizen of St. Paul, assisted in the matter. Owing to the fact that New York paid no attention to the work her friends were doing these Minnesota papers came out at last in favor of Chicago. At this time Mr. Evans, a National Republican committeeman, came to the Chicago headquarters with several others from his State and announced that Minneapolis wanted the Republican convention of 1892. They were afraid that Chicago would interfere and unless they had assurances to the contrary threatened that Minnesota would break out of the line. It was then our purpose to go before Congress backed by the solid Northwest. We said that we could not pledge the Republican party to stay away from Chicago, but that we would do all we could in that direction. The same sort of talk was held with Omaha and Cincinnati, but not, as some papers have claimed, with New York or St. Louis. These talks were renewed in Washington. There was never any definite pledge given. We had not the authority. At one of the conferences, however, Col. Davis made a statement something like this: 'Chicago kills a good many hogs, but Chicagoans are not hogs themselves.' The men who gave the understanding are now anxious that there should be no appearance of bad faith in the matter. We made no pledges, but we gave those three cities named a tacit pledge that Chicago would not stand in their way."

MR. BOWEN ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

He Is Soon to Wed Miss Roxanna Wentworth—Other Hotel Arrivals.

Clarence Winthrop Bowen, one of the owners of the New York *Independent*, who is soon to marry Miss Roxanna Wentworth, daughter of the late John Wentworth, is at the Richelieu. Other arrivals at the hotels are:

Grand Pacific—James McGolrick, Bishop of Duluth; Capt. William D. Whipple, U. S. A.; Gazzan Gano, Cincinnati; Commander Nicott Ludlow, U. S. navy; J. B. Bruner, Philadelphia; H. M. Blossom, St. Louis; Gen. George M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield, Ill.

Auditorium—George Tyson, Boston; W. C. Howard, New York; W. M. Fairview, New York; J. Massey, Toronto; Samuel Clement, Philadelphia; Silas Lyman, Burlington, Vt.; William H. Tate, New York; Rear-Admiral Earl English, Washington, D. C.

Tremont—A. L. Goodrich, New York; J. E. Cass, Eau Claire, Wis.; Edward C. Lane, La Cygne, Kas.; A. J. Ruhl, Houghton, Mich.; W. Ballantine, New York; C. F. Curtis, Clinton, Ia.; J. W. Johnson, Omaha; James R. Brucker, Louisville.

Sherman—J. E. Miner, Indianapolis; Phil Warren, Springfield, Ill.; J. B. Sumner, Lincoln, Neb.; J. W. Riordorn, Muskegon; R. E. Walting, Fostoria, O.; James Becket, Pomona, Cal.; Joel West, Burlington, Ia.

Palmer—John R. Christian, St. Louis; H. E. Little, Boston; H. S. Phillips, Kobe, Japan; S. K. Tracy, Burlington, Ia.; Hamilton Griswold, Louisville, Ky.; William Hogg and W. J. Gibson, Belfast, Ireland.

Leland—C. L. Campbell, Washington, D. C.; Frank Reglesberger, Paducah, Ky.; George Ferguson, New York; O. B. Corwin, Columbus, O.

Wellington—Fred J. Grant, New York; F. E. Barrett, Des Moines; Ellis Wainwright, St. Louis; C. J. Bellson, New York.

Richelieu—G. B. Spriggs, Cleveland; T. N. Jarvis, Buffalo; S. Ellwood May, Ceylon; M. W. Redmond, New York.

HE IS PLEASED TO BE A MEMBER.

Robert Lincoln's Message to the Sons of Illinois.

At a meeting of the Sons of Illinois, held yesterday at the Sherman, a cable message was received from Robert Lincoln, United States Minister to London, thanking the society for the honor of being elected one of its members, and expressed his hope for its continued prosperity. The term of A. H. Lamberson as President having expired, a committee was appointed to wait upon H. H. Kohlsaat and request him to accept the office.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA
WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION, is reached in sixty hours from New York, by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation FREE FROM MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz, and the principal West Indies Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Secy., Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, A. K. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.
WINTER RESORT for HEALTH and PLEASURE. Driest Climate in the United States, except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mountains.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
OPEN FOR SEASON OF 1891-'92 NOV. 20.
For circular and terms address
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
HOTEL BELMONT.
The finest Winter Health Resort in the South. Pine groves, mountain air, mineral water (iron and sulphur), Jersey cream and milk, creamery butter, and tenderloin steak. Write for the pleasure.
JOHN S. MARSHALL, Director.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
November Prices on
Boys' Clothing, Misses' Coats, Children's Shoes.
November Prices Mean Very Low Prices.
Handel Brothers

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
A magnificent assortment of appropriate gifts, selected with great care after a careful research of the various art centers of Europe, insures to our patrons the greatest variety of items. True gems and pieces of merit which indeed would be difficult to duplicate. All at prices so moderate that the values are undisputed.
ENGAGEMENT CUPS.
Over 500 kinds, including GENUINE ROYAL SEVRES, Crown Derby, Coalport, Cauldon, Royal Worcester, Royal Berlin, &c., &c. (No such display ever offered in this country.)
Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons, Parisian Medallions (the most extensive line ever imported). Superb Course Sets in meat, soup, game, fish, entree, chop, asparagus, luncheon, &c., &c. Bread and butter plates, tete-a-tetes, ornamental pottery, Parisian vases, genuine Carrara marbles, real bronze figures. An inspection of our stock is solicited, especially of those in doubt as to an item to buy.
VISITORS INVITED.
PITKIN and BROOKS
RETAIL STATE & LAKE STS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
The Shoe Dep't
offers in Fine Footwear several special bargains ---of the best materials, the finest workmanship and in the latest styles--- at greatly reduced prices, as follows:

Children's Kid Button, Patent Tips, Spring-heel Dress Boot (value $2.25), at	$1.65
Misses' Kid Button, Patent tips, Spring-heel Dress boot (value 3.00), at	2.00
Ladies'-Cloth Top Button, Kid Foxed, Patent Tips, a walking boot, at	3.00
Ladies' Royal Kid Button, Patent Tips or Plain Toe, Common Sense Last, Solid Wear, at	3.00
Ladies' Fine Kid Button, Kid or Cloth Top, hand Turn, Stylish and Flexible, value 5.00, at	4.00
Ladies' Imperial Cloth-top, Patent Tips, Hand Turn, Button, elegant and perfect fitting, at	5.00

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the Optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 89 Madison-st., Tribune Building. The Old Reliable.

HARVEY'S CAFE 244 Wabash-av.
TABLE D'HOTE—11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. and from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Fine Furs.
L. S. BERRY,
111 STATE-ST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Sales for Week Ending Nov. 21.

TUESDAY—Great Closing Sale
FEATHER BOAS, FUR MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, ETC.,
—AND—
An Immense Stock of Knit Goods,
INCLUDING
HOODS, TOBOGGAN CAPS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, ETC.

WEDNESDAY—Peremptory Sale
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.
The Maverick Bank failure in Boston has so cramped a large number of shoe manufacturers that they have instructed us to force sales on their goods, as they must have money. We shall therefore sell
3,000 Cases Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
WHICH MUST GO.

THURSDAY—Clothing, Hats, Caps,
INCLUDING
A Fine Bankrupt Stock of Clothing and a Splendid Stock of Plush Caps.
IN ANNEX:
Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods,
Vases, Toys, Figures, Tea Sets, Decorated China, Stand Lamps, Library Lamps, Cutlery, etc.
Promptly at 11 a. m.
150 BAGS BLACK PEPPER, One Can Tumblers.

FRIDAY—Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots
—OF—
MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager
ADVANCE NOTICES
IN THE NEAR FUTURE
We Will Sell at
Public Auction
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
The Entire Salvage of
SOLOMON & SONS, Savannah, Ga.,
Wholesale Grocers and Liquor Dealers,
Composed of
Fancy and Staple Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Etc.
Also in connection with above Balance of Salvage of
DAVID NICHOLSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
Consisting of
Wines, Bottled and Barreled Whisky, etc.
Also in same sale the Champagnes, Clarets, and other Wines bought from us and left on our hands by
BARON S. DE MIHALKA
of the
ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINE SOCIETY
Also in the Near Future the Entire Salvage of
Solid and Plated Jewelry and Clocks
From H. OPPENHEIMER & CO., Kansas City, Mo., and the Salvage of
Watches, Chains, Rings, & Table Silver
From SIEGEL, COOPER & CO., the Well-Known Retailers.
Full particulars of both these sales will be published next week.
Sales arranged by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

C. JEVNE & CO.
110-112 MADISON ST.
NEW BASKET FIRED
JAPAN TEA
JUST ARRIVED.
25 Cents by the Pound or Chest.
BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED FOR THE MONEY.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE
LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY and NO FAT

DRUNKENNESS!
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IN NEVER FAILS. The system, once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
48-page book of particulars free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st.
DALE & KEMPTON, Clark and Madison-sts., Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS and JOHN STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. & ADAMS ST.
Saturday—*Bargain Day*—
Is when a dollar does double duty.

Children's Coats.
Misses' and Children's Warm Wool Jackets—$2.75
Misses' and Children's Long School Cloaks—$5.00 and $7.50
Misses' Newmarkets, Long Military Capes, brown checks and stripes—$12.00 to $13.00 Ages, 12 to 16 years.
Misses' Newmarkets, Long Capes, in Blue and Gray Plaids—$11.50 to $12.50 Ages, 12 to 14 years.
Misses' Newmarkets, Long Capes, in plain, navy, and tan shades—$15.00 to $16.00 Ages, 12 to 16 years.
Ladies' Diagonal Cheviot Reefers, Marten Collar Front, $25.00.
Ladies' Cloth Newmarkets, with Long Capes, $15.00 and $18.00.
Ladies' Jackets, in black, navy, and tan, $10.00.
200 Manufacturers' Sample Garments, including Ladies' Cloth Reefers and Jackets, Cloth Capes and Cloth Wraps—AT COST.

Sundries
Gauze Fans, 39c; worth 75c.
Real Seal Chatelain Bags, 98c.
Etched Photo Frames, card size, 35c.
Cabinet Photo Frames, 25c and 49c each.
Silver Trimmed Whisk Brooms, 59c; worth $1.50.
Fine Box Stationery, 25c box.
Child's Chatelain and Hand Bags, 25c.
Bay Rum, pint 10c.
Lubin's Toilet Powder, 10c.
Malvina Cream, 25c.
Cuticura Soap, 10c.
4 7 11 Soap, ¼-lb. bars, 25c.
Hard Rubber Atomizers, 45c.
4-oz. Extracts, all odors, 39c bottle.
2-quart Hot Water Bottles, 65c; 3-quart at 75c.
Pear's Dentifrice, 10c.
Extracts, all odors, 10c ounce.

Gloves
Ladies' Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, slightly damaged, 75c pair.
Ladies' 4-button Kid and Suede Gloves, 75c pair.
Ladies' Silk Mittens (worth 75c and $1.00) go at 50c pair.
Children's Lined Kid Mittens (worth 75c), only 50c pair.
Men's Chamois Lined Dogskin Gloves (were $2), $1.25 pair.
Men's Pure Silk Mittens, double (worth $2), only $1.00 pair.

Hdkfs.
200 dozen Gents' Printed Border Handkerchiefs and Ladies' White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c each.
175 dozen Ladies' Fine Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in white (25c quality), only 15c each.
200 dozen Scalloped Border Handkerchiefs (value up to 50c), at 20c each.
325 dozen Ladies' Sheer Hand-Worked Initial Handkerchiefs (worth 50c each), 4 for $1.00.

Underwear
Cartwright & Warner's heaviest 4-thread Men's White Shirts and Drawers and Swiss-wove Shirts and Drawers in white and scarlet (have sold at $4.00 and $4.50) today $2.95 each.
Ladies' White and Scarlet All-Wool Swiss Vests and Pants, white, full regular Merino, finest made, but slightly soiled (worth $3.50 to $4.00), all go at $1.60 each.

ROTHSCHILD BROS. 180 State-st.
OPERA GLOVES.
We sell the VERY BEST QUALITY SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRES, in all the new shades—Heliotropes, Light Greens, Primrose, Cardinals, Lt. Blues, Pinks, Tans, Grays, Modes, Pearls, Creams, Whites, Blacks—
FULL SHOULDER LENGTH, $3.50 Others Charge $4.50.
FULL ELBOW LENGTH, $2.95 Others Charge $3.50.
Every Glove Fitted to the Hand and Warranted.
ROTHSCHILD BROS., - - - 180 State-st.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
—BY—
L. B. MANTONYA & CO.,
183-187 Fifth-av., Chicago.
Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1891
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
We shall offer
A Complete Wholesale Shoe Stock,
Being a General Line of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Suitable for
Country Merchants and City Trade.
FOUR BANKRUPT STOCKS
From Manufacturers, whose goods
WILL BE ALL CLOSED OUT.
ALSO A BIG JOB FROM THE COLUMBIA SALVAGE CO.
We ask merchants to come from near and far and attend this auction, as it will pay them. Every lot to be sold. No goods bid in. Everything sold to the highest bidder. Stock consists of Felt Boots, Lumberman's Overs, Arctics, Alaskas, Croquettes, Sandals, Clogs, Rubber Boots, Beaver Pozzed Polish, and Bals, Felt Slippers. Big line of
Holiday Embroidered Slippers.
Fine line of Ladies' and Misses' Dongola Kid Rochester Shoes. Full line of
SCHOOL SHOES.
Infants' and Children's Turn Shoes.
Men's Calf, Kip, Veal Kip, and Split Shoes.
300 cases of GENUINE SUCKER BOOTS.
Men's Cork Sole and Hand-Sewed Fine Calf Shoes.
THIS IS OUR GREAT CLEARING
Public Auction Trade Sale.
Occurring as it does at the end of the year, we let everything go so as to close accounts of consignors.
Be Sure and Attend This Auction.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
At 10 O'Clock This Morning,
REGULAR SALE A FULL LINE
Bedding, Comforters, and Blankets,
125 New and Second-Hand Carpets, New and Second-Hand Furniture.
Folding Beds, Pianos, Etc.

AT OUR GALLERY TODAY
Grand Exhibition
ORIENTAL RUGS
—AND—
CARPETS.
A GREAT DISPLAY
TURKISH RUGS,
KERMAN CARPETS,
CAMEL'S HAIR RUGS,
CASHMERE CARPETS,
Hall and Library Rugs, Royal Bokharas, etc. Over 400 pieces. An entirely new and choice collection.
Auction Commences Monday Next, Nov. 16
CONTINUES TWO DAYS ONLY.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
209 and 211 W. Madison-st.
This (Saturday) Morning at 10 O'Clock,
Auction Sale of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Folding Beds, Chamber Sets, Parlor and Upholstered Furniture, and Household Goods, &c., &c.
Dealers please note we also at this sale close out in lots the Storage Stock of Furniture of Frank Bros.

ASMA

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SILVER AND THE SPEAKER

MILLS OF TEXAS IS MOVED TO MAKE AN INDIGNANT DENIAL.

He Declares That He Has Made No Bargain with the "Capitalistic Classes"—Hatch Is a Candidate—Chicago Praised for Its Attitude Regarding the National Convention—Postal Pneumatic Tubes—Failure of the Opium Duty—Capital News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Speakership campaign has reached the stage of explanation and denial. The over-friendliness of the mugwumps, the Wall street speculators, and the "money power" for Mr. Mills gave rise to the story that he had actually held a conference in New York in which he agreed, as the price of their support, to make up the Coinage committee so that silver legislation would be impossible. This was published in a Baltimore paper and caused Mr. Mills to come out with an "indignant" denial. He has over his own signature denounced the story as absolutely false, and says he has had no such conference and never has had any proposition made to him to organize the House, if elected, against silver legislation.

This is all right as far as it goes, but it will not satisfy the silver men. If the "capitalistic classes" keep on supporting the Texan for Speaker the free coinage members will call for another explanation. They will want to know whether he proposes to pack the Coinage committee without entering into any bargain. A Congressional friend of Mr. Mills, when asked tonight what he would do under such circumstances, promptly replied: "He will tell them to go to the devil."

A mere message of that kind will not make the silver people feel any kindlier towards him. The talk today has been that they are looking to Hatch of Missouri as their candidate. Hatch has succeeded in getting his State delegation to unite on him, with the exception of John O'Neill. This has been done in spite of Editor Jones' orders to the contrary. Hatch has great strength of character. He has been the champion of the farmers in Congress and he looks to the support of many of the Democratic members of the Farmers' Alliance.

Jeremiah Simpson of Medicine Lodge, Kas., who is here, says the Alliance will have its own candidate and will not aid in the election of a Democratic candidate. That means simply that the eight members who were elected as third party men will not go into the Democratic caucus. But there are about thirty Southern Democrats who belong to the Alliance and who will go into the caucus and abide by its results. There is little prospect of the independent Alliance representative holding a balance of power.

THEY ALL PRAISE CHICAGO.

Its Attitude Regarding the National Convention Commended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A good impression has been caused here by the action of the Chicago business-men in regard to the National convention. There is no doubt that a majority of the National committee think the Lake City in every way the best fitted for a large gathering, and if their individual preferences were to be followed would vote for it again without hesitation. But they have had the talk drummed into them about Chicago getting everything, and have had to take notice of the jealousy shown towards it. Now that Chicago's position has been made clear and it stands before the country as not seeking to influence the judgment of the committee its chances are not lessened, for the committeemen will feel all the more free to support it.

The Ohio people here say Cincinnati will outdo itself and will make a bid that the committee will feel bound to accept. They also say that between Foraker, McKinley, and Sherman there would be no fear of local pressure doing injustice to candidates from other States. Yet the idea obtains that if the convention goes to Cincinnati Foraker will get most of the glory. Minneapolis is Cincinnati's most dangerous rival, as it is able to point out the certainty that Minnesota will not have a candidate. About the San Francisco offer to pay the expenses of the delegates it may be said that the Pacific coast could not have made a worse proposition. While delegates to political conventions do not usually object to a railroad pass they would object to being taken across the country in carloads as deadhead freight.

The New-Yorkers are having hard work to stir up enthusiasm. Committeeman J. Sloat Fassett has promised that if the people of the city will give him the right kind of support he will bring the convention to Gotham, but the responses are something after the manner of the indifference shown to the World's Fair. New York City does not care to be bothered.

MAIL THROUGH PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Favors the System in the Large Cities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Wanamaker will probably ask Congress to appropriate something for experimenting with the pneumatic tubes for mail service in the large cities. The department has no money available for such a purpose. Inquiries, however, have been made into the possibilities of the system. It is said that the pneumatic tubes work better in Berlin than in the other European cities. There the system costs $700,000 and it has proved profitable. It has also increased the telegraph receipts, and as the government controls the telegraph that has been a gain. Some investigations have been made in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and St. Louis as to the feasibility of postal pneumatics. A proposition has also been made to use the system in connection with the Brooklyn bridge. As far as the department knows nothing has been done in Chicago to show what facilities the city has for such a system. Two years ago, when the Clarkson Commission was there, a hearing was given on the subject, but no experiments were made nor has any information since been given as to the facilities in the shape of conduits or elevated roads which Chicago may have in a few years. In New York the idea was to run a series of pneumatic tubes along the elevated roads, while St. Louis has a conduit system which is thought to answer the purpose.

JUSTICE ASKED FOR SAMOA.

San Francisco Suggests That the Duty on the Apia Wreckage Should Be Remitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A reminder of the wreck of the United States men-of-war Trenton and Vandalia in the great hurricane off the Samoan Island in April, 1889, was received at the Treasury Department today through a communication of President Taylor of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Reference was made to the action of the customs authorities at San Francisco for exacting duty on old material from the wrecks and which was imported at San Francisco. On the occasion of the wreck of the vessels named this material was presented to the Samoan Government in acknowledgment of its generous actions, and President Taylor lays stress upon the apparent incongruity which is formed in the exaction of duty upon such material in a United States port. Without contesting the legality of this action the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco requests the remission of the duty even if legally collected.

In reply to the communication the officials at the Treasury Department say that the considerations of an international character which are so forcibly urged are entirely appreciated, but they might more properly be brought to the attention of Congress, which alone has the power to refund the duties collected.

WAS NOT A SUCCESS.

The High Duty on Opium Has Defeated the Object Sought to Be Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The moral element in the tariff, as seen in the duty of $12 a pound on crude opium, has not worked out a practical success. The opium frauds in New York, recently uncovered, are the repetition of what is going on along the Northwestern border. The Treasury files are filled with reports showing the extent of the smuggling and the inability of a small force of customs officers to stop it. An army of inspectors would be necessary, because the high duty makes evading the customs laws so profitable that plenty of people are found to engage in it.

When the matter was discussed in the Finance committee of the Senate some of the Pacific coast Senators doubted whether any good would come from raising the duty, which was then $7 a pound. The increase was made, not in the interest of the "tariff boomers," but purely as a question of morals. The argument was that the higher duty would lower the consumption. That has not proved true. An appeal will be made to Congress to reduce the rate so as not to offer such a temptation to smuggling. The new rate will probably not exceed $2 a pound, and it will not be surprising if more revenue is collected at this rate than at $12.

The effort will be made to secure an agreement among the members of the Ways and Means committee to pass a bill dealing with this subject early in the coming session of Congress. The administration desires to put this through without complicating it with other tariff questions, and will endeavor to secure the consent of the leaders of both parties that a bill shall be allowed to pass without an attempt to amend it in the interest of other tariff legislation.

EFFECTS OF BANK FAILURES.

Secretary Foster Talks of the Situation and Speaks Well of Mr. Lacey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—It is expected that the recent National bank failures will have at least two results. They will lead to an increased carefulness in the examination of National Banks, and they will afford texts during the approaching session of Congress for an assault upon the National banking system. The enemies of the banks will not, however, find any comfort in that portion of Secretary Foster's annual report which will treat of this matter. The Secretary is thoroughly convinced that the system cannot be destroyed, and he is equally certain that the criticisms which have followed the recent failures have been unfair. He speaks in high terms of Controller Lacey.

"There are 4,000 national banks in the United States," said the Secretary today, "and some six or seven have failed in the last twelve months. This is a very small number when you consider the financial crisis through which the country passed last fall and winter. But even if there should have been ten or fifteen failures it would not indicate either a fault in the system or any laxity in the examinations. We endeavor to have each bank examined once a year. If at the examination a large amount of forged paper is shown to the examiner there is no possibility by which the forgeries can be discovered except by carrying around the notes to every signer. This, of course, cannot be done. Nor is it possible to visit every depositor and find out if his book agrees with the account in the bank."

While thus acknowledging the limitations of the national bank examinations, and admitting that if deception is practiced there is no way to avoid it, Secretary Foster does not agree that the examination system is a failure. On the contrary, he points to the number of cases where failures have been averted by the timely discoveries of bank examiners. Of these, however, the public hears nothing. Secretary Foster says that the clearing houses, which come into close daily relation with the national banks, and which ought to be fully posted, are frequently deceived, and he is not surprised that the examiners are also occasionally imposed upon. It was at the request of the Philadelphia Clearing-House that the Keystone Bank was allowed to remain open so that the already panicky condition of the money market might not be further imperiled, and as for the Maverick Bank, the Secretary thinks that its failure might have been avoided if the other Boston banks had not refused to accept its certified checks. It had $2,000,000 in its vaults in cash.

It is probable that the present force of forty examiners will be increased. The Controller now has the power under the law to appoint examiners, but it is difficult to secure capable, trustworthy men. No salary is attached to the office, but the examiners are paid $20 and upward for each bank they inspect, and out of this they pay their own traveling and hotel expenses. This payment is made by the bank to the Treasury Department. It is understood that the Controller has considered the advisability of making bank examiners salaried officers paid by the government, but has decided not to recommend such a plan, believing that it would be too unpopular to be adopted.

Medicine for Illinois Militiamen.

Compressed medicine tablets are to be used by the National Guard of Illinois as fast as they can be supplied in supply chests similar to those recently described in THE TRIBUNE. Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago, Surgeon-General of the Illinois National Guard, in a communication received at the office of the Surgeon-General of the Army today requests information as to when these medical supply chests can be obtained, his purpose being to fit out each battalion of 200 men in the same manner as if they were in the regular army. These chests contain medical and surgical supplies sufficient to last a battalion for a year, and the indications are that the National Guardsmen of the United States will all be fully equipped in these respects, Iowa and Illinois having taken the initiatory steps.

Restrictions on Trade Removed.

The Bureau of American Republics has received notice of a decree recently issued by the President of Mexico removing many of the arbitrary restrictions at the custom-house in the City of Mexico. The decree provides that foreign merchandise paying duty on entering the country at the frontier or maritime custom-houses shall not be subject to further taxation beyond the 5 per cent consumption tax, calculated on the amount of the imported duties on being introduced into the general district. Foreign goods on the free list of the tariff shall not pay anything on entering the Federal district.

Looking Over Old Scenes.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck is paying a visit to Washington with his family. The Senate has been a dull body since "Old Van" left it. Many of the Senators would be glad to see him back just to make things lively. He would hardly feel at home, however, for many of his ancient enemies—Edmunds and Ingalls among them—are gone, and without some one to attack Van Wyck is never quite at his best. He is not out of politics, but as he has been identified with the Farmers' Alliance in Nebraska he is with a losing cause and not likely to be back in public life.

No Responsibility Is Admitted.

The report from Italy that the United States had admitted its blame in the New Orleans affair is false. No responsibility for the lynching has been admitted by the Federal Government. If Rudini had been more temperate in his course by this time the President might have been willing to recommend to Congress the consideration of indemnity. Even such action would not admit the responsibility, but would merely leave it for Congress to decide.

Only a Few of Them Left.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, was asked today about New Mexico's bid for Statehood. He replied: "I haven't heard anything of it. It is too early to begin talking of legislation yet. In due time I suppose we shall consider the claims of Territories which want to be made States. There are not many of them left."

Capital Notes.

Exports of mineral oils during October were valued at $3,840,101.

New York's customs receipts for the first ten days of November were $3,013,803, a decrease of $403,997 from the figures for the same time last year.

The amount of 4½ per cent bonds redeemed today was $117,250, making the total redemptions to date $21,401,250 and leaving outstanding $4,103,450.

The amount of silver offered today for sale to the Treasury Department was 974,000 ounces and the amount purchased 674,000 ounces, ranging in price from $0.9480 to $0.9496.

The Lighthouse Board has ordered all lights and buoys on the lakes continued until the close of navigation. It is to be considered open as long as insurance companies write marine policies.

Col. Haywood, head of the Marine Corps, urges an increase of the corps on account of desertions. He also asks that the provisions regarding desertions and examinations for promotions be extended to the corps.

A board of pension examiners composed of Drs. G. L. Hoege, T. J. Divers, and E. C. Henry has been appointed at Fostoria, O. Dr. E. H. Spooner of Republic, O., has been made a member of the Tiffin board, vice Dr. Hoege, transferred to Fostoria.

A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

DESPITE REPORTS TO THE CONTRARY TRADE IS OPENING UP.

The West Doing Especially Well, with a Volume of Transactions the Largest in Its History—The Iron Output Passes All Previous Records—A Firm Confidence Exists Among New York Traders—European Alarms Generally Discounted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say:

Business has entirely recovered from the slight disturbance caused by the Maverick Bank failure. Money at New York has fallen again to 4 per cent on call and at Boston plenty is offering and rates are steady. Trade is large in volume for the season, and in many lines, especially at the West, the largest ever known. But margins for profit are narrow and the tendency of prices is not toward improvement in that respect. While breadstuffs advance most manufactured products tend to decline. Records of mortgages satisfied in Western counties show that enormous sums are taken for that purpose by farmers from their receipts, so that an unusual proportion of the money paid for crops goes to cancel debts created in past years. Doubtless this in part explains the fact that the demand for various manufactured products has not yet increased so largely as was expected in view of the great crops raised.

The iron output Nov. 1 was the greatest ever known. It is a striking fact that only 304 furnaces are in blast against 306 Oct. 1, showing a steady substitution of larger and better works for those of less capacity and old-fashioned equipment. Unsold stocks have largely increased, particularly of coke iron, and while the consumption is enormous it is clear that unless the expected increase comes soon the depression in prices will force some works to stop. Contractors for large buildings here are figuring on foreign against American beams, the combination not meeting the price. Coal is dull, lake copper is offered at 11¾ cents, holdings of tin are heavy at $19.80, and lead is low at $4.10.

A Week of Speculation.

Speculation during the last week has been more active, wheat advancing 1¾ cents on sales of 60,000,000 bushels here; corn advancing 3 cents for spot, but scarcely higher for November delivery, with sales of 21,500,000 bushels; and oats are unchanged. Receipts of wheat at the West do not abate, and are again at the rate of more than 8,000,000 bushels for the week, while the export demand is active. In October shipments, flour included, equaled 19,107,400 bushels wheat, against 6,980,100 last year. Pork products are unchanged, exports falling behind last year's.

Oil is a shade stronger, at 60 cents, but exports in October were but 60,000,000 gallons, against 80,000,000 last year, with much lower prices. The enormous cotton movement from plantations has again depressed the price an eighth, to 8⅛ cents, with sales of 900,000 bales here for the week. Exports in October were 442,000,000 pounds, against 463,000,000 last year, with a decline of $7,500,000 in value.

Reports from other cities show great hopefulness. At Boston trade is large in volume, at Hartford trade in dry goods and groceries is very fair; at Philadelphia trade in dress goods is more active. At Cincinnati retail trade improves in all lines and jobbing trade for shoes. At Detroit manufacturers are busy and at Cleveland the dry goods and shoe trades surpass last year's and hardware and groceries are active. At Milwaukee sales in all trades are far in excess of last year. At Chicago receipts of wheat and rye are three times last year's, of oats and dressed beef a third larger, of hides and wool one-quarter larger, of flour a fifth larger, and of barley somewhat larger, but in cheese, butter, and corn a decrease appears and a large increase in cured meats and lard. Sales of merchandise greatly exceed last year's and clearings are the largest ever known.

The Northwest Brightening.

At St. Paul trade is active; at Minneapolis lumber is strong and high, and the output of flour, 201,000 barrels, against 179,000 last year; at Duluth the lumber cut is the largest ever known and shipments heavy; at St. Louis trade is strong in shoes, clothing, drugs, and oil, and money in large demand for cattle and cotton regions; and at Kansas City the movement of live stock and grain is heavy.

At the South cotton receipts are very large, but much is held because of low prices. The rice movement is heavy at New Orleans, and receipts of sugar large, with groceries fairly active.

Turpentine receipts are large at Charlestion, and considerable improvement is seen in trade at Savannah and Jacksonville.

The wool manufacturers and the clothiers are waiting, but agents are exceedingly hopeful, and trade in knit goods is satisfactory. The great sale of carpets removes a threatened accumulation which has hung over the market, but lower prices are quoted by some makers and expected from others. Cotton goods are in fair demand, but print cloths are accumulating. Orders for boots and shoes are increasing, particularly from the South, for men's split and women's light grain boots, while the West is rather backward.

Money markets are well supplied for legitimate business, and there is a distinct improvement in collections as products are marketed.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 291 as compared with a total of 226 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 286.

A FIRMER TONE VISIBLE.

"Bradstreet's" Finds the Traders Growing More Confident.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* weekly review for tomorrow will say: During the last week speculation has apparently tended to recover from the influence of the bank failure in Boston. The fact that foreign grain engagements are assuming even larger proportions than had been expected, and that reports of earnings are of the most favorable nature, continue to encourage holders of stocks and maintain a bullish sentiment as to the ultimate course of prices. The chief factor in the week's market has been the foreign financial situation. It would seem, indeed, that a good deal of exaggeration prevailed in regard to the gravity of conditions at Berlin or the importance of the banking concerns which collapsed there. At the same time the situation at that city was a valid argument for the bears, and there was selling of a certain line of stock which it would be safe to ascribe to liquidation for German account. But although London sold this market moderately when the Berlin trouble began it is too heavy buying from that center that the sharp and general rally of Tuesday must be attributed. In the latter portion of the week the progress of a fortnightly settlement at London naturally reduced the participation from that quarter, but though financial uneasiness must still be said to exist on the continent it does not seem that either there or at London is there any feeling save confidence in regard to American securities.

The feature of the market and the chief object of the bearish attacks was the coal stocks. Northern Pacific preferred suffered somewhat from alleged foreign selling and in the earlier part of the week St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Atchison, and Union Pacific with other international stocks were more or less unsteady. At the same time the recovery in them was prompt, and though no further recession were observed there was no decided pressure on the grangers, the gain of $132,000 in the St. Paul earnings for the first week of November having an encouraging effect. The Gould stocks were quiet, although on Friday the publication of the September statement showing a gain of $419,000 in net earnings gave the stock considerable strength. The trunk lines shares were steady, the declaration of a 20 per cent stock dividend by the Baltimore and Ohio tending to strengthen the group. Among the specialties Chicago Gas was conspicuous, being manipulated from 56⅞ up to 60¾.

Exports of wheat (including flour) from the United States ports this week reported to *Bradstreet's* equal 4,490,000 bushels, about twice the quantity sent abroad in corresponding weeks in four preceding years. There has been a gain in exports of wheat (and flour) for two weeks past, that over last week equaling fully 700,000 bushels. For twenty weeks the exports of wheat and flour from the United States ports reported equal nearly 82,000,000 bushels, against 37,298,000 bushels from United States and Canada in twenty weeks of 1890-'91, and as compared with 39,134,000 bushels in 1889, 42,448,000 bushels in 1888, and 61,358,000 in 1887.

A BAD DAY FOR BEARS.

A Considerable Short Interest Still Uncovered in the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The bears in Wall street today tried to get back the stocks they sold in the raise of the last hour yesterday. The industrials were particularly buoyant, Cotton Oil showing a net gain of 1¾, Sugar Refining 1¾, and Distilling and Cattle-Feeding 1⅝. Regarding the last named Chicago appears to have some information which has not yet reached New York, for the Windy City was a heavy buyer of that property today. Throughout the day the market was notably strong, and any attempt of the short interest to cover produced higher prices. Further engagements of gold were reported, and the railway returns were exceedingly gratifying, and the market ended strong at the highest prices. Big Four was notably buoyant, and the shorts in that stock are very uncomfortable.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. gave notice that they have made a contract with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company for the purchase of the consolidated mortgage extended 5 per cent bonds of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad company, due in 1922, and issued to take up the 7 per cent bonds of the last-named company maturing Dec. 1. They offer to the holders of the maturing bonds an opportunity to exchange them for the 5 per cent bonds on the basis of par and accrued interest to maturity for the old bonds and 108½ and accrued interest for the 5 per cent bonds.

CHICAGO SOLID IN SECOND PLACE.

Clearing-House Statement for the Week Ending Nov. 12.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's* from the principal clearing-houses in the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for the week ending Nov. 12, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as against the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$ 804,884,653	....	17.1
Chicago	102,745,000	7.7	....
Boston	93,545,563	....	18.2
Philadelphia	69,294,707	....	14.4
St. Louis	26,481,334	0.9	....
San Francisco	20,398,344	6.3	....
Baltimore	15,469,293	3.2	....
Cincinnati	14,573,300	2.9	....
Pittsburg	13,896,070	....	13.6
Kansas City	11,229,083	....	0.2
Minneapolis	11,088,738	23.3	....
New Orleans	12,170,370	....	18.1
Buffalo	3,715,097	....	4.1
Milwaukee	7,461,721	....	20.7
Louisville	6,067,326	....	26.9
Detroit	6,807,408	7.6	....
Houston	5,853,697	11.4	....
Providence	6,273,400	....	6.1
Cleveland	5,562,989	....	4.5
St. Paul	3,529,155	22.1	....
Denver	5,278,305	2.1	....
Omaha	4,732,138	....	22.0
Columbus	3,504,400	....	5.1
Richmond	2,272,437	....	1.2
Hartford	2,006,713	....	2.8
Portland, Ore	2,828,573	16.3	....
Indianapolis	3,766,619	8.2	....
Memphis, Tenn	4,070,443	2.5	....
Nashville	1,959,331	18.5	....
Duluth	2,731,403	....	3.2
Peoria	1,773,456	0.4	....
Washington	1,977,389	16.4	....
New Haven	1,582,624	3.8	....
St. Joseph	1,660,214	....	5.3
Rochester	1,707,542	1.9	....
Dallas, Tex	1,909,914	....	46.0
Worcester	1,208,001	....	5.4
Springfield	1,703,370	13.6	....
Portland, Me	1,338,750	....	13.1
Salt Lake City	1,780,880	21.7	....
Norfolk	1,487,426	....	5.8
Tacoma	1,215,293	....	60.4
Seattle	1,360,744	14.0	....
Sioux City	1,141,537	2.3	....
Fort Worth	984,563	0.4	....
Des Moines	913,397	3.1	....
Syracuse	933,117	4.9	....
Grand Rapids	942,372	19.0	....
Wilmington, Del.	858,791	....	13.2
Lowell	856,353	10.7	....
Birmingham	619,747	....	7.3
Los Angeles	1,151,800	49.0	....
Lincoln	650,066	....	9.4
Lexington	471,838	....	8.9
Wichita	575,769	....	25.0
New Bedford	611,695	21.9	....
Topeka	422,255	....	4.3
†Waco	2,776,319	....	....
†Galveston	8,803,617	6.2	....
†Binghamton	269,500	....	....
Total United States	$1,315,231,233	....	13.1
Outside New York	510,346,579	....	6.0
Montreal	10,955,512	....	15.5
Halifax	1,078,733	....	18.9
Toronto	5,833,574	....	....
Hamilton	733,696	....	....
Total Canada	$ 18,600,817	....	....

†Not included in totals.

REFUSED FATHER DECKER'S TESTIMONY.

Toohey's Confession to the Milwaukee Priest Not Admitted in Evidence.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Father Decker was not permitted to testify today as a witness in the case of Toohey, Dooley, and Rockaway, charged with an assault to rob and murder the street-car driver, Grothe. Toohey's cross-examination was completed shortly before noon, and then Father Decker was called to testify as to Toohey's confession, made to him in 1887, and which he had confided to Gov. Rusk to secure the pardon of Puetz and McCullough. Attorney Seeley, for the defense, at once interposed an objection to Father Decker's testifying, claiming that the confession took place in the absence of the defendants, Dooley and Rockaway, and that it was simply an attempt to corroborate the testimony of another witness. Judge Wallber ruled that Father Decker's evidence could not be admitted, and the witness was dismissed. Most of the testimony introduced this afternoon tended to show the friendly relations existing between Toohey, Dooley, and Rockaway. An adjournment was taken until Monday morning, when the State will introduce further evidence.

Undertakers do not like the new rule that requires them in cases of death outside the city limits to get a permit from the Board of Health of the town in which the death occurs before a permit will be granted for burial in one of the city cemeteries. In the Town of Lake the health officer is a horse doctor, and the undertaker, after securing a certificate of death signed by an M. D., has to get the veterinarian's counter signature before the Milwaukee Health Department will issue a burial permit.

Arthur Hilton, alias W. F. Harrison, the man who, it is alleged, swindled several ministers in the city and passed a couple of forged checks, was before Judge Wallber today on a charge of forgery. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction. Hilton's young wife will probably have to be sent to her home in New York by the authorities.

City-Attorney Austin declares illegal the resolution introduced by Ald. Hass directing the Board of Public Works to enter into a contract with the Badger Illuminating company to light the streets with electricity for five years at the rate of $112.50 per light per annum.

The remains of John H. Tweedy, who died last night, will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for burial. Funeral services will be held at the family residence tomorrow afternoon, the Pioneers' Association attending in a body.

John Wahl, a laborer employed on the new Meinecke Block in Oneida street, fell from a scaffold at the third story to the sidewalk this afternoon and was almost instantly killed. He was 33 years old.

The Milwaukee Dry-Dock company will put in a plant for the repairing of steel ships some time during the winter. The company has in contemplation the establishment of a steel ship plant, but, one of the directors said today, the shipbuilding project was a matter for the remote future.

Confessed to Having Wrecked a Train.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—While under the influence of liquor Dave Cummings confessed to a railroad engineer that he removed the rails that caused the wreck of a passenger train on the Sioux City and Pacific road last January. He had just been discharged, and said he wrecked the train out of revenge. He was arrested today.

Bad for the Print Cloth Trade.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 13.—The quarterly report of corporations here shows the continued depression of the print cloth trade. From the statistics furnished by G. H. Hofford's company it appears that nearly one-third of them have failed to pay dividends and others are known to be drawing on their surplus funds.

MAKING POOR HEADWAY.

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROAD CASES MAY PROVE A FIZZLE.

Bad Memory of Railway Officials Disgusts the Federal Grand Jury—District-Attorney Milchrist and Special Agent Kretschmar Disappointed — Monday's Work May Bring Forth Better Results—Western Freight Problems Solved—Grand Rapids Merchants Protest.

The Federal grand jury made a partial report to Judge Blodgett yesterday afternoon, returning thirty indictments against various persons for petty violations of the United States laws, but the railroad freight agents under investigation were not among the lot indicted. The jurymen were excused until Monday morning, when the hearing of testimony in the railroad cases will be resumed.

Yesterday Messrs. Smith and Spriggs of the Lackawanna and Nickel-Plate lines were before the jury almost all day, but the inquisitors failed to get the information they were after. Both Smith and Spriggs answered questions in monosyllables and took refuge behind the Counselman case now pending in the Supreme Court when pressed too hard. Both Mr. Milchrist and Agent Kretchmar of the Inter-State Commission were disappointed, and when the jury adjourned Mr. Milchrist practically confessed that thus far he had not made out a case against a single railroad agent. "We couldn't go very deep into this investigation on account of the Counselman case," explained the District-Attorney, "but I have notified Swift & Co.'s four clerks to be on hand Monday morning, and we will go at them again, and Tuesday afternoon the jury will have finished its labors."

Mr. Milchrist declined to make public the list of indictments returned, but he explained the reason for the secrecy by saying that several of the parties had yet to be arrested. He said, however, that no indictments had been returned in the railroad cases.

CONCLUDED ITS LABORS.

Adjustment of Rates by the Northwestern Freight Committee.

The Northwestern lines in the Western Freight Association reconvened at the association rooms in "The Rookery" yesterday morning and disposed of all the unfinished business. Among the more important subjects considered were the following:

Action regarding the proposed adjustment of rates on fresh meat from Chicago, St. Paul, and Missouri River points to Champion, Negaunee, Ishpeming, etc., was postponed until the next meeting. The question of rates on horses and mules between points in Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota was referred to a special committee. The matter of rates to and from Mason City, Ia., was referred to a committee of interested lines. The request of a rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds on pickles from Keokuk to Davenport was declined. The proposition to reduce rates on grain and hay from points on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha to stations on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western was referred to a special committee.

It was agreed to make a rate of 12½ cents on excelsior, C. L., Clayton, Ia., to Chicago and Milwaukee. The question of rates from Illinois points east and south of Chicago territory to St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., was referred to a special committee. The request for reduced rates on lumber from Elk River, Minn., to Southwestern Missouri River points was declined. Same action was taken regarding the request for a rate of 77½ cents per 100 pounds, desired on machinery, chloride of lime, conde sulphur, and sulphuric acid, C. L., Chicago to Deadwood and Central City, S. D.

COMPLAIN OF DISCRIMINATION.

Furniture Dealers from Grand Rapids Demand Chicago Rates.

The action of the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads in making same rates from Northern Wisconsin points to the Missouri River as from Chicago is causing considerable trouble, and unless those roads reconsider their action Chicago rates will have to be made from all territory within 100 miles or more of Chicago, which, of course, would do incalculable injury to this city. Yesterday a delegation of furniture dealers from Grand Rapids, Mich., came to the city and visited the officials of several roads. They made an energetic protest against the discrimination made in favor of Northern Wisconsin points and could see no good reason why Grand Rapids should not have Chicago rates also. As it is, they claimed, they could not compete with the furniture manufacturers of Oshkosh and other Wisconsin points. They were told by the railroad officials that they were unable to change the rates and referred the delegation to Chairman Midgley or the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association.

At the time the Northwestern and St. Paul roads reduced rates from Northern Wisconsin points to Missouri River points to the Chicago basis the Alton and Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City decided to establish the same rates for manufactures from Michigan territory and points equally distant from Chicago as Oshkosh and other Wisconsin points. Chairman Midgley, however, denied the right of those roads to make such rates on the ground that it would extend Chicago rates far beyond the existing limits.

Will Be a Way Station No Longer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A circular has been issued from the general offices of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company announcing that Nov. 15 St. Joseph will be made one of the terminal points of the Eastern division of that line. Heretofore the Eastern division of the Santa Fé extended from the Missouri River to Emporia, and Atchison and Kansas City were the eastern terminal points. The Chicago division extended from Atchison and Kansas City to Chicago, and St. Joseph was little more than a way station upon the latter. On and after Nov. 15 all freight crews on the Eastern division will run from St. Joseph and Kansas City to Emporia. Those that formerly ran out of Atchison in either direction will be compelled to remove to this city, and all extra rolling stock, motive power, etc., formerly kept at Atchison will be brought here. President Manvel of the Santa Fé recently visited here on a tour of inspection of the line, and this change in the terminal point of the road is the direct result of this visit.

President Ingalls Inspecting the Road.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 13.—Two special trains this afternoon brought to the city President M. E. Ingalls and a company of other officials from a tour of inspection of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and its branches. The inspection ended here, and it comprised a total of 1,105 miles of road. In one of the trains were the road engineers and division superintendents of the Chesapeake and Ohio and its branches. In the other train was President M. E. Ingalls, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Coster of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Mr. Samuel Spencer, Mr. Dickey of Brown Bros. & Co., and several others, all of whom remain in this city tonight. They report the inspection highly satisfactory.

Union Pacific Earnings.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Union Pacific statement for September (for the entire system) shows the gross earnings to be $4,319,050, an increase of $365,106; net earnings, $1,983,485; increase, $419,581. Nine months to Sept. 30, gross earnings, $31,165,398; decrease, $1,538,187. Net earnings, $10,388,010; decrease, $373,010.

Railway Notes.

Commencing tomorrow, Nov. 15, the Louisville and Nashville railroad will inaugurate a through sleeping-car line from Cincinnati to Tampa, Fla., via Bainbridge, Monticello, and Jacksonville.

Reports have been current for several days past that it is the intention of the Wabash and Illinois Central to withdraw from the Western Passenger Association. The truth of the reports is denied by the officials of those roads.

The Pennsylvania company will put in effect a new time-table next Sunday, Nov. 15. The only chance of importance is that the fast Southern express will leave Chicago at 9:45 a. m., reaching Indianapolis at 2:20 p. m., Cincinnati at 7 p. m., and Louisville at 7:45 p. m.

CHINA WAKES UP AT LAST.

Great Schemes of Railroad and Telegraph Extension.

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 1.—The Chinese Government has made a new departure from its usual policy of exclusion of foreign improvements and inventions, and is gradually introducing the two great civilizing influences of her Western neighbors—the electric telegraph and the railroad.

The telegraph system of China was never thought to be of any importance until the Franco-Chinese war of 1884-5 showed the necessity of this means of communication and of its being kept constantly in a state of the highest utility. Previous to this war China had few and short land lines—no cables whatever—and these were in poor condition, through want of repairs and lack of knowledge of the operators. The bombardment of the arsenal and destruction of the Chinese fleet and navy-yard by the French fleet in August, 1884, so unexpected by China, and the appearing of these hostile ships off any portion of the empire without previous knowledge by the Chinese authorities, showed the great need of a means of quickly sending a notice of warning and preparation to the military and naval commanders of the coming of the enemy.

Not to be caught napping a second time, the Chinese Government, immediately after peace was declared with France, began building telegraph lines throughout her empire and laying cables to Formosa and the principal outlying islands. The contract was given to the Danish Great Northwestern Telegraph Association, and money in abundance furnished, so that today China has under her control a very comprehensive system of telegraph lines running to all parts of the country and connecting the interior cities with a network which, should occasion demand, would be able to give timely notice of a hostile attack, and could in a few hours set an army in motion.

So much importance does China attach to the value of the lines that it has been scheming to build others in Tonquin—the province owned by France—to assist in forming a more direct and ready means of gaining information of the workings of the French troops on the Tonquin border. Gradually the government has urged the building of lines throughout Corea, and as gradually wormed her operatives into positions in the Corean service, until China has ousted all the Coreans and now controls the lines herself.

Since the building of the Transsiberian railway by the Russian Government, China has recognized the importance of railways to connect the chief cities of her empire and to serve as a means of transportation to strategical military points. Until within the last year the Chinese were greatly opposed to railways, claiming that, by building them, the great masses of the people employed in transportation along canals and the vast number of carters would be thrown out of employment, and thus become a charge upon the government. But the building of the Russian railway has shown the ease with which in case of war Russia could plant a body of troops along any part of the northern Chinese border and wreak untold damages upon the large cities in Mongolia, and probably send an army to attack Pekin before any opposing Chinese force could be put in the field to defend the threatened points of attack.

Realizing this the Chinese cabinet has conceived the project of building a railway along the entire northern Chinese boundary, and branch lines connecting it with the principal cities in Northern and Central China. The sum of 100,000,000 Mexican dollars has been appropriated as a commencement, and already contracts have been made with European firms for the material necessary for its construction. Several shiploads of rails have arrived and been sent to Hang-Chow, about 600 miles up the Yang-tse River, from which place they will be transported overland to the points along which the railway is to be built. Foreign engineers are engaged in surveying the proposed route, and it is confidently expected that everything will be ready for the laying of the rails by the beginning of next spring.

The proposed main and branch lines will have a total length of not less than 2,800 miles, and it is proposed

DAME LUNA IN ECLIPSE.

WILL PASS THROUGH THE EARTH'S SHADOW TOMORROW EVENING.

How the Moon Will Look When We Are Between Her and the Sun—Times of the Various Phases—Eclipses of the Olden Times—Their Vast Importance to the Peoples Then—Path of the Moon Through the Earth's Shadow.

The moon will be eclipsed tomorrow, Sunday evening, and the accompanying diagram represents the position of the moon inside the shadow of the earth at the middle of the phenomenon. It also indicates the path of the moon through the shadow, the dotted lines being the boundaries of the area swept by her in the movement; and the parts of circles outside the shadow represent the relative positions of her edge at the beginning and end of the eclipse. The diagram makes allowance for what is called by astronomers the parallactic angle about the middle of the obscuration. The moon will really be increasing her declination northward during the passage, so that if she were on the meridian during the whole time she would seem to lessen her distance from the zenith of the observer, and the left ends of the dotted lines would be higher

PATH OF THE MOON THROUGH THE EARTH'S SHADOW.

on the paper than are the right-hand ends of those lines. The most conspicuous spot on the surface of the moon, called the Sea of Crises, would then be nearly in the direction of northwest from the center of the moon, whereas those who see it at all will see it near the upper edge of the disk, as it is shown in the diagram. The phenomenon begins very near the time of moon rise at Chicago, and probably the eclipse will not be seen here till some time after it has begun, the rising moon being generally hidden in the vapors that ascend from the lake.

The following are the Chicago clock times of Sunday afternoon and evening of the principal facts in the occurrence:

Moon begins to enter shadow of earth	4:33
Total eclipse begins	5:37
Middle of eclipse	6:19
End of total eclipse	7:01
End of partial eclipse	8:03

Taking the north point on the moon's disk as above noted—that is, by considering it to be in the direction of a great circle passing through the moon and the pole star—we shall have the following positions: At the beginning of the eclipse the darkening of the moon will commence at a point 55° from the north round toward the east and the last bit of darkening will be at 95° from north toward the west.

It is well known that the shadow cast by the earth into space, and through which the moon must pass in order to be eclipsed, is conical. Hence its magnitude at the place of the moon depends upon her distance from the earth at the time. Tomorrow night she will be nearly at her least distance from us, her parallax being a trifle over one degree. The diameter of the shadow this time will be precisely three and three-tenths times that of the moon, and she will pass a little south of its center, but trending towards the north, she being near her north node at the time.

Though the moon shines entirely by light reflected from the sun, and that direct light is totally cut off by the interposition of the earth while she is in its shadow, the moon is usually visible in a clear sky during the whole of totality; she shines faintly by means of a small quantity of light that is bent round the edge of the earth by passing through our atmosphere, the same cause giving us our twilight while the sun is some distance below our horizon. Generally she is of a dull copper color during totality, and those of THE TRIBUNE readers who possess an opera or field glass may be interested in seeing if they can trace out some of the more prominent features of the lunar landscape, as shown in the diagram. This faintness of illumination will be taken advantage of by astronomers in several ways. Observatories. They will observe the exact instants of appearance or disappearance of about forty stars over which the moon will seem to pass while in the shadow. All of these are too faint to be seen in competition with the full moonlight, and there is another advantage in the fact that the irradiation by which the moon seems larger than she really is will then be absent. Hence the observations may be expected to enable the mathematical astronomers who take up the work when the observers have done to obtain with, perhaps, greater precision than now a knowledge of three facts—namely: the place of the moon among the stars, her angular diameter, and her parallax, the latter being the quantity by which is determined the distance of the moon from the earth.

Eclipses of the sun and moon have been prominent events all through the ages to far back beyond the dawn of written history. The fate of battles and therefore of nations has more than once turned upon the first, the religious festivals of many peoples regulated by the second, and both have been of the utmost importance in the construction of chronological tables to fit shreds of prominent history that have survived to modern times. In particular, the eclipse of the moon, coming round at irregular intervals, though to any one particular place about two of them are due every three years, was a remarkable phenomenon in the days (and nights) when people knew little of the laws of nature or the courses of the heavenly bodies. It was an emphasizer of the full moon, which was chosen as the time for holding very many of the ancient festivals. Several thousands of years ago the lunar month was the period by which events were dated and the lengths of human lives reckoned; and it has been thought by some that the hundreds of years credited to the antediluvian patriarchs were simply moon years instead of solar ones. The Semites are known to have fixed upon the first day of their month as the one on the evening of which the moon was visible as a slender crescent soon after her conjunction with the sun, and the fifteenth day of the month thus begun was the one on which the full moon was accounted to occur. This mode of reckoning is preserved today in the Jewish calendar, and the Catholics and Episcopalians use it once in each year for determining the date of Easter, which fixes that of all the other movable festivals of those churches, though they no longer set men to watch for the time when the moon makes its first appearance in the lunar month. They use a calendar based upon the mean motions of the moon as found by the astronomers, and the fact that it may in some years lead them several days out of the true count is not regarded as a matter of supreme importance. The date of Easter is theoretically the Sunday next following the first full moon that occurs after the vernal equinox. This regulation is nearly the same as that by which the Jewish Passover was ordered many centuries ago to be celebrated. The principal difference is that the Jews hold the Passover on the day of the theoretical full moon, and sometimes celebrated it on a full moon that occurred a little *before* the equinox.

When this vernal full moon suffered eclipse it used to be a solemn time, and there is reason to think that the most solemn rites followed it, or accompanied it after the wise men were sufficiently well informed to count on it beforehand. We know that such eclipses marked most prominent eras in the long ago, and it may be that those dates were used as the beginning of eras because of the astronomical event. For instance, the Kali-Yug era, supposed for many years to have been fixed on for the vernal equinox in 3102 B. C., was marked by such an event. Calculating back to it by the aid of the most extended modern observations or the lunar motion and computations based on them it is found that there was an eclipse of the moon then with the north node of the moon only three degrees past the equinox, and the sun scarcely three degrees past the node, making the eclipse nearly a central one, and its long duration was visible from every part of Asia unless where the skies were clouded. Similarly, it is found that there was an eclipse of the moon in Palestine the night following Thursday, just before the vernal equinox, A. D. 33. It was on that evening that Christ is believed to have eaten the Passover supper with his disciples, the night before he was crucified; and there are not wanting people to affirm that the first Passover supper was eaten during a lunar eclipse by the Jews just before leaving Egypt, though such a claim does not square with the generally received chronology in regard to the year of the Hebrew exodus.

A reading of these statements may help some who look at the eclipse tomorrow night to view the phenomenon with far greater interest than the display can possess to the more ignorant ones who regard it simply as something that occurs every now and then according to prediction in the almanac, and entitled to nothing more than a passing notice. It may add to their interest to be told that while the time of an eclipse can now be predicted to within a few seconds we possess records of times when the wisest men then alive could not predict them at all with certainty. Some of the clay records unearthed near the banks of the Euphrates within the last few years tell how the priests at the temple of Jupiter Belus watched for three or four days at a time for an eclipse of the sun without being able to catch a sight of it, and the Chinese annals tell of two astronomers in the since flowery kingdom who were put to death by order of the emperor because an eclipse occurred without any warning of the event by them. The prediction of an eclipse by Columbus need only be alluded to in this connection, as to the intelligent pupil in the grammer schools of this country that narration should be "familiar in the mouth as household words."

A RUMOR OF AUTHORSHIP.

Is Cleveland Writing a Constitutional History of the United States?—His One-Term Letter and Signature to the Oleomargarine Bill.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The current report that Mr. Grover Cleveland is now engaged upon the composition of "A Constitutional History of the United States" is denied by the *Critic*.

There are several reasons why a constitutional history of the United States from Mr. Cleveland's pen would be an interesting addition to the literature of this great subject.

In the first place, the author of such a treatise would naturally devote a good deal of space to the elaboration and discussion of the ideas presented in his own letter of Aug. 18, 1884, accepting the Democratic nomination for President. At that time Mr. Cleveland was firmly convinced that the one thing needed for the perpetuation and preservation of our institutions and "the full realization," as he expressed it, "of government by the people," was an amendment of the Constitution disqualifying any citizen who had held the office of President from reelection. In the single passage quoted below from Mr. Cleveland's letter of 1884 there is a text for many chapters of philosophical dissertation, patriotic hortation against ambitious selfishness, and historical argument tracing the evils that grow out of what he then sarcastically described as "a dedication to the profession of politics."

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stands ready to aid with money and trained political service, *we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reelection a most serious danger* to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which *must characterize a government by the people.*

Equally instructive and valuable would be the chapter which Mr. Cleveland devoted to the misuse of the taxing power. The most flagrant example of this in the whole constitutional history of the United States was the enactment of the Oleomargarine law of 1886, which imposed a tax not for revenue, but solely and simply to protect one legitimate American industry against another and equally legitimate American industry. Of the outrageous theory that our precious Constitution is broad enough to cover legislation designed to tax out of existence one American industry for the benefit of a rival industry no historian is better qualified to write forcibly and intelligently than the statesman who affixed to the Oleomargarine bill the signature that made it a law.

These are two points on which Mr. Cleveland's Constitutional History of the United States would be especially interesting. Very likely there are many others. But the greatest usefulness of such a book would be to that small but devout circle of worshipers which draws more than anything else a definite system of canonical writings. A Constitutional History of the United States by the Hon. Grover Cleveland would supply the long-felt want of the mugwump faith; and if written in the proper spirit of consecration and in not too labored a style no doubt it would be accepted promptly and eagerly as inspired.

TO SEE TO CANADIAN CHURCH AND STATE.

Mgr. Obryen a Papal Messenger for That Purpose.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—Mgr. Obryen, the Pope's domestic prelate, is here. The object of his visit is being kept a profound secret in ecclesiastical circles, but is now said, upon usually well-informed authority, to be for the performance of a most delicate and important mission. Mgr. Obryen is one of the most learned and able of the papal diplomats. His mission is said to be a careful inquiry into the relations of the church in Canada, and especially in the Province of Quebec, to politics. It is no secret here that, notwithstanding the exceptionally high honors showered from Rome upon Premier Mercier, there is still a large amount of rivalry between the Premier and some of the Bishops of the province.

Some of the Bishops with whom Mercier is in political conflict are believed to have considered it their duty to inform the Vatican of the boodle scandals with which his name is now associated. The many conflicting reports which must have reached Rome from Canada within the last few months are undoubtedly responsible for the presence here of so distinguished a papal diplomat as Mgr. Obryen.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

CHICAGO'S FINANCES NOT IN A BAD CONDITION.

Ald. Cullerton Gives Facts and Figures in Contradiction of Absurd Rumors—The Council Judiciary Committee Votes in Favor of Repealing the Cullerton Water-Main Extension Ordinance—Public Works Department Employes to Be Discharged—Other Municipal Matters.

Rumors without foundation in fact have been set afloat recently concerning the condition of the city finances. It has been asserted that the city is in straitened circumstances, that there would soon be a return to scrip payment. "All this talk is nonsense," said Ald. Cullerton, the Chairman of the Finance committee, yesterday. "The city's financial condition is excellent. The Controller is able to pay all the contractors on demand. Nearly $200,000 of special assessments were turned over to the City Treasurer today by Mr. Keru. He will soon turn over from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000 more. The water rents are now due and are pouring into the City Treasury at the rate of $15,000 a day. We will collect about $900,000 of water rents before Dec. 15. The saloon licenses for the third period will become due Dec. 1. We will get nearly $1,000,000 from that source alone. From other sources we will get $250,000 or thereabouts.

"This talk of scrip is absurd. Pay no attention to it. We will have a goodly amount in the general fund the first week in January—sufficient to meet all demands until the appropriations are made and the taxes begin to drop in."

Controller May is also feeling easy about the financial situation, and is taking his time about issuing the $1,000,000 of certificates against the water fund. The certificates, he says, are being printed. They are in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The Controller has not quite made up his mind whether he shall invite bids by advertisement for those certificates or simply send around to the banks inviting bids. He will probably advertise. He has asked the Corporation Counsel to look up the provisions of the charter bearing on the subject, and there is little doubt that Mr. Miller will find that the spirit of the civic law, if not its letter, requires advertisement. It is not expected, however, that the certificates will bring more than par, as they are "short time"—only eighteen months.

Though the Judiciary committee yesterday reported in favor of continuing the policy of extending the water mains at the expense of the water fund, and asked for the repeal of the ordinance requiring that property-owners shall advance the cost, it is not considered probable that their action will have any effect. It will take considerable time to secure the repeal of the ordinance. If it is repealed then the Commissioner will make a rule which will have the effect of the ordinance. The water fund will thus be saved from a continuous drain until the new tunnels are completed and paid for. The indebtedness of the water fund will be wiped out soon thereafter.

The Council Finance committee will take action some time next week to meet the deficiency in the police appropriation. This will be $180,000. It can be made good from the general fund.

OPPOSES THE CULLERTON ORDINANCE.

The Judiciary Committee Wants the Water-Main Extension Measure Repealed.

The Council Committee on Judiciary met in the City Clerk's office and acted on a number of important ordinances, taking up last the question of water-main extensions. Ald. Kinney was present to look after his ordinance providing that water-mains shall be laid only on the deposit of the cost by property-owners, but that they shall be paid 6 per cent interest on them. The matter was not duly referred, however, as the rules of the Council require, and Ald. Hepburn raised the point of order that it was not legally before the committee, which was sustained by Chairman Sexton.

Ald. Dorman's ordinance repealing the Cullerton ordinance, passed one week ago Monday, and which requires that property-owners shall advance the cost before the water mains are extended, was then called up. Ald. Roth vehemently advocated its passage and claimed the Cullerton ordinance would stop im provements and would inflict hardship on the humble householder in the outlying section of the city. The payment of interest would amount to nothing, he said, if a man couldn't raise the money.

Ald. Roth advocated borrowing $1,200,000 instead of $1,000,000, so that the work of extending mains could go on. That would be enough, he said, as 53,800 feet of pipe was already distributed on some fifty streets and the only expense would be that of labor. "The Mayor and Controller and Chairman of the Finance committee hurried that ordinance through the Council without discussion," he said, "and they stuffed it down our throats."

"I object; point of order," shouted Ald. Martin. "Such language is out of order."

Chairman Sexton ruled that it was, but took the floor later and insisted that the ordinance was not legally passed because it only had 34 votes and required 35, and that the courts would never sustain it. He opposed the Cullerton ordinance because it would stop the progress of his ward.

Defended the Cullerton Ordinance.

Ald. Martin and Bidwill defended the Cullerton ordinance on the ground of necessity, and Ald. Bidwill moved to postpone consideration of the repealing ordinance till Monday morning and to appoint a committee of five to consult the Mayor and Controller and see what had best be done. This motion seemed on the point of passage when Ald. Dorman reminded the committee that it might not have a quorum Monday, and that it was highly important to assure the repeal of the ordinance. Ald. Bidwill's motion was laid on the table and the repealing ordinance recommended for passage by a vote of 6 to 2 as follows:

Yeas—McCarthy, Roth, Kelly Dahlman, Meyer, McAbee—6.

Nays—Martin, Bidwill—2.

Earlier in the session Ald. Madden's ordinances prohibiting the use of spring scales and providing for inspection of platform scales twice a year were recommended for passage. Ald. Vierling's ordinance prohibiting rag-pickers from gathering rags in the down-town district during the day was placed on file, strong opposition developing.

Ald. Hepburn's ordinance for fire escapes on three-story apartment houses was also placed on file.

Ald. Gahan's ordinance for the appointment by the Health Department of one physician each in Hyde Park, Lake, and Lake View to issueb urial permits for suburban undertakers was recommended for passage after being amended to add a fourth substation for Cicero and Jefferson. A committee of undertakers addressed the committee and Dr. Ware favored the ordinance.

To Amend the Municipal Code.

The committee voted favorably on Ald. McAbee's ordinance to amend the municipal code by giving to the Committee on Printing the authority to make contracts for city printing now devolving upon the Mayor, Controller, and Chairman of the Finance committee.

Ald. Dahlman's ordinance to compel street-car companies to pay for watchmen at crossings was continued after some discussion, as was Ald. Muelhoefer's ordinance to repeal the ordinance taxing peddlers $10 a year. A committee of peddlers talked for a higher license to "keep out the robbers" and for the right to cry their wares.

MANY MEN ARE TO BE DROPPED.

How Commissioner Aldrich Proposes to Reduce His Department's Expenses.

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich will probably drop between 100 and 200 men from the pay-rolls in his department Monday. This action will be occasioned by the necessity of reducing expenses. Controller May said last evening that he would send a communication to Commissioner Aldrich today notifying him that owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances it will be necessary to stop all water-pipe extensions and otherwise curtail expenses for improvements. This means that sixty men in the pipe yard alone are to be laid off.

"It is absolutely necessary to do this," said the Controller, "in order to get enough money to run the city next month. If it is not done we will not have enough money to meet the pay-rolls."

Commissioner Aldrich, when informed regarding the matter, said: "Mr. May is the financial man of the administration, and if he informs me that such a course is necessary I will most certainly act accordingly."

Mr. Aldrich said he was unable to tell how many it would be necessary to drop, but it is thought between 100 and 200 will go.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Comparative Statements Showing Where the Money Went.

The statements following show the receipts and expenditures of the city during the last four months of the Cregier Administration and the first five months of Mayor Washburne's Administration. All the public improvements, such as paving streets, laying water mains, and the like, are carried on during the summer months, while in January, February, March, and April no work of this character is done.

Notwithstanding this the expenditures of the Cregier Administration for the first four months averaged $2,024,077 a month, while those of the Washburne Administration were $2,021,841 for a corresponding length of time, being $2,435 a month less. Following are the figures:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in City Treasury Jan. 1, 1891	$ 567,553
Receipts from Jan. 1, 1891, to April 30, 1891 (inc.)	8,183,059
Warrants outstanding April 30, 1891	373,025
	$ 9,123,637

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1891	$ 162,663
Expenditures, Jan. 1, 1891, to April 30, 1891 (inc.)	8,096,308
Balance in City Treasury April 30, 1891	864,666
	$ 9,123,637

RECEIPTS.

Balance in City Treasury May 1, 1891	$ 864,666
Receipts from May 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1891 (inc.)	12,335,685
Warrants outstanding Sept. 30, 1891	136,676
	$13,337,027

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants outstanding April 30, 1891	$ 373,023
Expenditures May 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1891 (inc.)	10,108,206
Balance in City Treasury Sept. 30, 1891	2,855,798
	$13,337,027

SOUTH CHICAGO'S POSTAL NEEDS.

What Must Be Done Before Establishing Free Delivery Service.

Postoffice Inspector Stuart yesterday began an investigation of South Chicago's claim that it ought to have the free delivery system. There are 30,000 persons within the old town district, but every citizen is compelled to go to the one postoffice in the place to get his mail. The receipts of the postoffice have been over the required $10,000 per annum and the houses are numbered, as the Postoffice Department demands of a city before it is given the free delivery service.

There is one obstruction in the way of South Chicago's obtaining what it has long sought, and that is the names of some of its streets must be changed. Many of the streets were named after Chicago's streets, and these must all be changed in order to avoid the confusion that would result if the free delivery were established. These changes will have to be made by ordinance in the City Council, and when this is done South Chicago will be entitled to have its mails distributed as in Chicago.

Postoffice Inspector Stoddard of Washington yesterday inspected all the divisions of the main office with a view to determining what improvements are needed.

Say There Is No Danger.

Health Commissioner Ware and Chief Medical Inspector Garrett both deny that there was danger of any of the passengers of the immigrant train that arrived at the Grand Trunk depot yesterday breaking out with small-pox or communicating the disease. "They had only been exposed to the disease two days," said Dr. Ware, "when they were vaccinated, and there is not the slightest danger of their breaking out with the disease. Only two of the immigrants remain in Chicago and they are the best subjects of the lot. Of course they will be kept under surveillance for some time."

Willing to Have the Coal Weighed.

Mr. Weaver of Weaver, Getz & Co. said yesterday that he was heartily in favor of the School Board purchasing scales for the purpose of weighing coal delivered by the contractors. "We are not afraid to have our coal weighed," he said. "In fact, we would like to have the board weigh our coal. It is not only up to the standard in weight but also in quality. A man may not be able to please all the engineers at the schools, but our coal will bear inspection."

PLANS FOR ANOTHER BOULEVARD.

The Project of South Side Property-Owners—Other Realty Matters.

Twenty owners of property lying between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-sixth streets met in W. A. Alexander's office in the "Rookery" yesterday. The purpose of the meeting was to perfect plans for carrying the driveway out of Jackson Park at the southeast corner and down the lake shore, making a boulevard eighty feet wide a portion of the way and one hundred and fifty feet the remainder. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the driveway should be completed before the World's Fair. George Willard, representing the Willard estate, which owns twenty acres, and W. A. Alexander, owning the block adjoining the southeast corner of Jackson Park, expressed a willingness to bear a large portion of the expense of the proposed improvement.

This action is prompted by the fact that the South Chicago Street railway company was recently given permission to extend its road to the corner of the park mentioned. The Willard estate and Mr. Alexander expect to improve the pier and breakwater at the southeast corner of the park, making a landing for craft from South Chicago, Michigan City, and the Calumet region. W. A. Alexander, George Willard, C. J. Langan, and George Nichols were appointed as a committee to arrange for a survey. Among those present at the meeting were:

Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, W. A. Alexander, C. C. Heisen, Thomas J. Saunders, George Nichols, J. B. Galloway, C. J. Langan, W. D. Jones, Ellis Brown, E. Sontag, T. S. Desmond, F. C. Vierling, Jonathan Clark, George Willard, M. J. Schaack, J. V. S. Mallory.

The rumors regarding a sale of the Leland Hotel have taken more tangible form. The latest report is that the property has been purchased for $950,000 and that the contract is held in escrow by a Chicago bank. A. J. Cooper, in connection with two New York hotel men, are named as the new owners. If the present deal is carried through successfully, it is said, the present building will give way to a modern twelve or fourteen story structure surmounted by a roof garden. A mortgage of $85,000 on the property has been paid within a few weeks and it is thought probable definite action will be taken soon.

A building permit was issued yesterday to Clinton J. Warren to erect an eight story apartment building at Nos. 646 to 662 North Clark street. The structure is to cost $400,000 and will have a frontage of 225 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

A dispatch from Laverne, Mich., published yesterday morning says that by a recent decision Mrs. Harriet Bryan, a woman 90 years old, and who has for some time been mildly insane, secures possession of property in this city valued at $200,000, and situated near Jackson Park. It also says the property has been sold a number of times and that Louis Frankheim purchased the tract, which contains eighty acres, a few months ago.

E. S. Dreyer denied the statement yesterday and said he had never heard of Mrs. Bryan nor any other person mentioned in the dispatch, with the exception of Louis Frankheim. Mr. Dreyer says he sold an eighty-acre tract in the Town of Lyons, southwest of the Stickney tract, to Mr. Frankheim two years ago, and that the present owner, instead of placing a value of $200,000 on it, would probably accept $80,000 for the property and consider it a good sale. Mr. Dreyer purchased the property from Delano Potter, who obtained his deed from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company. When each transfer was made the title was examined and found free of shadow. Mr. Frankheim's attorney found on examination what he considered a cloud on the title, and cleared it by securing a quit claim from persons living in the East. Mr. Dreyer deals extensively in Jackson Park property, but he knew of no large tract in that section to which the title was not clear.

That Was All.

Weary Clerk (after cutting off twenty-five samples of dress goods)—"Is that all, madam?"

Miss Grabbe—"Um—I would like one more sample. My mother is so particular. Cut me off a piece from that roll under your hand."

Little Sister (loudly)—"Why, Moll, that won't do at all. Mother said she wasn't going to have any blue in that crazy quilt 'cause it always fades."—*New York Weekly.*

AWARDING OF PREMIUMS.

THE JUDGES HARD AT WORK AT THE COMBINATION STOCK SHOW.

Horses, Swine, Cattle, and Sheep Which Have Received the Ribbons and Cards of Merit—Canada and Illinois Exhibits Come In for a Large Share of the Prizes—Special Feature in Today's Program—Increased Attendance.

The Fat-Stock Show drew yesterday the largest number of visitors since it opened. The awards on swine were made under the single-judge system by L. H. Hottinger of Plainfield, Ill. The dairy department increases in attractiveness daily. The exhibits in the poultry line are the finest ever made in the city. The ring show last night was excellent. The exhibition of horses, cattle, swine, the performances by trick ponies, the dog races, hurdle-jumping, and the parade of light and draft horses drew the crowds close to the ringside. The musical program by the Second Regiment band covered a wide range and was frequently applauded.

Monday afternoon will be introduced one of the most amusing features of the "Country Circus" now being played at McVicker's Theater.

The Hon. L. W. Mitchell sold the pony Wee Wee, aged 9 months, weight forty pounds, for $300 to C. B. Jefferson of the "Country Circus" company. It will be seen at the show until the close.

Program for Tonight.

The program to be carried out tonight is as follows:

PART I.

Capt. Crocker's March.....Weldon
Equestrian parade of park gaited horses, including Woodlawn, Brilliant, Beauty, and others.
Overture—"Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
Dog trot between the Canadian dog Doc and the American dog Joe.
Waltz—Edinburg.
Hurdle act—Tandem team of four horses, ridden by Mme. Marantette. Performance by the trick ponies.
Owl's Patrol.....Escher

PART II.

Grand selection from "Macbeth".....Verdi
Crossing the Desert.....Asch
Jumping by green hunters over four successive hurdles, the horses to be ridden by Charley Burgess and others.
Ethiopian Carnival.
High jumping by Fliemaker, Roseberry, Queensberry, and others.
Guard Mount.....Eilenberg
For the first time will be introduced Prof. Barton's troop of trained dogs, consisting of tricksters and high jumpers.
Galop—Thunder and Lightning.....Strauss

Following were the awards made yesterday:

Class A—Cattle.

Lot 3, Devon, steer 2 and under 3 years—First premium to Hamburg, 4,323, owned by John Hudson, Monmouth, Ill.; second to Lord Stanley, 5,011, same owner; third to Prince, J. W. Morse & Son, Vernon, Wis.

Steer 1 and under 2 years—First premium to Abe Lincoln, 5,144, owned by John Hudson; second to Ruby L., J. W. Morse & Son; third to Ramburg L, 5,145, John Hudson; fourth to Review, J. W. Morse & Son.

Steer under 1 year old—First premium to Taffy-on-a-Stick, 5,351, owned by John Hudson; second to Ruby II., J. W. Morse & Son; third to Yankee Doodle, 5,497, John Hudson.

Lot 4, Aberdeen Angus, steer under 1 year old—First premium to Sanston of Cottage Grove, owned by Leslie & Barwell; second to Badger of Cottage Grove, same owner.

Lot 6, Sussex, steer 2 and under 3 years—First premium to Nip, owned by Stone & Harris, Stonington, Ill.; second to Tuck, same owner.

Steer 1 and under 2 years—First premium to Jack the Ripper, owned by Stone & Harris.

Steer, under 1 year old—First premium to Blue Ribbon, owned by Stone & Harris; second to Beauty, same owner; third to Bright Light, same owner.

Class C—Sheep.

Lot 45, pens—Southdowns, premium to John Rutherford, Hoseville, Ont.; Shropshire, premium to same owner; Cotwolds, premium to Stone & Harris, Stonington, Ill.; Cotswolds, premium to John Rutherford; Leicesters, premium to same owner; Crossbred sheep, premium to Stone & Harris.

Lot 46, Sweepstakes pen—Premium to pen of crossbred sheep owned by Stone & Harris.

Lot 36, Southdown, wether 2 years old or over—First premium to Jack, owned by John Rutherford; second to Peter 130, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; third to Dick, John Rutherford; fourth to Riverdale, W. Newton & Son, Pontiac, Mich.

Wether 1 and under 2 years—First premium to George Hood, owned by John Rutherford; second to Webb, J. H. Potts & Son; third to Duke, W. Newton & Son; fourth to Prince, J. H. Potts & Son.

Wether under 1 year old—First premium to Double Prince 171, owned by J. H. Potts & Son; second to Julius, John Rutherford; third to Prince, W. Newton & Son; Fourth to Agate Prince 169, J. H. Potts & Son.

Lot 38—Oxford, wether over 2 years old—First premium to Adams, owned by Stone & Harris; second to Kincaid, owned by Stone & Harris; second to John, W. Newton & Son; third to Bailey, John Rutherford; fourth to Roxor, same owner.

Wether 1 and under 2 years old—First premium to Royal Tom, owned by Stone & Harris; second to Clipper, same owner; third to Albert, John Rutherford.

Lot 42—Crosses, Wether over 2 years old—First premium to Kincaid, owned by Stone & Harris; second to John, W. Newton & Son; third to Bailey, John Rutherford; fourth to Roxor, same owner.

Wether 1 and under 2 years old—First premium to Hall, owned by Stone & Harris; second to Beauty, John Rutherford; third to Swifter, same owner; fourth to Rowdy, W. Newton & Son.

Wether under 1 year old—First premium to Ponting, owned by Stone & Harris; second to Bon, owned by John Rutherford; third to Golden Drop, owned by W. Newton & Son.

Best Shropshire shown in Lot 35—Premium to Barber, owned by John Rutherford.

Best Oxford shown in Lot 38—Premium to Adams, owned by Stone & Harris.

Best Cotswold shown in Lot 39—Premium to Patrick, owned by John Rutherford.

Best Leicester or Lincoln shown in Lot 40—Premium to Jim, owned by John Rutherford.

Best Merino shown in Lot 41—Premium to Turpin, owned by Newton & Son.

Best Fat sweepstakes, Lot 42—Premium to Ponting, owned by Stone & Harris.

Lot 44—Grand sweepstakes, best wether in the show—Premium to Ponting, owned by Stone & Harris.

Class D—Swine.

Lot 55—Victoria, barrow 12 and under 18 months—First premium to Royal Prince, owned by George F. Davis, Dyer, Ind.; second to Royal Duke, same owner.

Barrow 6 and under 12 months—First premium to Fire Fly, owned by George F. Davis; second to Snorter, same owner.

Barrow under 6 months—First premium to Dandy Lad, owned by George F. Davis; second to Prince, same owner.

Lot 56—Other distinct breeds, barrow 12 and under 18 months—First premium to Summer, second to Spring, third to Autumn, owned by Thomas Bennett, Riverville, Ills.

Barrow 6 and under 12 months—First premium to Fairplay, owned by Thomas Bonnett; second to Legal Tender, same owner; third to Burt, owned by Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich.

Barrow under 6 months—First premium to Sunshine and second to Bright, owned by Thomas Bennett.

Lot 57, grades and crosses: Barrow 12 and under 18 months—First premium to Ben, owned by F. M. Srout, McLean, Ill.; second to Farmers' Alliance, Thomas Bennett; third to Royal, Cass & Burns, Buffalo Hart, Ill.; fourth to Romeo, F. M. Srout.

Barrow 6 and under 12 months—First premium to Charley, owned by F. M. Srout; second to Tip Top, owned by Cass & Burns; third to F. M. B. A., owned by Thomas Bennett.

Barrow under 6 months—First premium to Dock, owned by F. M. Srout; second to Dot's Dandy, Cass & Burns; third to Jim, F. M. Srout; fourth to Independent, Thomas Bennett.

Lot 58—Poland-Pens—Berkshire, premium to Cass & Burns, Buffalo Hart, Ill.; Poland Chinas, premium to Thomas Bennett; Essex, premium to Frank Willson, Jackson, Mich.; Duroc Jersey Reds, premium to Thomas Bennett; Yorkshire, premium to A. P. Chapman, Sugar Grove, Ill.; Victorias, premium to George F. Davis; other distinct breeds, premium to Pon of Tamworth, owned by Thomas Bennett; grades and crosses, premium to F. M. Srout.

Lot 55, sweepstakes—Barrow 12 and under 18 months—Premium to Good Enough, owned by Cass & Burns.

Barrow 6 and under 12 months—Premium to March, owned by Thomas Bennett.

Barrow under 6 months old—Premium to Always Ready, owned by Cass & Burns.

Lot 59—Grand sweepstakes—Premium to March, owned by Thomas Bennett.

Lot 61—Sweepstakes pen—Premium to pen of Yorkshires owned by Cass & Burns.

Lot 62—Breeders' and Feeders' Sweepstakes, best five hogs, any age or breed, bred and fed by exhibitor—First premium to animals shown by Thomas Bennett, second to animals shown by Cass & Burns.

Lot 34, Yorkshire, barrow 12 and under 18 months—First premium to Dandy, owned by A. P. Chapman.

Barrow 6 and under 12 months—First to Douglas, owned by Frank Willson, Jackson, Mich.; second to Mack, A. P. Chapman.

Barrow under 6 months—First to Cal, owned by A. P. Chapman.

Class E—Light Horses.

Lot 19, roadsters, stallion 4 years or over—First premium to Star, owned by J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.

Mare 4 years old or over—First premium to Emma, owned by J. R. Peak & Son; second to Black Bird, J. C. Duncan, Bloomington, Ill.

Mare 3 and under 4 years old—First premium to Belle, owned by J. R. Peak & Son; second to Blossom, J. D. & L. B. Smith, New Berlin, Ill.

Pair of mares or geldings any age—First premium to Blossom and Beauty, owned by J. D. & L. B. Smith; second to Bunn and Flossy, J. R. Peak & Son; third, to Lucy and Mattie, J. C. Duncan.

Mare and gelding, any age—First premium to Forest King, owned by J. H. Bloss, Chicago; second to Bay Bird, J. C. Duncan; third to Jack Brown, J. D. & L. B. Smith.

Stallion 2 and under 3 years old—First premium to Young Wilkes, owned by D. McGuire, Chicago.

Mare, 2 and under 3 years old—First premium to Flossy P., owned by J. R. Peak & Son.

Lot 28—Gentleman's driving horses, pair to pole, mares or geldings—First premium to Nip and Tuck, owned by D. H. Harris, Mendon, Mich.; second to Sibly and Mate, J. D. and L. B. Smith, New Berlin, Ill.

Single mare or gelding to harness—First premium to Forest King, owned by J. R. Blass; second to Brilliant, D. H. Harris; third to Belle, J. R. Peak & Son; fourth to Bird, J. C. Duncan.

GIVE THE WOMEN A VOTE.

The State Federation of Labor Wants Them Enfranchised.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Not much business of importance aside from the reports of committees and other routine business was done at this morning's session until the election of officers was reached. A number of resolutions were passed. Among these was a resolution of thanks to President J. C. Harding for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and a resolution of thanks to the Mayor and others in this city for courtesies extended. The election of officers was taken up, and President Harding was by a unanimous vote reelected to the office he has filled so acceptably. Mr. J. A. Bamber of Quincy was unanimously chosen Vice-President. Messrs. W. H. Rippe and W. H. Bucholz were placed in nomination for the position of Secretary and Treasurer and the vote resulted 22 for Rippe to 13 for Bucholz, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Bucholz, the election of Mr. Rippe was made unanimous. To the Exutive Board, consisting of seven members, were chosen Messrs. Hoyt Raymond of Chicago, C. Ford of Alton, W. H. Austin of East St. Louis, Michael Kelly of Belleville, C. G. Weiser of Quincy, J. E. Farrell of Ottawa, and L. W. Weeks of Peoria. W. C. Bronson of the Chicago Culinary Alliance was chosen representative to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 14.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the convention instruct the Executive Board to arrange for the publication of a journal for next Labor day.

WHEREAS, The last session of the State Legislature enacted a law extending the right of suffrage to women on certain school questions; and

WHEREAS, Said law has been declared unconstitutional by the courts; therefore,

Resolved, That this federation petitions the next Legislature so to modify the law that the desire of the people may be carried out.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this federation that the sewerage canal of Chicago be pressed forward as fast as possible. We request that this body use its influence to enforce the weekly payday.

Resolved, That *Progress and Liberty* be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention in full, and that the Executive Board be instructed to take for distribution 20,000 copies of that paper.

Three candidates for the next convention to be held the second Tuesday in October, 1892, were proposed, but Ottawa was unanimously chosen. Universal good feeling prevailed at the close, and the delegates adjourned to East St. Louis, where they will tonight have a jubilee.

The Knights of Labor Agree to Consolidate with the Federation.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 13.—The Knights of Labor convention spent this morning discussing a highly important resolution offered by Mr. A. W. Wright to settle the difficulties between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. They were finally adopted by a vote of 95 yeas and 5 nays. The adoption of these resolutions is the most important work

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Fargo	130
American	117	United States	60

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	116	U. S. 2s reg	99½
U. S. 4s coup	116		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
1 P. M. TO 2 P. M.

$1000 A C Oil 8s...101¾@101¾ | $10000 MASPI 1st-SWDI...112¾
$5000 Tenn set 5s.....99 | 1000 M&St. 1st.....90
1000 NC con 6s.....98¾ | 5000 MLS&W ex 5s.....99¾
4000 Atch 4s.....83@83¾ | 4000 MLS&W 1st.....120
$17000 Atch inc.....62¾@63 | 28000 MK&T 1st.....89¾
1000 A&P inc.....13¾ | 180000 Mob&O gm 4s.....
2000 C F&M 1st.....90@91 | 1000 M&E 1st.....66¾@67¾
1000 CNJ gm 5s.....109¾ | 5000 NYC ex 5s.....106¼@106¾
1000 C&O 1s-Ser A.....116 | 3000 NYC&StL 5s...95¾@95¾
4000 C&O con 5s.....99¾ | 5000 NY&H 1st rg.....119½
5000 C&O 2d 5s.....97¾ | 27000 NYLE&Wnew5s
1000 Ch&Q 7s.....123 |
$2000 C&KI ren 5s...105@105¾ | 4000 NY&W 2d.....106@106¾
1000 C&IC 1st.....96 | 3000 NYO&W 1st.....77¾
1000 C&NP 1st.....77¾ | 3000 NYO&W 1st.....112¾
4000 C&LAN Olst ch 5s.111 | 5000 N P 1st con 5s.....90¾@91
1000 CPM&O c.....119¾ | 45000 NP con 5s.....81¾@82¾
2000 CR I&P 1s reg.....99¾ | 1000 NW Ry deb.....101¾
2000 C&P 4f.....120¾ | 1000 Or Imp con 5s.....93½
1000 C&A 1s.....102¾ | 5000 O&M con 5s.....110¾
1000 Col Midl 1st.....109 | 1000 O So gm 5s.....85¾
2000 Col Mid 4s...70¼@70¾ | 2000 PCC 4s cp.....107
93000 CH V&T 5s...86¾@87 | 1000 P&R 1st inc...61¾@63¾
1000 CGL&C 1st 5s.....70¾ | 1000 P&R 2d inc.....35¾
$5000 D&M 1st 4s...76¾@76¾ | 5000 P&I 4s gm 4s.....25@30¾
1000 D M&M 1 g.....32 | 2000 P&W 1st.....70
2000 DM&T 1st.....127 | 7000 PC&T 1st.....104¾
1000 ET con gd 5s.95¾@96 | 1000 RG 1st.....88
2000 E&I 1st cn.....104¾ | 3000 RW&O cn.....111
1000 EAT H 1st.....119¾ | 10000 R W&O 1st.....103¾
1000 F argo&SW 1st...113 | 1000 StL&IM 1st-ArkB.105
1000 GB W & StP inc | 1000 StL&IM 5s.....95
$1000 GR&I 5s.....87¾@88 | 22000 StL&SW 1st...65@66¾
1000 H&TC 1st 5s.....83¾ | 5000 StL&SW 2d...29¾@30
$1000 H&TC 1st 5s.....101¾ | 28000 SV&NE 4s.....76¾
2000 H&TC gm 4s...61¾@61¾ | 10000 StL&SF 2d—Cl B.112
1000 Houns 5s.....103¾ | 10000 SoCar 1st.....100¾
1000 I C 1st.....86 | 15000 SC 2d.....87½
1000 KC&P 1st.....72¾ | 25000 T P 1st 5s...83¾@84¾
$2000 Ky C 1st 4s...83¾@83¾ | 38000 TP 2d.....29¾@30
1000 L Gas 1st...71¾@71¾ | 1000 T&OC 1st.....104
1000 LEW1st 5s.....108 | 3000 TS L&KC 1st...88¾
1000 LS 1st rg.....113¾ | 11000 UnPac 1st...105¾@106¾
1000 LNA&C con.97¼@97¾ | 11000 U P gold 4s col tr | 11000 U P gold 4s col tr
1000 LANPA 1st.....107 |
1000 LEN un gt 4s...74¾ | 2000 UP con cv 4s...61¾
1000 M Cent 5s-1901 rg.110 | 2000 UP-D&GI 4s.....74¾
4000 M&M 1st.....115 | 57000 Wab 1st.....100¾@100¾
1000 M&StL ext 6s.....103¾ | 15000 Wab 2d.....85¼@85¾
2000 W&g 4s.....92¾@92¾ | 20000 W&g 4s.....102¾@102¾
3000 MASL 1st.....110 | 30000 W&gtd rg.....102
11000 MASPI st-C&PWS.101¾ | 2000 WU col tr 5s.....99¾
1000 MASP 1st-SMD....115 | 100 Ad Ex.....115@116

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last
Atchison	8,200	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
Am. Sugar	1,025	83¾	85¾	83¾	85¾
Do pfd	215	94	94	93¾	93¾
Bell Telephone	270	100	100	100	100
C. B. & Q.	2,400	98¾	99¾	97¼	98¾
C. & W. Mich	25	46	46	46	46
Hx. Cent.	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Pullman rights	1,574	14¾	14¾	14	14¾
Thom.-Houston	150	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do pfd	81	25	25	25	25
Do Ser. D	125	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Union Pacific	2,500	40	41¾	40	40¾
Wis. Cent	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

The sales of bonds were:

$500 Atch inc.....62¾	63	$2000 C B & Q con 5s...108
500 Atch 4s.....83¾	83¾	5000 N E 2ds.....106¾
100 P S & M 6s.....103½		1000 C B & N 5s.....101½
900 Boston Gas 2ds...71¾		5000 Vermont 5s.....98
1000 L & M B 6s.....92		1000 Boston Land inc...70
200 N Eng scaled 6s...103		10000 do 1st inc.....84¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 13.—The market closed strong and higher; Pennsylvania, 53¾@53¾; Reading, 19¾@19¾; Lehigh Valley, 49¾@50; Lehigh Nav., 34¾@35; Reading general 4s, 83@83¾; do first preferred, 68¾@68¾; do second preferred, 49¼@50¼; do third preferred, 23¾@25.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 13—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 96¾; do account, 96¾; U. S. 4s, 129¾@94¾. Erie, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 35½; Canadian Pacific, 89¾; Erie, 29¾; do seconds, 10¾; Illinois Central, 107¾; Lake Shore, 124¾; Mexican, 8¾. Pref common, 71¾; New York Central, 114½; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Reading, 19¾; Bar silver, 43¾d; money, 2@2½ per cent; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills, 3@3¼ per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Three per cent rentes, 94f 60c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Alice, $1.35; Adams Consolidated, $1.30; Best and Belcher, $2.60; Brunswick Tunnel, $1.80; Eureka Consolidated, $1.25; Gould and Curry, $1.40; Homestake, $10.50; Horn Silver, $3.45; Iron Silver, $2.50; Mexican, $2.10; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $8.25; Plymouth, $2.10; Savage, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, $2.25; Standard, $4.15; Union Consolidated, $2.10; Yellow Jacket, $1.35.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Closing prices: Alliouez Mining company (new), $1.93¾; Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $20.00; Bonanza, $2.00; Boston, $26.00; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $11.50; Osceola, $32.50; Santa Fe Copper, 35c; Tamarack, $160.00; Central Mining, $13.25; B. & B. Copper, $1.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.05; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.05; Bodie Consolidated, $2.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.37½; Crown Point, $1.25; Eureka Consolidated, $1.30; Gould & Curry, $1.55; Hale & Norcross, $1.05; Mexican, $2.35; Mono, 40c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $2.60; Potosi, $1.90; Savage, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, $2.40; Union Consolidated, $2.10; Utah, 45c; Yellow Jacket, $1.45; Commonwealth, 15c; Nevada Queen, 30c; Belle Isle, 35c; North Belle Isle, 40c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Aside from the sensation created by the posting of some wild figures on the Russian yield and their subsequent partial correction, there was not much in the leading markets yesterday. Wheat led all the other cereals. The cold weather continued over the winter wheat country and conditions favor its continuance through today. The feeling after the close was unsettled. Puts on December wheat sold at 94¾c and calls at 95⅞c. Later puts were offered at 93¾c and calls 95⅞. Puts on May corn were 42¾c and calls 42¾c early. Later puts were 42⅝c and calls 42¾c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 330 cars; corn, 330 cars; oats, 230 cars, and 27,000 hogs.

Ryan & Baxter considers it not improbable of 520,000,000 for the Russian rye crop too large; through reliable information he places it at approximately 485,000,000 to 500,000,000.

A Minnesota shipper man with a line of fifty houses says that there has been a falling off in the farmers' deliveries of wheat, and that the receipts Nov. 9, 10, and 11 were 30 per cent less than for the 5th, 6th, and 7th. He says this is probably due to the snow-storms in parts of the country.

Grain receivers complain that their business is hindered because many cars consigned to them are side-tracked outside the city limits owing to the crowded condition of the yards. One salesman said that cars which reached the city four days ago was just inspected and ready for placing on sale.

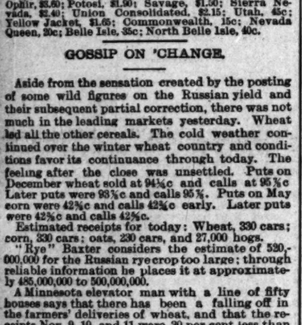
A San Francisco dispatch stated that their advices made it certain that the Russian decree was assured and that sellers had largely withdrawn from the market. One large exporter took eleven big cargoes during the last three days and was still bidding top prices. Charters were heavy and the cash and future tradings was reported to be very heavy.

"The flour situation in Minneapolis is not suggestive of strength," said a trader yesterday. "I am reliably informed that one of the big mills shut down the first of the week, another yesterday, and two other concerns there are running on half time. One plant with 11,000 bris capacity sold four to exporters four months ago, and the latter have not yet given shipping orders, indicating that it is not placed."

A New York trader wired that it was certain that Russia had determined to prohibit the export of wheat. He observed that there had been so much talk about this prohibition, and the crowd had been fooled so often, that no attention was now paid to the reports as they came in. He believed that when the ukase was issued it would catch the majority of the traders short and there would be a lively deal for a few days anyway.

Charles Counselman, who was chatting about the Russian crops, said that he couldn't see why the trade should have so disturbed by the large quantities indicated by the Secretary's first posting. "What difference does it make," said he, "so long as they have prohibited the exportation of everything but wheat and will prohibit that too?" He said he believed in higher prices for our cereals as soon as the present movement from the spring wheat country was over. The foreigners are still good buyers and the exports are liberal. He found no trouble in getting all the room he wanted in ocean freights, and he believed there was no truth in the reports that freights were so scarce. There is an excellent demand for the medium grades of wheat, and much of this sort of grain is being purchased to go forward all fall in the near future.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, May corn, May oats, and January pork Nov. 13. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



An hour or so after the opening yesterday there was posted on the blackboard some figures on the Russian crops of 1891, cabled by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, and purporting to be from official sources. The statement showed a yield in 1891 of 205,300,000 bu of wheat against 205,200,000 bu a year ago, and 922,000,000 bu oats against 483,600,000 a year ago. The effect of this astounding announcement on the crowd was to create a small panic, and a sharp break in prices. December wheat dropped about 2c. The rush to the Secretary's office for information led to a revision of the figures to show 156,000,000 bu of wheat in 1891 and 327,000,000 bu oats. This was a little more like what the crowd expected the Russian figures should be, but still not alarming enough to enable the bulls to recover their lost ground. The mistake was an expensive one to those who happened to be long of wheat. The quantities cabled by the *Corn Trade News* were in quarters. The transcription to bushels was done in the Secretary's office and the quarters were estimated at weights considerably in excess of the actual figure. William Dunn, commenting on the figure, said that after correction it was still incorrect as to oats. The cable read 52,700,000 qrs. This he said was equal to 421,600,000 bu, there being eight bu to the quarter. While it was true that it took ten bu of American oats to make a quarter, and the Secretary had figured ten bu to the quarter in the figures posted, eight bu was what was meant by the sender of the information and it should have been so computed. Wheat and oats suffered most severely from the blunder.

THE MARKETS.

Before the opening the crowd thoroughly repented of its short selling of the previous day. It admitted that it was foolish to sell short in the face of such large engagements at the seaboard and freezing weather in the winter-wheat country. In addition cables were firm and receipts here were under the estimates. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the opening was strong and higher. First trades were at 1c over Thursday's closing prices, but there was a good deal of wheat for sale and there was an immediate drop of ½c. Then the market rather settled down, swinging between 96c and 96¼c for some time. While matters were in a rather uncertain condition the Russian crop report was posted, and without giving the matter any special consideration the crowd became wildly bearish and threw its wheat right and left. When the figures were revised a part of the break was recovered, but as the pressure increased toward the close, continental cables being easy, the prices sagged off again and the close was but ⅝c above the bottom, December being 94¾c. The selling in the speculative market from the opening was led by Harry Lester for John Cudahy. His sales are supposed to have aggregated 800,000 bu for the day. New York was also a seller here. In the cash market there was a fair demand for the medium grades of wheat, prices being affected by the action of the speculative market. There was more talk about the Russian prohibition of wheat, but all announcements made nowadays relating to the issuance of the ukase are invariably "coppered" by the local speculators. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,552,700 bu with shipments of 1,452,900 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 850,000 bu, while New Orleans sent out 140,000 bu to France. There were 400,000 bu taken yesterday. The local out-inspection was 344,000 bu and there were charters for 33,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 95¢@95¼c for No. 2 red, 91c for No. 3 red, 76c for No. 4 red, 87¾@95¼c for No. 3 hard, 95c for No. 2 spring, 88¼c for No. 3 spring, and 84@85c for No. 3 white spring. Free-on-board sales of No. 4 red winter were at 75@85c, No. 3 do at 89@89c for hard, No. 4 spring at 79@84c, and No. 3 do at 85@92c.

The corn market was fairly active and fluctuations closely followed those of wheat. The grading of the local receipts showed a little improvement, and the weather though that best in order for improved grading all around. Outside markets were lower. The estimates for today were a little larger and the close was a trifle above the bottom point of the day. Receivers were the best sellers in the speculative market and consider long prospects any cause for worry. Receipts at principal points aggregated 334,082 bu, with shipments of 284,277 bu. The export clearances for the chief Atlantic ports were 40,000 bu, and 180,000 bu were reported taken yesterday. The local out-inspection was 295,000 bu and there were charters for 78,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 53¼@54c for No. 2, 53⅜@54c for old and 48c for new No. 2 yellow, 45c@45¼c for new and 51½c for old No. 3, 48c for new and 51½c for old No. 3 yellow, and 53@54c for No. 4 white. No. 3 to arrive sold at 42¼@44c, according to date at which it is to be in store. Free on board sales were at 42¾c for new no grade, 44¼@45c for do No. 4 mixed, 50c for old No. 4 mixed, 46@46½c for new No. 3 mixed, 46@48c for do white, and 40@41½c for ears.

Oats were moderately active and unsettled. The opening was firm, but the decline noted in the report placing Russia's crop at some 900,000,000, which was subsequently corrected to an estimate of 527,000,000. The market then recovered in part and closed steady for May at 32c, after ranging at 31¾@32¾c. while November was rather stronger. The offerings of this month were next to nothing and bids were advanced ¼c, to 31¼c. The cash was early somewhat neglected. Receipts were liberal and outside news not favorable. Sales of on-board sales were at 29@31c for No. 3 mixed, 31@31½c for do white, and 31¾ at 32c for No. 2 white.

Rye was strong most of the day with a fair speculative demand. December opened and closed ½ higher than on Thursday, touching 95¼c at one time and offered as low as 92½c. May sold at 96c. No. 2 cash went at 91¾@92c, resting at the outside, or ¾c advance; No. 3 sold at 85c, a decrease of 1c, and No. 4 at 82@83c. Barley was quiet at the recent decline, with sellers inclined to let go of some that had been held for a day or two. Futures were inactive. Sales on board lots of No. 3 sold at 46@50c. No. 4 at 38@55c, and No. 5 at 36@46c.

There was only a light trade in provisions, but the feeling was somewhat improved. The packers seemed less anxious to sell, and the shorts took moderate quantities of pork and lard. Hogs were higher, cables stronger. Eastern markets were a little higher, and the shipments of product were liberal. Receipts were moderate. Anglo-American sold some lard and Armour bought December pork and sold January. Cash pork was quoted at $8.45@8.50; January closed at $8.37½@8.40, and May at $8.70@8.75, and closed at $8.70, cash being $8.15@8.20. January ribs opened at $5.85, sold off to $5.80, and closed at $5.82½, cash being $5.80@5.85, according to weights. Cash sales included 1,000 tcs lard at $6.20, 50,000 lbs green hams at 6¾c, 75 tcs S. P. shoulders, N. Y. cut, at 6¾c, 400 bris beef hams at $11.50, and 50,000 lbs prime city tallow at 4¾c.

The flour market was active and strong, especially for export account. Sales were made at a reduction of 6d and the demand showed no let-up. Local inquiry was light.

Millstuffs were quiet, with bran about 25c higher at $14.25@14.75; middlings sold at $14.00@17.50 and wheat screenings at $10.00.

Hay was steady and about ½c higher with a fairly good demand, said to be partly for export account. No. 1 on track opened lower at 92½@93c and sold choice weather, closing at 93c, and sold No. 1 on track in store or undesirable location went at 92½c. The close was about 93½c. Rejected sold at 85¾@86c. December sold early at 92½@93c, declined to 92c, touching 94c. May sold at $1.00¾@1.01¼. Receipts, 221 cars; shipments, 29,036 bu. Timothy showed further improvement, sales being made for March and November; prime, dull at about $1.22; cash sales were at $1.15. Clover was inactive through absence of offerings, ruling firm at $6.70@6.75 for November, with one sale of prime at $6.70.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
November	$ 94¾	$ 95¾ @	$ 94¾
December	95¾	91¼@96¾	94¾
May	1.02⅜	1.01⅜@1.03¾	1.01⅜
CORN.			
November	$ 52¾	$ 50¾@ 53¾	$ 51¾
Year	45	44½@ 45¾	44¾
May	42¾	42¾@ 43¾	42¾
OATS.			
November	$ 30¾	$ 30¾@ 31¾	$ 31¾
December	30¾	30¾@ 30¾	30¾
May	32¾	32¾@ 32¾	32
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.50	$ 8.45 @ 8.52½	$ 8.50
January	11.32½	11.22½@11.37½	11.37½
May	11.67½	11.57½@11.72½	11.72½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
December	$ 6.12½	$ 6.15 @ 6.17½	$ 6.17½
January	6.27½	6.27½@ 6.32½	6.27½
May	6.40	6.40 @ 6.40	6.40
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	5.80	5.80 @ 5.85	5.82½
May	6.07½	6.05 @ 6.10	6.07½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	November.	December.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 94¾	$ 95⅛	$ 1.03⅝
No. 2 corn	50¾	50¾	53⅜
No. 2 oats		42¾	45¾
Mess pork		9.60	12.55
Lard		6.15	6.85
Short ribs		5.42½	6.25

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by inspectors:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	15	69	31	115
Spring wheat	72	135	23	230
Corn	57	116	59	232
Oats	106	297	1	404
Rye	33	11		44
Barley		90	45	135
Total	283	618	163	1,064

Inspected out: 343,569 bu wheat, 205,667 bu corn, 20,785 bu oats, 1,200 bu rye, and 34,276 bu barley. The receipts to be inspected today are expected to include 330 cars wheat, 330 cars corn, 230 cars oats, and 27,000 hogs.

The following were local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
ARTICLES.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Flour, bris	27,075	18,147	6,455	22,218
Wheat, bu	238,413	58,030	262,916	55,902
Corn, bu	126,380	98,791	198,740	181,157
Oats, bu	221,739	140,761	253,639	154,155
Rye, bu	27,393	8,941	10,175	7,795
Barley, bu	91,428	74,091	20,516	87,040
Timothy seed, lbs	92,000	28,320	25,001	105,332
Clover seed, lbs	51,563	25,536	24,122	
Other seeds, lbs			60,150	58,511
Flaxseed, bu	100,414	46,445	64,602	22,531
Broomcorn, lbs	428,450	68,680	117,470	90,760
Cheese, lbs	153,650	261,005	260,991	135,959
Butter, lbs	266,774	468,602	277,192	400,150
Hides, lbs	461,640	303,195	945,660	789,800
Wool, lbs	17,280	4,000	102,085	50,628

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Nov. 21—	1891.	1890.
Chicago	340,000	235,000
Kansas City	90,000	96,000
Omaha	25,000	40,000
St. Louis	22,000	27,000
Indianapolis	25,000	30,000
Milwaukee	26,850	23,000
Cincinnati	28,000	21,000
Cedar Rapids	9,024	22,347
City Packing	5,000	17,000
Sioux City	1,000	20,000
South St. Paul	8,425	7,000
Lincoln	3,000	4,551
Nebraska City	3,574	9,000

Lake freights were unchanged at 4½c for wheat and 4c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 33,000 bu wheat, 78,000 bu corn, and 121,000 bu flaxseed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

A good business was scored in the street produce markets, with prices in the main steady. The butter trade was in more promising shape than earlier in the week, and while not particularly active stocks were moving with some freedom. Cheese remained firm, with a good home trade. Fresh eggs were scarce and high in price, and poultry in considerable favor. Fruits and vegetables were quiet and not especially changed, with rather more doing in oranges than previously. In the markets for general merchandise a liberal distribution of goods was recorded, with sugars steady, oils unchanged, and drugs and chemicals more active. The coal trade was hampered by the scarcity of freight cars.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 27½@28c; fine, 26@26½c; fair to good, 24@25c; fancy dairies, 25@26c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 13@14c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.75@2.00 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.65@1.80; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.40.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl and fine carset brush, 6@6½c per lb; good hurl, green, 5½@5¾c; yellow or red tipped, do, 4@4½c; green self-working, 4@4½c; inferior hurl, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@2½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 87½@90c; lard tierces, $1.02½@1.05.

COAL—The retail price is $6.00 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg, small egg, range, and nut, $5.50. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Pittsburg, $3.25@3.40; Indiana block, $2.40; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.10; Wilmington, $2.60.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11¾@11¾c per lb; do Young American, 12¾@12¾c; cheddars, 11¾@11¾c; skim cheese, 6@6½c; low grades and sour cheese, 3@3c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 10¾@11c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 47@52c; tartaric, 35@36c; carbolic acid, 28@32c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.04@1.12; balsam tolu, 60@65c; Jonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, 40c; calomel, 86c; camphor, 50@54c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 15@23c; chloroform, 59@66c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 15½@25c; gum arabic, 90@95c; lycopodium, 80@85c; mercury, 85c; morphine, sulph., $1.85@2.30; opium, $2.60; quinine, 18@20c; alcohol, in bris, $2.35 per gal.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, 23c per doz; icehouse stock, 19@23c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $2.50@3.00 per doz; canvas backs, $4.00@5.00; teals, $1.75@2.25; jack snipe, $1.00@1.15; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.00@5.50; partridges, $5.00@5.50; quail, $1.00@1.75; venison saddles, 14@16c per lb; bear, 9@11c; antelope saddles, 12@16c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $1.00@2.75 per brl; common to good, $1.50@1.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, 2@3c per 8-lb basket; Catawba do, 3@4c; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Maori, $7.50@8.00; peaches, Michigan fifths, 25@35c; pears, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $6.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.50; bell and bugle, $8.00@8.50; Mexican oranges, $2.00@3.00 per box; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears, $2.25@3.00 per case of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, 75c@$1.25 per crate of 20 lbs; Tokay do, 75c@$1.25. Dried—Sun-cured Muscatel raisins, $1.20@1.70 per box of 24lbs; London layers, $2.00@2.50.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5¼@5¾c; crushed, 5¼c; powdered, 4¾@5¼c; granulated 4¼c; confectioners', 4¼c; extra C, 3¾@4c; yellow C, 3¼@3¾c. Coffee—Java, 29½@30c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c; common Rio and Santos, 16@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@6½c per lb; choice do, 5½@6c; fair do, 5@5½c; Japan, 5¼@5¾c. Syrups—Corn, 24@25c per gal; standard sugar, 19@22c; fancy, 30@35c. New Orleans molasses—Fancy, 35@40c; centrifugal, 25@30c.

HAY—There was further strength in timothy, while prairie was quiet. Sales were: On track, 1 car No. 1 timothy at $12.50@13.00; 7 cars upland prairie at $8.50@11.50. Receipts, 408 tons; shipments, 312 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 1c; No. 2 do, 9½c, No. 1 tallow, country, 4@4½c; No. 2 do, 3½c.

OILS—Standard white test, 150 deg., 8c; water white, 150 deg., 8¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 8¾c; headlight, 175 deg., 10c; Eocene, 150, Kenojene, 12c; Elaine, 14c; pure benzine, 76 deg., 8½c; raw and boiled, 38c; turpentine, 40½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 55c; No. 1 lard oil, 45c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 40c; salad oil, 75c; neatsfoot oil, 65c; deg., 11½c; do, 25 deg., 14c; black oil, 25 cold test, 8c; do, 15 cold test, 9c; do, 10 cold test, 10c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, $2@$3c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@32c per bu; rose potatoes, $1.75@2.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7@7½c per lb; roosters, 4@5c; spring chickens, 9@9½c; hen turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 8½@9½c; full-feathered geese, $6.00@7.00 per doz. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 11@12c per lb; spring chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, 35c@$1.00 per brl; new onions, 70c@90c per bu; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; egg plant, 75c@$1.25 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 25@30c per doz; string beans, $2.50@3.00 per bu; tomatoes, $1.50@2.00 per bu; turnips or ruta baga, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, $1.75@2.50 per doz; Lima beans, 5@6c per qt.

WHISKY—Steady at the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse unwashed, 20@23c per lb; medium unwashed, 24@26c; fine unwashed, 18@20c; medium washed, 25@26c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 18@20c; medium unwashed, 21@23c; coarse unwashed, 15@18c.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 9	15,604	1,101	35,817	5,885
Tuesday, Nov. 10	1,275	230	31,411	5,353
Wednesday, Nov. 11	10,077	1,717	36,007	5,916
Thursday, Nov. 12	14,696	637	43,830	8,076
Friday, Nov. 13	9,000	1,000	32,000	2,500
Week thus far	62,655	4,485	192,063	27,860
Same period last week	72,598	8,553	173,831	31,586
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 9	2,634	130	9,477	150
Tuesday, Nov. 10	1,965	144	4,864	66
Wednesday, Nov. 11	2,966	366	9,109	770
Thursday, Nov. 12	4,074	75	10,666	330
Friday, Nov. 13	2,500	200	9,000	1,000
Week thus far	16,079	1,305	43,140	2,686
Same period last week	18,843	1,253	51,980	1,748

Receipts Nov. 13, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,000	29,000	2,500
Kansas City	5,300	12,100	2,100
Omaha	1,500	3,500	
St. Louis	1,100	7,100	100
Totals	16,900	51,700	4,700
Corresponding day last week	23,000	67,000	7,000
Corresponding day 1890	30,300	61,000	13,000

Today's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 25,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 37,107 hogs, 3,188 cattle, and 858 sheep one week ago, and 26,201 hogs, 3,570 cattle, and 2,173 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Of the 9,000 cattle received yesterday, 2,500 were Texans and the rest natives. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.35@6.30
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	5.30@5.75
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,250 lbs	4.15@5.15
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.90@2.65
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	75@1.60
Stock steers, 600@900 lbs	2.50@3.25
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.50@3.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	1.50@4.75
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.30@2.90
Western range steers	2.30@4.20

HOGS—Trade was active and prices ruled higher. Early estimates placed the receipts at 35,000, and the market opened 10@15c higher than Thursday's average, but when dealers found receipts would reach nearly 40,000 the feeling was weaker, and by the early advance was lost. Only 5,000 remained in the pens. The quality was fair. Sales were $3.55@3.65 for heavy and $3.60@3.70 for light and mixed. Most of the hogs sold at $3.65@4.00.

SHEEP—Trade was rather slow and values were without quotable change. Receipts of 2,500 were the largest since Monday. Sales were at $3.50@5.00, and Texas and Westerns at $3.55@4.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,684 head, including 29 cars for sale. Market dull but steady. Native steers, $3.25@5.00 per 100 lbs; cows and stags, $1.50@3.25; Texans and Westerns, $3.00@4.00. Shipments tomorrow, 925 beeves and 5,080 quarters beef.

Calves—Receipts, 376 head; market dull; veals, $5.00@6.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.00@4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,970 head; market steady; sheep, $3.50@5.25 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.25@6.80; dressed mutton firm, 6½@8c per lb; dressed lambs steady, 7@9½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,964 head, consigned direct; nominally steady; $4.00@4.05 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,600; shipments, 4,300; market steady; steers, $3.25@6.00; cows, $1.25@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,100; shipments, 1,400; market very active; 5@15c lower; bulk, $3.65@3.75; all grades, $3.60@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 800; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 1,900; market strong; fair to good natives, $2.80@5.00; Texans and Indian steers, $2.30@3.80; canners, $1.25@2.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; shipments, 2,900; market 10c higher but closed lower; fair to prime heavy, $3.60@4.00; mixed, $3.30@3.90; light, fair to best, $3.60@3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 200

MR. GAGE'S TESTIMONIAL.

THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE TO PREPARE ONE REPORTS.

A Book Gotten Up Containing the Resolutions of Regrets on His Resignation from the Presidency of the Board of Directors, and Pictures of Exposition Buildings—Decorations for the Woman's Building—Countess of Aberdeen's Suggestions—Other Fair News.

Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank and ex-President of the World's Fair Board of Directors, was yesterday presented with a handsome and costly testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the board.

Last April, after serving one year as President, and during the stormy period of the inception and organization of the World's Fair movement, Mr. Gage resigned. He declined to accept any salary for his services, although when he entered upon the duties of the office his salary was fixed at $6,000. He retired from the Presidency of the board because of the pressure of private business and to accept the Presidency of the First National Bank, of which he had been previously Vice-President. In tendering his resignation to the World's Fair Directory he said he would decline any compensation for his services." A long series of flattering resolutions were adopted, and a special committee consisting of Directors Edwin Walker, E. T. Jeffery, and S. W. Allerton was appointed to have these resolutions properly engrossed and presented to Mr. Gage.

This committee has been since last April securing what it considered an appropriate expression of the wishes of the directory, and yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the board presented to Mr. Gage what was generally declared to be a work of art. The resolutions were engrossed in book form, the size being 18x20 inches. There was something over twenty pages. On each page was a paragraph of the resolutions, beautifully illuminated. At the bottom appeared a sketch of one of the World's Fair buildings, and surrounding the text were symbolic figures of the industry represented by each particular building. The closing pages of the book were devoted to the names of the members of last year's Board of Directors. The whole was bound in morocco, and the cover contained a gold monogram, representing the letters "L. J. G." The work was designed and executed by C. L. Ricketts, a pen artist in the Opera-House Building. Mr. Ricketts spent months on the execution of the work. It resembles in finish the old red, blue, and gold illuminated missals and testaments so patiently executed by the monks in the middle ages.

Mr. Gage was greatly pleased with the testimonial, and said that he valued it many times more than the amount of his salary. In fact, he said it was something which he esteemed without price.

WOMAN'S BUILDING DECORATIONS.

Sculpture Awards to Be Made Tomorrow—Contributions of Material.

The main interest in woman's work for the Exposition during the week has centered in the spirited competition for furnishing models and designs for the sculpture which is to decorate the exterior of the Women's Building. Models in wax and clay are being received by the Construction Department, and the award will be made tomorrow. Mrs. Ashley of Colorado speaks of a design for the main pediment which will be sent from Denver by a young woman. It is understood that Miss Alice Ruggles of Boston, who has been in the three last French salons and the French exposition, will be a competitor.

The invitation extended by the lady managers for contributions in the form of materials to the Women's Building has met with many responses. Mrs. Ginty, lady manager from Wescunsin, offers to furnish fine woods and stone from her State and uncarved but highly polished panels for the reception-room, which the board will accept. The wainscoting of the reception-room will be in light wood. Mrs. Ashley, lady manager for Colorado, has promised two carved panels.

Marie Louise Millikin of Chicago wants to give a finished redwood panel from her native State, California. Mrs. Mary Rogers of Fort Smith offers a door, from a friend. Miss Patti Moore of Missouri will give an onyx column. B. F. Havens, Indiana's Fair Commissioner, asks to have a whole room assigned to his State board to be finished in Indiana's most finished woods. Miss Mabel Smith of Mayville will carve a panel. Several women of Salem, Ore., who are skilled in brass will contribute to the building decorations.

PROPOSED IRISH EXHIBIT.

She Plans of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen Meet with Approval.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have visited headquarters during the last week in the interest of an exhibit of the Irish women's manufactures. The Countess especially has taken a deep interest in Ireland's poor, and the Irish Industries' Association formed in 1886 owes its existence to her efforts.

With Mrs. Palmer she gave her ideas regarding the proposed exhibit and they met with hearty approval. The plans of the Countess are, in brief, to have two rooms fitted entirely with articles of Irish manufacture. The carpets and furniture, the hangings and portières are to be entirely the work of Irish people, and as far as possible that made by Irish women and girls. There will be shown samples of all the beautiful laces, embroideries, linen and cambric articles, and the coarser kinds of cloth, such as homespuns and friezes.

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE EVER USED.

Chief Smith Hopes to Secure It for Exhibition at the Exposition.

Chief Smith of the Transportation Department is taking every possible means to procure for his exhibit the first locomotive used. He is in receipt of a letter from Thomas Henry Bailey of Merthyr-tydfil, who possesses a drawing of Trevthick's high pressure steam engine, which he sent, together with some other objects, to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Bailey will lend the drawing to the Transportation Department of the World's Fair for exhibition. In the matter of tramways he can send two of the old carriages, with a few tram plates and stone blocks upon which to place them. The whole would weigh three tons. Mr. Bailey says that he also has at his place, the Plymouth works, an old screwing machine made by Trevthick 100 years ago, and which was at work in their fitting shop till within the last few months. All these things are valuable, and if insurance and guarantee for their safe return are furnished they can be brought to Chicago. The old engine was built partly in Cornwall in the years 1806 and 1804 and was used for the purpose of hauling iron. The rail plates on which it ran were of cast single iron about three feet in length, with holes in each end for spikes, and resting on stone blocks, the rails being laid so as to form a flange on the inside.

FARMERS INDORSE THE FAIR.

Resolutions Passed by the National Congress at Sedalia, Mo.

Mr. Periam of the *Prairie Farmer*, representing the Third Congressional District of Illinois, by warrant of the Governor of the State, before the National Farmers' Congress held at Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 10-12, upon the question of the Columbian Exposition, presented the subject before the body composed of accredited delegates, under warrant of the Governors of the several States. In the statement was recited the salient facts as to the money raised and the status of the whole matter in its finality. The preamble stated in connected form the work already accomplished and what remains to complete, fairly, the buildings by October, 1892. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the National Farmers' Congress in session at Sedalia, Mo., do fully acquiesce in and indorse this great undertaking by the Board of Directors and by the United States Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, as appointed by the President of the United States, in their united labors to bring the great undertaking to a full fruition.

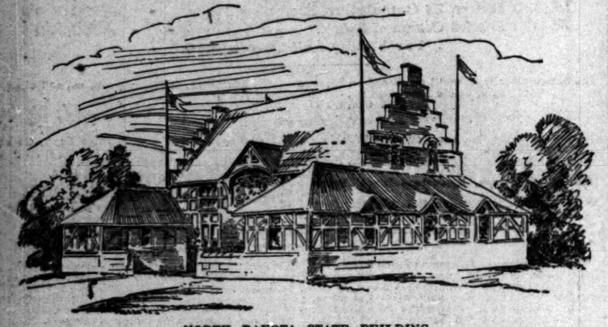
Resolved, That the National Farmers' Congress, composed of representatives from the several Congressional districts of the United States, are in full sympathy with this great undertaking to bring together the industrial enterprises of the civilized world in one great exposition where may be shown the progress made in science, the arts, manufactures, literature, education, inventions, and agriculture, all taken in their broad sense, from the earliest times, and especially since the last great Paris Exposition.

The resolutions without reference to the Committee on Resolutions were passed unanimously.

BUILDING FOR NORTH DAKOTA.

Plans for It Adopted by a Majority of the Commissioners of That State.

Plans for the North Dakota World's Fair Building have been adopted by the majority of the Commissioners of that State. It remains yet for the Chief of Construction to approve the design before building operations may begin. The unique feature of the structure will be a thatched roof of wheat straw.



NORTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING.

The building is to be 70x50 feet. A space 46x21 feet in front of the main assembly hall, between two committee-rooms, is to be used as a courtyard. From this courtyard the main assembly-room will be entered through a large stone arch, above which on the exterior is to be an elaborately carved panel containing the coat-of-arms of North Dakota. The main feature of the interior is to be the assembly hall, which will include a space 24x56 feet. The room will be spanned by four broad arched beams between each of which is to be a wide window reaching from near the floor to the roof. At either end of the room will be a broad fireplace. Committee and toilet rooms are provided throughout the building. The structure will be two stories high, and on the exterior the walls of the main gable-ends are to be built of brick. The remainder of the walls will be of timber, filled in between with plaster panels. J. L. Silsbee of Chicago is the architect of the structure. He is also the designer of the West Virginia State Building.

PROGRESS OF WORK AT THE PARK.

Many of the Buildings Nearing Completion.

Work on the World's Fair buildings at Jackson Park has been resumed after several days' delay on account of the rain. Three hundred workmen have within the last two days laid several acres of flooring at the Manufactures Building. Eight carloads were placed yesterday. The piling and flooring of the thirty-two acres of foundations will be finished and the structure will begin to assume shape next week. An immense shed has been built on the floor in which to store the staff covering, and a chemical engine with a horse to draw it is housed on the floor for fire service.

All the iron for the Mines Building is on the ground and the iron work will be completed within a week. Yesterday the central spans in the arches of the roof were being placed and the work of laying the roof is in progress.

The pavilions of the Administration Building are finished to the line of the third story. In the center of the square which they form a tall derrick stands ready to hoist into place the iron work of the dome, the material for which is on the ground.

Iron work for the trusses around the galleries of the Transportation Building is on the ground and the work of raising these trusses will begin next week. There will be eight passenger elevators in this building, arranged in octagon form, and running to a height of 165 feet. The framework of the elevators is being constructed.

The floor of the Agricultural Building is finished, and the lumber is piled up for the superstructure, which will begin to rise next week. The foundations are complete for the Forestry Building. The joists are all in, and the laying of the floor is in progress.

The salt water reservoir for the Fisheries Building is under way. The two aquaria are finished up to the first floor line, and the arches around the main building are complete.

Fifty brick masons and a large force of carpenters are at work on the Art Building. The lake bordering the building site has been pumped out, and where the boathouse stood last summer the masons have put in the brick and concrete foundations.

The architectural treatment of the shores of the canal and basin is proceeding as fast as practicable.

The Woman's Building looks from a distance like a finished structure, and the south end, with its staff covering, looks like a marble palace. One-fourth of the whole work is yet to be done, and the entire building will soon be inclosed. The roof is complete with the exception of the trusses over the central rotunda.

STATEMENT BY THE TREASURER.

Monthly Report Showing the Condition of World's Fair Finances.

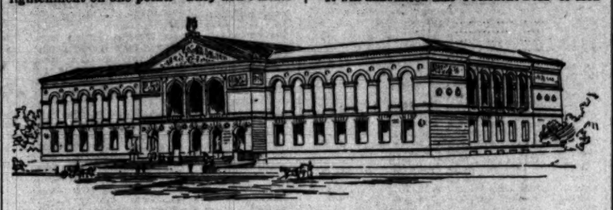
Treasurer Seeberger at the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday presented the following monthly report of receipts and expenditures, which shows a balance of $1,336,252.94 to the credit of the Exposition:

Balance received from temporary organization	$ 4,252.84
Received on current expenses of stock subscriptions	2,128,776.80
Received from banks for interest on deposits	29,801.59
Miscellaneous receipts from sundry sources	8,740.21
Received from various stock collections not yet classified, being amount of cash on hand to the temporary account	567.40
Total	$3,183,138.67
Total disbursements on vouchers as per daily report of Auditor	$1,353,885.73
Balance on deposit in banks	1,336,252.94
Total	$3,183,138.67

NOT TO INVESTIGATE THE FAIR.

What the Duties of the Committee Talked Of by Congressmen Will Be.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Some silly talk is heard in unfriendly quarters about the House "investigating" the World's Fair. What will probably be done will be to create a standing committee on World's Fair, which will practically shape the legislation for the Exposition. This committee or the Appropriation committee will undoubtedly want to know how the government's share of the money is being used and for what the new appropriations are wanted. That is usual with the other branches of the government and means no hostility to the Fair. At the last session the salary list was thoroughly discussed in the Appropriation committees of both House and Senate. The result was that the amount was appropriated in a lump sum and the management of the Fair was left to divide it. It is not likely that the coming Congress will undertake to change this policy. Some of the Congressmen who talk about the money paid out in salaries seem to need enlightenment on one point. They don't understand that most of the bureaus of which they read are maintained by the local directory and that the government does nothing towards paying the expenses of these bureaus.



PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

ENGLAND WILL CHARGE FOR SPACE.

Action Taken by the Royal Commission in Regard to British Exhibitors.

England has decided to charge its exhibitors for space in the Exposition Building. The prospectus issued by the Royal World's Fair Commission and containing this announcement was received during the last week at headquarters and created a great surprise. England has secured an allotment space in the buildings amounting to 250,000 square feet. There have been reserved for it an additional 45,000 square feet, making in all 295,000 square feet. The prices to be charged by the commission will range from 60 cents to $1.20 per square foot, so that the amount realized from the sale of space will vary from $177,000 to $354,000. This will be clear profit to the commission, inasmuch as the space which it proposes to sell costs it nothing. The reason given for making the charge is that the funds guaranteed by her Majesty's Government will not suffice to defray all the expenses of the section. In case the expenses should reach less than the amounts paid in the difference is to be returned pro rata to the exhibitors. The scale of prices is as follows:

	Per sq. ft.
For spaces not exceeding 100 square feet	$ 1.20
For spaces exceeding 100 square feet and not exceeding 200 square feet	1.08
For spaces exceeding 200 square feet and not exceeding 300 square feet	96
For spaces exceeding 300 square feet and not exceeding 500 square feet	84
For spaces exceeding 500 square feet and not exceeding 750 square feet	72
For spaces exceeding 750 square feet and upwards	60
The minimum charge will be	24.25

The Exposition officials were unwilling to comment upon this action of the commission.

SPECIAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The Exposition Buildings Will Practically Be Bonded Warehouses.

Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department has signed the regulation governing the importation of articles for exhibition at the World's Fair. These regulations were given out last Saturday and supercede the temporary ones which were issued in January. Great care has been given to the subject, and it is thought that the rules as adopted will be entirely satisfactory to foreign exhibiters. The regulations do not follow altogether in the lines of those which prevailed at the Centennial, because since then the tariff and administration laws have changed. Pains have been taken, however, to enable the shipper abroad to have his goods sent through without trouble direct to Chicago from the point of shipment. Copies of the regulations will be sent to the United States Consuls in all parts of the world.

In each of the World's Fair buildings will be stationed customs officials who will open and guard all foreign exhibits. The duties will be assessed in Chicago. In case the exhibits are sold the duties will be assessed at the time of sale, so that allowance may be made for breakage and any other injury resulting from exposure.

JAMES W. SCOTT RESIGNS.

He Severs His Connection with the Board of Directors of the Exposition.

J. W. Scott of the *Herald* resigned yesterday from the Board of Directors. His letter of resignation, which was accepted with expressions of regret, was as follows:

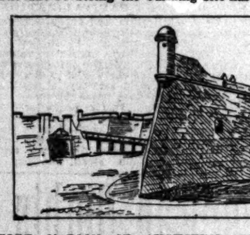
CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Thomas B. Bryan, Vice-President—My Dear Sir: It is with regret that I ask you to present to the meeting of the Board of Directors today my resignation as a member of that body. My time is so fully taken up by a number of enterprises under my management that it will be impossible for me to do my work for the World's Columbian Exposition during the next few months, consequently it is to the best interests of the Exposition to have my place filled by one who can give the work the attention it requires. I desire to express to you, to the members of the board, my appreciation of their friendly assistance and uniform courtesy and the assurance that I shall endeavor in every way possible to assist them in the great work upon which they are engaged. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES W. SCOTT.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AT WORK.

Chief Fearn's Monthly Report a Most Gratifying One.

The monthly report of Chief Walker Fearn of the Department of Foreign Affairs tells of



FORT MARION, ST. AUGUSTINE, TO BE REPRODUCED FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

the formal acceptance by Austro-Hungary of the invitation to participate in the Exposition. To this can now be added the official acceptance of Cape Colony, the Argentine Republic, Algeria, British Guiana, Corea, and Bolivia, in most of which countries National Commissioners have been appointed.

The International Statistical Institute at their recent conference in Vienna decided to hold their next congress here in 1893.

During the month the first actual exhibits were received in Chicago from Lieut. Safford in Peru.

A new edition of the circular for foreign exhibiters, of 10,000 each, in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, to be illustrated with views of the buildings and maps, is being prepared.

Mr. Goward's latest report from Japan refers to a change having taken place in the Cabinet more favorable to the Exposition. There has been a demand on Parliament for $700,000, where only $500,000 was the estimate. The government of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australian colonies, has appointed a commission of fifty-three members.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN DETAIL.

The Events Show Progress and Bright Prospects in All Directions.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday it was finally settled that a special building for the Department of Liberal Arts should not be granted. The exhibits of that department will be in the Main Building.

It was announced that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had declined to insist in furthering the interests of the Exposition. The merchants of Manchester said that at the New Orleans Exposition an attempt was made to profit by the character of the displays and start in the United States a velveteen industry.

Director-General Davis told a delegation of Chicago furniture men that they might group their exhibits in one place.

It was announced that the German Government would grant half-rates over the public railways for exhibits intended for the Exposition.

The Committee on Awards decided to hold a meeting at the Normandie Hotel, Washington, Nov. 23, to put into shape such recommendations as may be made by the subcommittee concerning the amount of the appropriation which should be asked from Congress.

United States Minister Thayer, stationed at The Hague, called on Director-General Davis and said there was little doubt that the Netherlands would make an adequate appropriation for the Fair and would be well represented in 1893.

Sunday Gov. Abbett of New Jersey and several World's Fair Commissioners of that State were shown over the grounds at Jackson Park and expressed their satisfaction with the site allotted New Jersey.

Monday Capt. E. D. Cumings of Chicago announced that a syndicate of which he was the representative had secured an option on five large steamers which would be used here during the World's Fair for transporting passengers between the city and Jackson Park. Each steamer would carry 3,500 passengers, and he estimated that the line would transport in all 17,000 persons in an hour. The boats are now plying in and about New York.

It was announced that President Diaz of Mexico had sent out detailed instructions concerning the Fair to the Governors of the various States. He will shortly appoint a special Commissioner to visit Chicago.

Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation calling on the citizens of the State to prepare to furnish their full proportion to the interest, value, and financial prosperity of the Exposition.

It was announced that the women of Alabama were working up a great interest in the Fair. The Committee of the Woman's Fair Association of the State will formally issue a plan for raising $50,000 for a suitable representation of the State at the Exposition.

The government railroads of Russia agreed to charge on exhibits intended for the Exposition 50 per cent of the regular tariff rates. At the same time the government "suggested" that private railway corporations make a similar reduction.

A Crystal Water Palace Syndicate.

Plans for the Illinois State Building were formally approved by Chief Designer Atwood of the Construction Department.

Hugh Ripley was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Illustrations of the Construction Department. Mr. Ripley will fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of E. E. Deane.

Chief Fearn of the Department of Foreign Affairs sent an invitation to Prof. Bodin, Chief of the Statistical Bureau of Italy, to make an exhibit of his department at the Fair. He was also invited to attend the Congress of Statisticians to be held in 1893.

Tuesday it was announced that a syndicate had been organized to construct on the Lake-Front a building to be known as the Crystal Water Palace. The structure, according to the projectors, will be located opposite Congress street and be used for an Illinois Central passenger station, as well as a novel attraction in itself. The building is to be constructed of glass and steel, to be hemispherical in form, with a radius of 250 feet. Over the top of the dome will be a constant flow of water and beneath it vari-colored electric lamps, which will give a decidedly spectacular effect to the building.

Hugh Price, the World's Fair Commissioner for Wisconsin, made arrangements for securing a mammoth cork pine for the World's Fair. It is to be twenty-four feet in length and will scale 2,500 square feet of cork.

All intending exhibits at the World's Fair, the Ways and Means committee decided, should be under the control and direction of the government or of Chief Putnam of the Department of Liberal Arts. No application for the privilege of conducting an Indian display will be considered.

Chief Fearn of the Department of Foreign Affairs received from Herr Wermuth, the Imperial World's Fair Commissioner of Germany, a letter in which the Commissioner says the industries of Germany will be largely represented at the Exposition.

Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago was chosen by the Committee on Ceremonies to write the commemoration ode for the dedicatory services during the week of Oct. 12, 1892.

Wednesday the Executive committee decided that all plans for construction involving the application of electricity and pneumatics for the production of light or power or heat should be submitted to the Committee on Electricity for its approval. This gives to Chairman Clowry of that committee, and incidentally to Chief Barrett of the Department of Electricity, additional power.

The committee of the State Teachers' Association of Iowa having in charge the matter of an educational exhibit for the next meeting of the association which shall form the basis for the exhibit at the World's Fair completed its work and adopted the following outline for the display: Blanks showing the school organization, text-books by Iowa authors, work of State colleges and public schools, work of industrial and charitable schools, work of denominational schools and colleges, photographs of school buildings and schools at work, statistical tables, apparatus, cabinets, library exhibits, and historical records.

The traveling sidewalk, a device whereby two platforms on the same level move at different rates of speed, was tested on Jackson Park, and worked to the satisfaction of the projectors of the enterprise. One platform moved at the rate of three miles an hour and the other at a speed of six miles an hour.

Success of the British Exhibit Assured.

It was announced from England that Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Royal English World's Fair Commission, said the list of intending English exhibiters was growing rapidly, and the success of the British section he declared to be already assured.

It was announced that 400 railroad lines in the United States had made arrangements for reduced freight rates on exhibits intended for the Fair. These include all but one traffic association. The rates vary from nothing to one-third the one-half.

The Executive committee decided that Director-General Davis should shortly send to southern Europe the World's Fair Commission. The committee recommend that it consist of three members, and agreed to appropriate $5,000 as the directory's share of the expense.

The Executive committee decided that exhibitors at the World's Fair who may require either power or light to conduct their displays must deal exclusively with the Exposition management. No charge will be made for a reasonable amount of light or power, but the same must be secured from the World's Fair management instead of from private companies who may desire to furnish the same.

W. P. Smith of Monticello, Ill., was appointed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to secure the best samples of wheat and corn in Platte County for display at the Fair.

It was announced that James Dredge, the English World's Fair Commissioner, would shortly begin a series of stereopticon lectures throughout England.

Thursday the Committee of Foreign Exhibits decided to recommend that Director-General Davis commission Dr. H. N. Allen, Secretary of the United States delegation at Corea, as Honorary Commissioner for the World's Fair at that point.

The contract for the roofing of Machinery Hall was awarded to Louis Beigler for $135,000.

Gov. Eagle appointed Col. J. H. Clendenning of Fort Smith to succeed the late Lafayette Gregg as Republican Commissioner of Arkansas. Col. Clendenning is President of the Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce, and was Chairman of the Arkansas State World's Fair convention.

Romyn Hitchcock, the special envoy of the Exposition to China, wrote Chief Fearn of the Department of Foreign Affairs that the prospects for an exhibit from China are extremely good, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of affairs in that country. He says the Chinese Legation of Washington will be constituted the World's Fair Commission of that country.

PLAN OF FLORIDA'S BUILDING.

Description of the Design Submitted by Arthur C. Jackson.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—At a recent meeting of the Florida World's Fair directors in Jacksonville the plan submitted by Mr. Arthur C. Jackson for a State building was unanimously accepted, and $100,000 is now being raised for the erection of the building and maintenance of the State exhibit.

In many ways the Florida State Building will be unique and interesting. Mr. Jackson describes it as "a reproduction of the oldest and most picturesque structure in North America, the most important and interesting of the Spanish relics—old Fort Marion. Begun in 1620, when the Pilgrim Fathers were landing at Plymouth Rock, this four-bastioned fortress was old long before a white man was ever seen on the shores of Lake Michigan. Its form is most admirably adapted for a grand display of Florida's peculiar and varied resources and attractions, and moat and ramparts affording opportunity for a series of sunken and hanging gardens of marvelous interest. Some of the most stirring episodes in the early history of America have been associated with this old fort.

Russia's Interest Increasing.

Consul-General Crawford writes to Chief Handy from St. Petersburg, Oct. 29, that there is a fast increasing interest throughout Russia in the Exposition. The publicity given to World's Fair news has increased, and everything relating to it is published in the most friendly and generous spirit. Such a degree of public interest has rarely or never been accorded to any exposition enterprise. The Russian interest in the Columbian Fair is something unprecedented and remarkable for newspapers so proverbially tardy and conservative as the Russian press. Consul-General Crawford thinks that there should be a resident agent appointed at St. Petersburg, as that would promote the work materially there. Chief Ives of the Art Department had been in St. Petersburg for a week at the time of the Consul's writing. He had done good work there for the art collection, and, sustained as he is by the great interest felt by the Russian artists, believes that a creditable art collection can be looked for.

Project to Increase the Cost of Living.

A city paper says: "There is a novel project on foot which as yet is in its incipient stage. Several well-known local capitalists, and among them B. B. De Young, are reported to be considering the feasibility of renting dwelling houses and then subletting them furnished during the World's Fair. The floors would be merely painted and the furniture, while serviceable, will not be expensive. It is claimed that families would rent them in preference to prying enormous sums at hotels. The profit would come in on the sale of the furniture and the renting of the houses the remaining six months of the year after the Fair. In point of fact it consists in an attempt to corner all the vacant residences in the city and would result, of course, in the running up of rents. As yet nothing has been done outside of a serious discussion of the project."

Classification of Foreign Goods.

With the approval of Director-General Davis Chief Allison has made an important decision concerning the classification of goods manufactured in foreign countries. Mr. Allison decides that the agents in this country of articles manufactured in a foreign country cannot have the same entered here as American products. Although the capital of residents of the United States may be employed in the manufacture of such goods, the exhibits will have to be entered as foreign ones and space be assigned for them by the World's Fair Commission of the country in which the articles are produced. A number of the representatives in this country of foreign houses were disappointed by this decision. Mr. Allison said, however, that the fact that the goods which they wished to exhibit had to pay import duty at once classified them as foreign.

Subscriptions for Stock.

Among the recent subscribers to Exposition stock are the following: The Edward P. Allis company of Milwaukee, Wis., $10,000; Fairbanks, Morse & Co., $2,500; Norton Bros., $1,000; A. Schuepp, $20; Webster, Riley & De Roode, $100; Horatio N. Kelsey, $30; Feueno & Smith, $50; Bristol & Gale, $200; J. L. Mott Iron Works, $3,000; Milmine & Bodman, $1,000; S. B. Williams, $300; J. I. Case Thrashing Machine company of Racine, Wis., $1,000; S. Freeman & Sons Manufacturing company of Racine, Wis., $100; Southern White Lead company, $1,000; The Walter M. Lowney company of Boston, Mass., $5,000; C. B. Cottrell & Sons of New York, $1,000; Howard H. Grass, $500; James C. King, $1,000; Irwin, Green & Co., $1,000; Binder & Seifert (additional), $250; Rice-Hintze Piano company, $300; Rice & Creighton, $100.

France Asks for Space.

France has made application for 130,000 square feet of space in the Exposition Buildings. England has asked for 295,000, and Germany for nearly the same amount. The application for space for France was filed Thursday by M. Bruwaert, the French Consul stationed at Chicago. He asked for the following allotment of space: In the Manufactures' Building, 100,000 square feet; in the Fine Arts Building, 20,000; in the Machinery Hall, 10,000. The Consul also desired space in the Mines and Mining, Agricultural, and Horticultural Buildings. He announced at the same time that France would probably not construct a special State building.

Lieut. Schufeldt's Work at the Cape.

Lieut. Schufeldt, Special Commissioner to Africa, writes to President Baker from Johannesburg, Transvaal, Oct. 3, that he has been successful in South Africa. He says we will have "an exhibit that will surprise Europe, and will exceed by five times what was sent from this country to Paris." At the time of writing he was taking a five days' coaching trip from Vryburg in Bechuanaland to Pretoria, the Capital of the Transvaal. Lieut. Schufeldt expects to be able to secure a gold exhibit worth fully $100,000 from the Transvaal, said to be the richest gold country in the world. This exhibit is to be accompanied by twenty or twenty-five native diggers.

Call for a Conference.

World's Fair representatives of all the States and Territories were formally invited Thursday to meet in Chicago Dec. 9 to attend a joint conference with the Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission. At the time of this meeting it appears that the women of the several boards are also to assemble. The invitations sent to the Commissioners contain a statement to the effect that Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, especially desires that all ladies who are members of the State Board accept the invitation and be present in Chicago at the time indicated.

Lake-Front Art Palace.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday the plan for the Art Palace on the Lake-Front was approved, and a committee consisting of Directors Wacker, Gage, and Bryan was appointed to formulate a contract for the Directors of the Art Institute and the World's Columbian Exposition.

Exposition Notes.

Director-General Davis was so much improved yesterday that he was able to transact Exposition business, and will return to his office Monday.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directory will be held one week from next Friday in order to dispose of important questions that may arise between now and that date.

An application has been received by Chief Samuels of the Department of Horticulture from an Eastern firm which wishes one acre of space outside of the Horticultural Building.

Director R. A. Waller at the meeting of the Board yesterday resigned as a member of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and R. C. Clowry, Chairman of the Committee on Electricity, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, left last night for Boston, where she will confer with Lady Somerset in regard to World's Fair matters. During the recent visit of Lady Somerset to Chicago Mrs. Palmer was in Texas.

The Chicago branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ at its annual meeting devoted its time to a discussion of the opportunities which the World's Fair offers for advancing the cause which the association has at heart—namely: the higher education of women. Addresses were made by Dr. S. H. Peabody, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, by Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, Vice-President of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, and others.

HAS DECIDED TO QUIT THE BUSINESS.

Decadence of the Alliance in Kansas Breaks Up the Mutual Society.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—State Insurance Commissioner McBride recently notified the Alliance Mutual Benefit Society to discontinue transaction of life insurance because it had failed to comply with the law governing life insurance companies. The Commissioner expected that the irregularity would be speedily remedied, but this afternoon he received a letter from G. H. Fleetham, the Secretary of the company, saying it was the intention of the company to discontinue the business. In his letter Secretary Fleetham said:

"After the McGrath interview and the light vote in the State we have come to the conclusion that it is of little importance to try to build up a society among the Alliance, so we have quit, and have notified our agents to that effect."

The McGrath interview, referred to by Secretary Fleetham, was published a week before the recent election. In it ex-President McGrath of the State Farmers' Alliance was quoted as saying that the membership of the order had fallen off from 140,000 in Kansas to less than 60,000 within a year. The President of the Mutual Benefit Society is W. F. Rightmire, Secretary of the National Citizens' Alliance.

Canadian Cattle Lost at Sea.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A cablegram received today announces that the steamship Ontario, which arrived at Bristol from Montreal, lost 120 head of cattle during heavy weather. The Ontario left here Oct. 30 with 433 head, of which Mr. Stavelyhill, the English member of Parliament, shipped 265, Mr. Bickerdike 116, Mr. Samson 41, and Mr. Price 10. They were insured for $80 each.

Declared Not Guilty of Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 13.—The jury in the case of young Calhoun Devine, who has been on trial in the Criminal Court for the last two days charged with the murder of Jake Waldron, a colored hackman, after being out three hours today at noon returned a verdict of acquittal. Devine is a son of Dr. K. C. Devine, a wealthy physician of Atlanta, Ga.

Ex-Gov. Foraker's Father Recovering.

HILLSBORO, O., Nov. 13.—Mr. H. S. Foraker, father of ex-Gov. Foraker, was able to converse today for the first time since his stroke of apoplexy Sunday and it is thought he may recover.

FRANC B. WILKIE'S BOOK.

HIS REMINISCENCES OF THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF JOURNALISM.

He Reverts to the Time When the Editor Was Virtually a Social Outcast—First View of the Sanctum—Experiences as a War Correspondent—Personal Recollections of Wilbur F. Storey—Old-Time Journalists of Chicago.

Much that is interesting to the general public, as well as newspaper men, is contained in Franc B. Wilkie's new book, "Personal Reminiscences of Thirty-five Years of Journalism," just published by F. J. Schulte & Co. Within the time covered by Mr. Wilkie's experience in practical journalism great changes have taken place in the profession and vast improvements have been made in its methods. Enjoying a thoroughly modern paper, with its exhaustive telegraphic news, he looks back to a period when telegraphy and telephones and steam presses were not, when a Western editor was, as a rule, given no higher title than that of "printer," which conveyed in those days no such elevated meaning as at present. Mr. Wilkie says:

At that period there prevailed very extensively a low state of morals in the newspaper profession. The fact that a man was known as a "printer" seemed to debar him from association with the better class of people. He was rarely, if ever, regarded as a man of intellect; he was looked upon as a good fellow; when he visited the editor of some newspaper the latter always spoke of him as "our rollicking friend John Smith, P. R." (perfect brick); before he left the town some of the boys and ourselves drained a few bowls over at Jake's place and the night was passed in songs, stories, wassail, and a bully time.

Mr. Wilkie's newspaper career began in 1854 in Schenectady, N. Y., where he was placed in charge of the literary department of the *Evening Star* before he had completed his freshman year at Union College. The editor of the *Star*, Mr. Colborne—an Englishman by descent, a printer by trade, and editor and publisher by profession—Mr. Wilkie describes as follows in a chapter entitled, "First View of an Editor:"

At a smaller table on the opposite side of the room was seated a man leaning over some printed slips. I had a quarter view of his countenance and figure. His legs were of enormous length, and were coiled all around and under his chair. The portion of his face that I could see was deeply pitted from small-pox. He was in his shirt-sleeves; he had no collar or cuffs, but wore on the back of his head a towering "stovepipe" hat, white, with a woolly surface.

An Early Western Experience.

Having served an apprenticeship of nearly two years upon the Schenectady *Star*, Mr. Wilkie drifted West, first to Davenport, Ia., then to Dubuque, where he served as local editor on the *Herald*. When the war broke out he left for the front with the First Iowa Regiment as an army correspondent for the *Herald* and the New York *Times*. The story of his connection with the *Times* Mr. Wilkie tells briefly. The following is perhaps the most stirring incident in it, reflecting credit alike on the daring of the correspondent and the generosity of the editor of that paper:

In September I crossed from St. Louis to Lexington, where Col. Mulligan was surrounded by Price; journeyed to the Confederate commander at the risk of being hanged for a spy; witnessed the siege and the surrender; and forwarded an exclusive account to the *Times*. Raymond was more than grateful; he sent a substantial draft to me by a messenger, and gave me my fees at Lexington a half-column editorial, in which he warmly commended my daring, my devotion to the interests of the *Times*, and pronounced it one "unparalleled in the history of journalism."

He did more; he raised my pay to a salary of $30 a week, all my expenses, and gave me charge of all military operations in the West.

In 1863 Mr. Wilkie came to Chicago to take a position as assistant editor on the *Times*, then under the management of Wilbur F. Storey, in the service of which he remained in various capacities until the spring of 1881.

The Suppression of the "Times."

In regard to the famous attempt made to suppress the *Times* in June, 1864, by military force through an order issued by Gen. Ambrose F. Burnside, Mr. Wilkie tells this story:

The attempt at suppressing the *Times* was an immeasurable benefit to the financial interests of the journal. Without Burnside's ill-advised interference it was within the limits of the possible that Storey, in less than five years after coming to Chicago, would have resumed the drug business in Jackson.

During the soldiers' and sailors' convention in Indianapolis, in the 70s, I was entering the Bates Hotel when I met Gen. Burnside coming out. I recognized him by his whiskers and general appearance as popularized by his portraits in public prints, but had never before seen him.

I was at once seized by a rather malevolent idea.

"General, I have never before met you, and you will pardon the liberty I take in addressing you."

He looked at me with a rather puzzled expression, and, smiling genially, took my proffered hand, shook it cordially and said:

"I'm always glad to see my friends." Then he waited for me to explain.

"General, I have been waiting for many years to thank you for a great service you conferred on some of my friends during the progress of the war."

"Indeed! I don't remember you or the event; what was it you refer to?"

"It was a service of immeasurable magnitude. It rescued a great institution from a collapse; it is something for which the beneficiaries can never sufficiently thank you."

The face of the General shone all over with delight and benevolence, and smiles played over his eyes and lips like the irradiation of the northern lights over the polar sky.

"Please tell me what you refer to. Who is it that says these pleasant things?"

"General," I said, as I again seized his hand and shook it heartily, "I am one of the editors of the Chicago *Times*."

A change flashed over his countenance like that of clouds suddenly obscuring a sunshiny sky. He glanced at me with a pained sort of look, and, brushing swiftly by, went into the street.

Wilbur F. Storey's Methods.

About Mr. Storey, his character, manner of life, and method of conducting a daily paper, Mr. Wilkie naturally has much to say. One of many characteristic anecdotes is that in regard to Mr. Wilkie's pen name, "Poliuto," which was first signed to the series of sketches entitled "Walks About Chicago":

It was a great concession on the part of Storey to permit the use of this signature, and it was the first and, in fact, the only one that was allowed for many years. His motive was to discourage individuality on the part of his writers. When the *Sunday Times* was first started certain matter appeared first in the Saturday issue and then reappeared in the Sunday edition.

One Saturday there appeared over the signature of Poliuto an entire page of biographical sketches of the leading members of the Chicago bar. Sunday the same article appeared without any signature.

"Why did you leave off the name of Poliuto from the Sunday article on the bar?" was asked Storey by one of my friends.

"Because I wanted the *Times* to have the credit."

Fellow-Workers in the Harness.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters of that part of Mr. Wilkie's book which relates to his career in Chicago are those devoted to Chicago journalists

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE "LIFE AND TIMES OF NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI."

Prof. Pasquale Villari's Two Volumes, Covering the Important Historical Period of the Renaissance in Italy—Richard Watson Gilder's "Two Worlds"—A Book on Celtic Folk Lore—Notes About New Publications.

"Life and Times of Niccolo Machiavelli," by Prof. Pasquale Villari. These two volumes, modestly entitled by the author "The Life and Times of Niccolo Machiavelli," cover the important historical period of the renaissance in Italy. With the revival of learning, of arts, and of science it was Italy's privilege to open the era of modern thought and civilization, while at the same time the liberty of her ancient communes disappeared and was supplanted by a foreign and domestic despotism which lasted for the next three centuries. Machiavelli lived at the culminating period of this transformation, and as a statesman, historian, and man of letters he was the embodiment of the thought and practice of his age. Even the political doctrines enunciated in his "Prince" were not his own, but were those of his time; in fact, as Prof. Villari says: "In this book Machiavelli sums up the results of long experience and ripe meditation upon the history and nature of his theme." Prof. Villari, a Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, and at the present moment Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of Marquis di Rudini, known to the literary world as the author of the "Life of Savonarola" and other valuable historical works, gave to the world this monograph at various times, the first part having been published as many as thirteen years ago. His gifted wife, an Englishwoman of much literary ability, and herself an author of merit, translated the work while in course of publication. It is her version which appears in this new and revised edition, to which many most interesting and valuable illustrations have been added.

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There have been innumerable "Lives of Machiavelli," the majority written in condemnation and few in defense of his principles of statesmanship. His name, indeed, owing to the repeated attacks of his accusers during this long period of years, has become a synonym for all that is deceitful, selfish, cruel, and corrupt in statecraft; while on the other hand his admirers have extolled him as the republican patriot who by his cynical, clear exposures in "The Prince" revealed to the world the true nature of tyrants. These last testified their admiration in the famous epitaph: "Tanto nomini nullum par elogium."

Prof. Villari is of neither party. With a Teutonic patience and thoroughness he has ransacked libraries, archives, documentary evidence, official correspondence—even visiting England for the sole purpose of examining a collection of three MS. volumes of Machiavelli's private letters, fraudulently sold by a priest to Lord Guilford, and described in the catalogue of his lordship's library as a literary treasure of inestimable value—only to find that, with the exception of the first letter, which was of no importance whatever, the collection merely contained the official correspondence of Niccolo Michelozzi, who succeeded Machiavelli in office. By such means he acquired a thorough knowledge of his subject, and these two volumes are the result. The treatise opens with an exhaustive essay upon the state of Italy, as regarded in its political, moral, literary, artistic, and religious aspects, followed by a concise but complete historical sketch of each of the principal States of Italy, Milan, Florence, Venice, Rome, and Naples. The chapters on literature and the political condition of Italy summarize the whole intellectual and political movement at the end of the fifteenth century, and afford the requisite survey of Machiavelli's environment. This introduction, which covers 230 pages, is a book in itself, and is the very best critical history of the period of which we know.

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In the Life we are brought in contact with the most noted men and events of the time; not that Machiavelli held a prominent official position, for his office of Secretary of the Ten was a subordinate one, which gave him, however, considerable opportunities of intercourse with the leading public men and of being concerned in very important public affairs. As Ambassador for the republic he has given in his "Embassies" vivid pictures of Catherine Sforza, Pope Alexander VI. and his son, Cæsar Borgia, the King of France, the Emperor of Germany, and most of the little despots of Italy. Prof. Villari follows Machiavelli in his official and literary career, beginning in the latter case with the "First Decade," which is the first literary work of Machiavelli, written in terza rima. Although it can not be called poetry, the narrative has a rapid flow, relating in simple style the most important events which occured in Italy between 1494 and 1504. Prof. Villari's comment upon the "almost cynical irony joined to a profound sorrow for the miseries of Italy" shown in this, his first literary attempt, strikes the keynote of all Machiavelli's writings. Prof. Villari posesses to a wonderful degree the power of disentangling the confused and intricate history of the Italian States, complicated as it was with French and Spanish invasions, and of exhibiting its various aspects in a clear light. The events he describes are the most important in modern history; the discovery of America, the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I., the Reformation in Germany, the consolidation of the European monarchies, the revolution in tactics effected by the use of gunpowder, and the revival of arts and letters. On the last named subject we call the reader's attention to the ninth chapter of the work, in which the author has given an admirable critical and philosophical review of that wonderful epoch which coincides with the pontificate of Julius II. (1503-1513), and to which the names of Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, and Ariosto have added an imperishable splendor.

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Machiavelli was employed by the Florentine Republic in several missions, always with one or two associates, as was then the custom. The publication of his official correspondence has furnished us with the most minute knowledge of the tortuous and wily statecraft of the age, with which the name of Machiavelli has been unjustly identified. Machiavelli served the republic until the first restoration of the Medici—Cardinal Giovanni, afterwards Pope Leo X., and his brother Giuliano—in 1512, by whom he was removed from office and otherwise persecuted. From this period is dated his literary career, which forms the subject of Prof. Villari's second volume. The "Prince" and the "Discourses" were written in the first year of his forced retirement at his little villa at San Casciano, a few miles from Florence. It is upon these two books that the principles of Machiavelli's politics are based. In them he "sought to investigate from what causes nations rose and prospered, or became corrupt and fell into decay; how they ought to be governed, and, above all, in what way a strong and durable State might be established." Prof. Villari devotes the entire second chapter to a critical review of these works, while in the third chapter he exposes the prevailing misconception with relation to the "Prince." Machiavelli has been severely censured for this work, his critics forgetting that in it "Machiavelli leaves the personal and private character of the Prince almost entirely out of sight and only treats of the Prince as the representative, the head, the personification of the State. Shocking and detestable as his character may appear, judged from the standpoint of private morality, in point of fact, he merely repeats the axiom that the politician and the diplomat cannot always speak the truth; that in certain cases they may, and indeed are, bound to carefully hide the truth, and compelled to blind those with whom they are in contact, unless they wish to expose themselves, their party, and sometimes the State itself to serious risk."

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Prof. Villari does not formulate a judgment upon this question. He merely states facts and cites authorities, devoting another chapter to the critics of the "Prince" from the sixteenth century down to our own days, a group which includes statesmen, divines, historians, philosophers, and writers in general. Machiavelli is better known by this small treatise than by all his other works. His comedies are admirable, especially the "Mandragola," which first introduced the true form of comedy upon the Italian stage, and was regarded by Macaulay as "superior to the greatest of Molière's." But all of Machiavelli's writings, especially the "Decades of Titus Livius" and the "Florentine Histories," are worthy of consideration. Prof. Villari's conclusion is characteristically sound. He says: "The unity and regeneration of Italy, which was a vague and feeble idea among his contemporaries, was the ruling thought of Machiavelli, the shrine upon which he offered up his entire existence. His dying eyes beheld the spectacle of Italy's ruin. Afterward his great thought remained a dream for 300 years, and he was therefore the least understood and most calumniated personality that history has known." (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $10.)

"Two Worlds," by Richard Watson Gilder.

One is often struck by the radical disagreement between the reviewers of a given book; especially so, we think, when the work in question is poetical. For poetry, like religion, is so serious and far-reaching a thing that it develops the utmost difference of opinion among its devotees, and brings the "personal equation" very much into play. Groups of hostile partisans rally around the banner of this or that poet, and so irreconcilable are their sentiments that these are ready to burn what those adore. And as in religion, the sincerity of the few is counterfeited by the spurious enthusiasm of the many, until poetry itself, as a form of literature, is in danger of condemnation. Here, as elsewhere, the utmost frankness is the critic's wisest policy.

Mr. R. W. Gilder, we think, will never become a popular poet. His genius lacks the showy qualities that catch the popular eye; his conception of the poet's mission is too lofty and serious for the careless world. His emotion glows and throbs, but in so purged and refined an embodiment that sometimes only the pure spark survives; and severity of style is not for the untutored mind. Even in his love-songs a certain pensiveness lurks; he cannot empty his heart of a brooding sadness, a bitter-sweet yearning but half expressed. Matthew Arnold's fine sonnet, "The Austerity of Poetry," with its picture of the beautiful bride in her vest of sackcloth, describes the muse that inspired these verses. Of these chaste and high-strung lays we may not know the sweetness when we will. Our mood should be akin to the poet's own—a mood in which we quit the trodden ways of thought for the desert places where truth abides, to hearken in all humility to the broken music of the voices from the great unseen world; when the tears fall unbidden and the soul is vaguely thrilled with a divine distress; when deep in our breast we feel the nobility, the sacramental virtue of suffering. In such a mood we shall best apprehend the rare quality of poetry like this.

For the short aphoristic pieces, of which several are included in this volume, we do not care so much as for the longer and stronger flights of the poet's imagination. It is not in these broken utterances that the intensity of his nature finds its fullest expression. His deepest and truest tones are evoked when faith and love are the chords he touches. In him the Hellenic and Hebraic elements are finely fused. Beauty is Truth for him, but a certain sadness sits upon her brow. Yet it is asympathetic and not a pessimistic sadness, as poems like "The Passing of Christ," "Credo," and "Non Sine Dolore" may testify. Of the last-named poem we quote the concluding passage:

No passing burden is our earthly sorrow
That shall depart in some mysterious morrow.
'Tis His one universe where'er we are—
The changeless law from sun to viewless star.
Were sorrow evil here, evil it were forever,
Beyond the scope and help of our most keen endeavor.
God doth not dote,
His everlasting purpose shall not fail:
Here where our ears are weary with the wail
And weeping of the sufferers; there where the
Pleiads float,
Here, there, forever, pain most dread and dire
Doth bring the intensest bliss, the dearest and most sure.
'Tis not from life aside, it doth endure
Deep in the secret heart of all existence.
It is the inward fire,
The heavenly urge, and the divine insistence.
Uplift thine eyes, O questioner, from the sod!
Were no longer life,
If ended were the strife;
Man were not man, God were not truly God.

That rings nobly, reminding one strangely of Lowell in its vigor and sincerity. "A Midsummer Meditation," "The Prisoner's Thought," and "With a Cross of Immortelles" are animated by the same spirit of hope and reverence; while in another vein the two night songs written for music, have a softer charm. Here are the closing stanzas of the ode read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard:

Ye who bear on the torch of living art
In this new world—saved for some wondrous fate—
Deem not that ye have come, alas! too late,
But haste right forward with unfailing heart!
Ye shall not rest forlorn—
Behold, even now, the morn
Rises in splendor from the Orient sea,
And the new world shall greet a new divinity.

Shall greet, ah, who can say? a nobler face
Than from the foam of Cytherean seas;
Loveliness lovelier; mightier harmonies
Of song and color; an intenser grace;
Beauty that shall endure
Like Charis, heavenly-pure;
A spirit solemn as the starry night,
And full as the triumphant dawn of golden light.

Returning to the thought with which this paper opens—the kinship of poetry and religion—we adopt the language of Matthew Arnold, who so often says the appropriate word: "In thus making sweetness and light to be characters of perfection culture is of like spirit with poetry, follows one law with poetry. I have called religion a yet more important manifestation of human nature than poetry, because it has worked on a broader scale for perfection and with greater masses of men. But the idea of beauty and of a human nature perfect on all its sides, which is the dominant idea of poetry, is a true and invaluable idea, though it has not yet had the success that the idea of conquering the obvious faults of our animality, and of a human nature perfect on the moral side—which is the dominant idea of religion—has been enabled to have; and it is destined, adding to itself the religious idea of a devout energy, to transform and govern the other." In the work of such a transformation and government Mr. Gilder, we may be sure, will have his share. (New York: The *Century* company. $1.50.)

"Celtic Fairy Tales," Edited by Joseph Jacobs.

Celtic folk-lore is exceptionally rich in materials. There are some 2,000 Celtic fairy tales in existence, a number which is only exceeded—in Europe at least—by that of the vast collection at Helsingfors. The volume under notice, containing twenty-six stories, follows the plan of "English Fairy Tales," a well-known compilation from the hand of the same accomplished editor. "In retelling these stories," says Mr. Jacobs, "I have had no scruple in interpolating now and then a Scotch incident into an Irish variant of the same story, and vice versa. Where the translators appealed to English folk-lorists and scholars I am trying to attract English children." He has made his peace with the scholars, however, by the copious notes with which he concludes. Nothing in folk-lore is more surprising than the wide diffusion in space of certain "formulæ," to employ the technical term. In this very collection, for example, one finds a Celtic version of the Ulysses and Polyphemus, Perseus and Andromeda, Jason and Medea, and Cinderella legends, to mention only the most familiar. One of the stories assumes the existence of polygamy, and another is older than Irish Christianity. For actors and stage properties we have fairies, lepracauns, changelings, frightful horned witches, soothsayers, one-eyed cats, heroes of superhuman strength, hideous apparitions, seamaidens, three-headed dragons, magic weapons, enchanted flutes; while in variety of incident the stories are not inferior to the Arabian Nights.

The style is exceedingly spirited; the language fresh, simple, racy of the soil. Many of the phrases are extremely piquant and have a wild flavor like that of natural fruit. Twilight is "the mouth of night"; to sleep out of doors is "to take the world for a pillow"; the swiftness of a fairy steed is thus described: "The cold winter's wind that was before them, they overtook her, and the cold winter's wind that was behind them, she did not overtake them." The touches of humor, too, are quaint. A cock is "the gentleman with the red comb on him"; "he shouted for joy" becomes "he put a shout of joy out of him"; Fin McCoul's kiss to his wife makes the waters of the lake curl with kindness; the story of the Battle of the Birds ends thus: "So the King's son married Auburn Mary, and the wedding lasted long and all were happy; but all I got was butter on a live coal, porridge in a basket, and they sent me for water to the stream, and the paper shoes came to an end." The rude poetry of some of the descriptive passages is very effective. When Guleesh first beholds the French Princess "he saw the loveliest women that was, he thought, upon the ridge of the world. The rose and lily were fighting together in her face, and one could not tell which of them got the victory. Her arms and hands were like the lime, her mouth as red as a strawberry when it is ripe, her foot was as small and as light as another one's hand, her form was smooth and slender, and her hair was falling down from her head in buckles of gold. Guleesh was nearly blinded with all the loveliness and beauty that was in her." Of Olwen we are told: "More golden was her hair than the flower of the broom; and her skin was whiter than the foam of the wave, and fairer were her hands and her fingers than the blossoms of the wood anemone amidst the spray of the meadow fountain. Brighter were her glances than those of a falcon; her bosom was more snowy than the breast of the white swan, her cheek redder than the reddest roses. Whoso beheld was filled with her love. Four white trefoils sprang up wherever she trod, and therefore was she called Olwen." When the fisherman's son cuts off one of the heads of the Laidly Beast "it gave one roar, and the son of earth, echo of the rocks, called to its screech, and it drove the loch in spindrift from end to end, and in a twinkling it went out of sight." When Naois "saw his two well-beloved brothers dead, he cared not whether he lived or died, and he gave forth the bitter sigh of death, and his heart burst. Then Deirdre said this lament: 'Fair one, loved one, flower of beauty; beloved upright and strong; beloved noble and modest warrior! Fair one, blue-eyed, beloved of thy wife; lovely to me at the trysting place came thy clear voice through the woods of Ireland. I cannot eat or smile henceforth. Break not today, my heart! soon enough shall I lie within my grave.'" In its simple pathos the story of Deirdre is almost Homeric, while the frankness and wayward inconsequence that characterize the older legends remind one strangely of the wild music of the Celtic race.

Two of these legends—"Deirdre" and "The Physicians or Myddvai"—have been translated into English verse. Mr. Jacobs thinks that Celtic folk-tales had a marked influence on the romance literature of the twelfth century. The story of Connla—the earliest fairy tale of modern Europe—contains an account of "one of the most characteristic Celtic conceptions—that of the earthly paradise, the Isle of Youth, Tir-na n-Og. This has impressed itself on the European imagination. In the Arthurian it is represented by the Vale of Avalon, and as represented in the various Celtic visions of the future life it forms one of the main sources of Dante's Divina Commedia." We hope that Mr. Jacobs will be induced to publish another collection of these tales. They cannot but have a stimulating effect on the literary imagination, akin to the effect produced in the last century by the publication of Percy's Reliques. The lovely and fanciful drawings with which Mr. Batten has illustrated this work are only the first fruits, we hope, of a plentiful harvest to come. In the words of the editor: "The fate of the Celt in the British Empire bids fair to resemble that of the Greeks among the Romans. 'They went forth to battle, but they always fell'; yet the captive Celt has enslaved his captor in the realm of imagination." (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.)

Brief Mention.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have published an edition in two volumes of "Charles Auchester," a romance of the musical world which had great vogue a generation ago. Its author was Elizabeth Sheppard, the child of an English clergyman who had married a lady of Jewish descent. Left an orphan at an early age, Miss Sheppard supported herself by teaching, and wrote "Charles Auchester" in her 16th year. Her hero was Felix Mendelssohn, who, under the name of Seraphael, appears in "Charles Auchester," as a sort of "affable archangel," endowed with beauty, genius, and goodness in more than mortal measure. There is something singularly winning in this frank idolatry, and the fine sensibility of the author's nature is unconsciously revealed in a hundred ways. The musical criticisms, too, are wonderfully apt and suggestive, and the genuine lover of music will not pronounce them fantastic or overwrought. One does not look for knowledge of the world in a girl of 16, and many of Miss Sheppard's characters are only to be found in Arcadia. Mr. George P. Upton has written for the work an introduction and notes which will prove of great service to the reader. The youthful portrait of Mendelssohn which the publishers have prefixed is beautiful enough to justify Charles Auchester's adoration.

"Conduct as a Fine Art." The American Secular Union, the professed object of which is to effect the complete separation of Church and State, avowing no religious belief or disbelief, is of course opposed to the reading of the Bible in the public schools and to all instruction that is based on the Bible. Yet recognizing the necessity of moral teaching in the education of youth, this association in 1889 offered a prize of $1,000 for the best treatise or manual for the aid of teachers in "unsectarian" institutions for the training of children and youth in morals without "religious doctrine." The committee selected by the "union" to decide upon the comparative merits of the manuscripts submitted failed to agree on any one treatise, but selected two which they regarded as supplementary to each other and as nearly fulfilling the purpose of the association. Of these one is entitled "The Laws of Daily Conduct," by Nicholas Paine Gilman; the other, by Edward P. Jackson, A. M., is called "Character Building; a Master's Talks with His Pupils." The former treatise, after and introduction on "Morals in the Public Schools and the Possibility of Teaching Them," discusses in fifteen chapters various duties and relations of human life, closing with a consideration of the Golden Rule as laid down in substance by Confucius and others, as well as by Jesus Christ. The latter treatise is in the form of dialogues. The master raises a question in morals and discusses it with his pupils in a conversational way, taking up such subjects as right, sincerity, justice, truthfulness, charity, politeness, etc.

It deserves notice that in both of these treatises there seems to be no hesitation in quoting secular and even heathen authors, while quotations from the Bible are seldom found. Also in the discussion of right and duty it is implied, if not directly taught, that they terminate with man and have no relation to any higher will. If it is sectarian to refer to the will and requirements of God, will not many regard it as savoring of one-sidedness and unbelief to teach or imply that, while there are duties toward man, there are none which we owe to God? Again, there are chapters devoted to political duties. But many do not believe in the propriety or justice of any government; they are "Anarchists." Can a morality be taught in our schools that will be approved by every class of people? Besides, there is nothing said in either of these treatises respecting the nature and obligations of the marriage relation. Are our children to grow up without any instruction on this important theme? These suggestions are not made in aid of any theory on the limits of public instruction, but to indicate the difficulty if not the impossibility of so restricting the teachings in our public institutions as to satisfy all classes, or to escape the charge of moral or religious sectarianism either in the direct import or the positive or negative implications of the instructions given. The difficulty, of course, disappears if the term "sectarian" is used in its narrower sense as pertaining to the distinctive tenets of a religious sect or denomination. The present question is: Can either religion, morality, history, or even science be so taught in our schools as to satisfy every class of the people? (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891. $1.50.)

"The Will in Its Theological Relations." This volume, by Prof. John L. Girardeau, D. D., of the Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. C., discusses the human will in relation to its power and exercise in man's primitive, fallen, regenerate, and glorified states. Dr. Girardeau holds and teaches that Adam before his apostasy had the power of choosing either good or evil, that since the fall man in his natural condition has not the power of choosing spiritual good, that in his regenerate state he has only a limited power of choosing and doing that which is spiritually good, and that only in the state of glory will he be able to choose the good alone. The book is divided into two parts, the first being devoted to the will in man's primitive and fallen states, and the second to the will in the regenerate and glorified states. The work is highly Calvinistic, but not strictly Edwardian in its philosophy. (Columbia, S. C.: W. J. Duffie. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.)

Literary Notes.

The New York *Critic* denies the report that ex-President Cleveland is engaged on a constitutional history of the United States.

Mr. Frank Morris, proprietor of "The Book Store" in this city, has published an illustrated strangers' guide and directory, which contains much useful information in regard to Chicago.

The D. Lothrop company will issue "The Story of Massachusetts," by Edward Everett Hale; "A Little Millionaire," by Marlin L. Moodey; and "Short Cuts and By-Paths," by the author of "Across Lots."

Harper & Bros. will shortly publish "An Imperative Duty," by W. D. Howells; "The Amateur Circus," written and illustrated by H. W. McVicker; "Dame Care" (Frau Sorge), translated from the German of Sudermann by William Archer; and "The Modern Aladdin," written and illustrated by Howard Pyle.

Prof. Norton has collected from the unpublished writings of James Russell Lowell a volume of critical essays, which will be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The same house will publish "The Spirit of Modern Philosophy," a series of lectures by Dr. Josiah Royce and a selection from Lowell's poetical writings, to appear in the White and Gold series.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. announce "The New York Obelisk," by C. E. Moldenke; "Sermons," by the late Dr. Howard Crosby; "Ezekiel," in the Pulpit Commentary; "Gideon," and "Ezra and Nehemiah," in Men of the Bible Series; "Women's Thoughts for Women," compiled by Rose Porter; and a new illustrated edition of Dean Stanley's "Historical Memoirs of Westminster Abbey."

Books Received.

CHOCOLATE NURSERY RHYMES BOOK. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

DOCTOR ANTONIO. By G. D. Ruffini. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL. By Walter Camp. New York: Harper & Bros.

HELEN DUVAL. By James L. Young. San Francisco: The Bancroft company.

THE LITTLE ARTISTS' DRAWING AND PAINTING BOOK. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

EVELYN'S CAREER. By the author of "My Wife's Niece," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE EVOLUTION OF ARCHITECTURE. By John W. Chadwick. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

STUDIES IN THE WAGNERIAN DRAMA. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. New York: Harper & Bros.

LABORATORY PRACTICE. By Josiah Parsons Cooke, LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE DRAMA OF THE CYCLE AND OTHER POEMS. By M. J. Gorton. Boston: Joseph George Cupples.

MEN OF IRON. By Howard Pyle, author of "The Wonder Clock," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLES. Edited by Milton W. Humphreys. New York: Harper & Bros.

LAUNCELOT AND GUENEVERE. A Poem in Dramas. By Richard Hovey. New York: U. S. Book company.

THE LITTLE LADIES. By Helen Milman, author of "Boy." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

THE INCARNATION OF THE SON OF GOD. By Charles Gore, M. A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AN UTTER FAILURE. By Miriam Coles Harris, author of "Rutledge," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A PAGAN OF THE ALLEGHANIES. By Marah Ellis Ryan, author of "Told in the Hills." Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

BATTLEFIELDS AND VICTORY. By Willis J. Abbot, Author of "Blue Jackets of '61," etc. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE EVOLUTION OF ART. By John A. Taylor, author of "Evolution of the State," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WHAT WE SEE. By Eliza Allen Starr, Author of "Patron Saints," etc. Chicago: Published by the Author, 259 Huron street.

ELSIE'S VACATION AND AFTER EVENTS. By Martha Finley, author of "Elsie Dinsmore," etc. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

LEAVES FROM AN ARTIST'S FIELD-BOOK. Poems and Illustrations by Wedworth Wadsworth. Boston: D. Lothrop company.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE. By Eliza Allen Starr, author of "Patron Saints," etc. Chicago: Published by the author, 259 Huron street.

MARCY THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER. By Henry Castlemon, author of "Gunboat Series," etc. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

THROUGH FOREST AND FIRE. By Edward S. Ellis, author of "Young Pioneer Series," etc. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

LYRA HEROICA. A Book of Verse for Boys. Selected and arranged by William Ernest Henley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ESSAYS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Edmond Scherer. Translated by George Saintsbury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ARCADIAN DAYS. American Landscapes in Nature and Art. By W. H. Downes. Illustrated by A. H. Bicknell. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

FISHER AMES, HENRY CLAY, ETC. By Daniel B. Lucas, LL. D., and J. Fairfax McLaughlin, LL. D. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co.

THE LADY OF FORT ST. JOHN. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of "The Romance of Dollard." New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

VENETIAN LIFE. By William Dean Howells, With illustrations from original water colors. 2 vols. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NOT TO THE SWIFT. By Lewis H. Watson (Lewis Harrison), author of "A Strange Infatuation," etc. New York: Welch, Fracker company.

THE ABANDONED CLAIM. By Flora Haines Loughead, author of "The Man Who Was Guilty." New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NATURE AND MAN IN AMERICA. By John N. S. Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LITTLE SMOKE. A Tale of the Sioux. By William O. Stoddard, author of "Crowded Out o' Crofield," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PENTATEUCH OF PRINTING, WITH A CHAPTER ON JUDGES. By William Blades. With Memoir by Talbot B. Reed. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE BOY TRAVELERS IN NORTHERN EUROPE. By Thomas W. Knox, author of "The Boy Travelers in the Far East," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON AND THE SIX NATIONS. By William Elliot Griffis, Author of "The Mikado's Empire," etc. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870-'71. By Field Marshal Count Helmuth von Moltke. Translated by Clara Bell and Henry W. Fischer. New York: Harper & Bros.

CHARLES AUCHESTER. By Elizabeth Sheppard. Introduction and Notes by George P. Upton, author of "The Standard Operas," etc. Two Volumes. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F. S. A. English Topography; Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

GOETHE'S WILHELM MEISTER. Translated by Thomas Carlyle. With Critical Introduction by Edward Dowden, LL. D. Edited by Clement King Shorter. 2 vols. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO ALLIBONE'S CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, etc. By John Foster Kirk, author of "History of Charles the Bold." Two Volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

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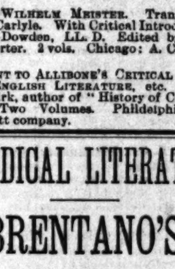

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WITNESS THE . . .

Following Partial List of Attractions

FOR TOMORROW

AT A JAPANESE THEATER	AN ILLUSTRATED SKETCH OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE STAGE IN THE LAND OF THE MIKADO.
NEW YORK PEOPLE ARE EXERCISED OVER THEIR WATER SUPPLY (OR THE LACK OF IT).	LOOKS MUCH LIKE SOUP.
SPADES AND BAYONETS.	A STRIKING STORY OF BURIED TREASURE IN THE DARK DAYS OF THE CONFEDERACY. [Illustrated.]
EVERY ONE KNOWS AN UMBRELLA BY SIGHT, WHILE FEW KNOW HOW IT IS MADE. [Illustrated.]	AT HOME IN THE RAIN.
WITH A SECRET GRIEF.	A DRAMATIC EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A NOTED DRAMATIC CRITIC. [Illustrated.]
WITH THIS MONTH THE CLOS

BOTH SIDES GO TO LAW.

TROUBLE IN THE COLUMBIA STEEL CAR COMPANY.

The Courts Are Asked to Settle Conflicting Claims—Stories of Benjamin F. Holmes and the Directors of the Organization—Judge Shepard's Ruling in Brown Bros.' Case—Christian Grunewald's Will Admitted to Probate—Other Court Proceedings—The Record.

An attempt of the Columbia Steel Car company to make a manufacturing center in the Town of Maine has come to grief, and the courts are asked to settle conflicting claims. In the Superior Court Benjamin F. Holmes, a New York capitalist, complains that the stockholders of the company have not kept their agreement under which he was to furnish capital for the enterprise, and he asks for an injunction restraining Freeman J. Short, Samuel Chandler, George M. Sterne, G. L. Hoodless, J. C. Bailey, and Martin White from interfering with his claimed rights. In the Circuit Court Holmes is made defendant and the stockholders seek to have their contracts with him annulled.

The Columbia Steel Car company was organized a year ago with a capital stock of $1,000,000 divided in 10,000 shares. Besides the construction of large factories in Maine the stockholders intended to buy up land in the neighborhood and hold it for sale.

Holmes says he found the company last July with uncompleted factories and no money. He claims to control enough Eastern money to put the business in shape, and on agreement to do so received all the property of the company. The stockholders, he says, represented that the total indebtedness was $20,000, that $52,000 had been invested in the plant, and that the company held valuable options on 450 acres of land. Holmes now charges that the debt exceeded the stipulated sum by $25,000, and that the land contracts proved to be not binding. In return for the transfer to him of the property he claims to have agreed to furnish the $250,000, or $500,000 needed to float the business, and he still professes his ability to fulfill his contract. But he charges that besides deceiving him regarding the state of the company the stockholders have conspired to prevent the completion of his plans. They refuse, he says, to transfer the stock to him, and he believes are holding money and collateral belonging to the company. During a recent absence from the city he says they obtained his books and records and he fears unless they are restrained from further interference his alleged rights will be prejudiced. Judge Shepard issued the restraining order. It was intended to prevent filing a bill by the opposition, but while Holmes' attorney was before Judge Shepard the Circuit Court bill was filed.

The complainants in the Circuit Court bill are John C. Bailey, Gerrit L. Hoodless, Samuel Chandler, Freeman J. Short, George M. Sterne, and Martin White. They represent that they entered into an agreement to convey to Holmes all interest they held in the 450 acres of land in Maine. Holmes was to construct large buildings for the use of the car company and put them in working order so that the factory would improve the land. It is claimed that Holmes failed to carry out his contract, and the court is asked to compel him to return stock in the company to complainants.

Overruled the Demurrer.

Judge Shepard made a new ruling yesterday in the suit of Brown Bros. against the Manhattan company. In January last the Manhattan company failed in the restaurant business on Monroe street, and a short time prior confessed judgments aggregating $15,000 in favor of Franklin MacVeagh & Co., the American Exchange National Bank, Brown Bros., Burley & Co., and others. Brown Bros. filed a bill to wind up and dissolve the company, and ex-Gov. John M. Beveridge was appointed receiver. As a creditor H. V. Bemis of the Sheldon Trust filed an intervening petition to hold the stockholders liable. To this petition Mr. Church demurred on the ground that Bemis had no standing in court because his claims were not reduced to judgment. Bemis should have brought an original bill for the relief he sought. Mr. Bemis' attorney argued that the judgments confessed by the corporation were void because the company was insolvent at the time such judgment creditors had knowledge of the fact. The court held that the intervening petition was properly brought; that if the company was insolvent when it executed notes to the defendants and knew it the judgments were void. The demurrer was overruled and Burley & Co. will answer.

Christian Grunewald's Will.

The will of the late Christian Grunewald was admitted to probate yesterday and letters issued to Friedrich Augustus H. Grunewald. Mr. Grunewald left for distribution an estate valued at $150,000. His will devises premises Nos. 716, 718, and 720 North Park avenue to the three children, Friedrich and Augustus and Mrs. Elizabeth Gross. A life interest in the residue is vested in his widow and after her death goes to the children equally.

A Furniture Dealer Assigns.

Joseph Schwarz, a furniture dealer at No. 2991 Archer avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George F. Dillon. Assets and liabilities are each placed at $4,000.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

12,304—Benjamin F. Holmes vs. Freeman J. Short, Samuel Chandler and George M. Sterne; application for an injunction restraining Freeman J. Short, Samuel Chandler, George M. Sterne, G. L. Hoodless, J. C. Bailey, and Martin White from interfering with his claimed rights. In the Circuit Court Holmes is made defendant and the stockholders seek to have their contracts with him annulled.

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12,304—Benjamin F. Holmes vs. Freeman J. Short, Samuel Chandler, George M. Sterne, G. L. Hoodless, J. C. Bailey, and Martin White. Bill for inj. etc. Adams & Hamilton, solrs.

12,305—George F. Erwin vs. William E. Colvin et al. Petn. to establish title. N. M. Jones, solr.

12,306—S. F. Douthart vs. Albert and August Grundies. Asst., $400. L. P. Boyle, atty.

12,307—Bullingerson Interior Bldg. Co. vs. A. G. Anderson and Francis R. Brozie. Replevin, $600. Heap & Whitfield, attys.

12,308—Arthur H. Perry vs. R. S. King Pub. Co. Asst., $100. Hancey & Merrick, attys.

12,309—Aug. C. Russell vs. Samuel Hausberg. Conf. judgt., $116.75. G. G. Ogden, atty.

12,310—Bill Withheld for service.

12,311—Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co. vs. Albert J. Sneil. Conf. judgt., $536.65. Remy & Mann, attys.

12,312—Same vs. Same. Asst., $500. Same attys.

12,313—Attch. Withheld for service.

12,314—Senour Mfg. Co. vs. E. E. Russell & Son. Attch. $274.44. C. F. Davis, atty.

12,315—Chicago Trust & Sav. Bk. vs. Mark Swarts. Asst., $1,000. J. G. Henderson, atty.

12,316—Same vs. Barnett Joseph et al. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

12,317—Edward B. Gresch vs. Flora C. Gresh. Bill for div. W. Gentleman, solr.

12,318—Bertha Lehman vs. Rudolph Lehman. Bill for div. N. M. Piotrowski, solr.

12,319—D. K. Enright vs. Milton Zimmerman. Debt, $1,000. M. J. Beck, atty.

12,320—Charles H. Mears vs. David and Eva Johnson. Conf. judgt., $724.75. G. Frank White, atty.

12,321—A. S. Blatchford vs. Thurston G. Hall et al. Bill to foreclose. G. Frank White, solr.

12,322—Elizabeth M. Phillips vs. Fowler Rolling Mill Co. Case. Ill. O. E. Gary, atty.

12,323—John Hauf et al. vs. Margaretha Venzke. Bill to foreclose. J. J. Ives, solr.

12,324—Edward L. Bailey vs. Geo. S. Graves et al. Bill to foreclose. Same solr.

12,325—Theodore H. Schintz tr. vs. A. J. Booth. Eject. $1,000. F. Ives, attys.

12,326—Margaret E. Kane vs. Timothy M. Kane. Bill. R. W. Morrison, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

97,246—Wm. C. Hollister et al. vs. Hiram J. Gates. Asst., $600. J. D. Wooley, atty.

97,247—Samuel M. Osterholm vs. Joseph J. and Emma Sievers. Conf. judgt., $115. D. L. Morrill, atty.

97,248—W. H. Donnerstag et al. vs. F. Cohen. Same, $574.40. Mansfield, atty.

97,249—John C. Bailey et al. vs. Benjamin F. Holmes et al. Bill to set aside contract. F. S. Moffett, solr.

97,250—John Bonar vs. W. E. Jones et al. Bill for apportionment under mechs. lien law. F. F. Reed, solr.

97,251—W. Gallaher et al. vs. John Duncan. Conf. judgt., $246. W. K. Haynes, atty.

97,252—Edward L. Connors vs. Nellie Connors. Bill for div. C. B. Kern, solr.

97,253—Edward M. Smith vs. John and Charles Litzan. Conf. judgt., $791.10. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

97,254—Minnie et al. vs. Lena C. Hertzberg. Asst., $500. Cratty Bros., attys.

97,255—George D. Roberts vs. Charles W. Colehour. Asst., $7,000. Joshua S. Willard, attys.

97,256—South Bend Lumber Co. vs. Leslie L. Hagaman. Conf. judgt., $912.02. Newell & Camp, attys.

97,257—Same vs. Same. Same vs. Wm. J. Mangoven. Attch., $267.80. Paden & Gridley, attys.

97,258—John Cullen vs. Wm. G. and Barbara Taylor. Conf. judgt., $55. Goeldner & Rodgers, attys.

97,259—John Cullen vs. Kate Hawkins. Conf. judgt., $105.50. Same attys.

97,260—Ill. Malleable Iron Co. vs. Dewald Bros. Appl.

97,261—Pa. Oil Co., use of H. F. Daniels, vs. Frank S. Frederick, Garn. G. Bass, atty.

97,262—Jacob Freidman vs. L. Glick. Appl.

97,263—C. J. Ahrens vs. Bertha C. and Wm. A. Miller. Conf. judgt., $600. Schwab & Willard, attys.

97,264—Charles S. Burton vs. James H. Hinman. Asst., $500. F. M. Charlton, atty.

97,265—Bill Withheld for service.

97,266—Merchants' Retail Coml. Agency vs. Abraham R. Townsend. Case. $1,500. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.

97,267—Same vs. Cyrus B. McDonald. Case, $500. Same attys.

97,268—John Lynch vs. Herman Cohen et al. Bill for inj. S. Clifford, solr.

97,269—Mary Clarke vs. Arthur Clarke. Bill for div. V. D. L. Mercier, solr.

97,270—George Wilson vs. Jennie B. Wilson. Same. Same solr.

97,271—Walter Sayler vs. Wm. McCarthy. Asst., $1,000. W. Sayler, atty.

97,272—Christian Becker vs. Valentine and Catherine Ahrens et al. Bill to set aside will. C. H. Willett, solr.

97,273—Mary Lundergan vs. Peter Massion. Case, $5,000. L. T. Cahill, atty.

97,274—Lodemia Brown vs. Fred Malcolm. Appl.

97,275—George C. Skidmore vs. Garden City Wire & Spring Co. Appl.

97,276—Fatal accident et al. vs. Carl Muller and Chicago Turn Gemeinde. Appl.

97,277—Richmond L. Gnerrin vs. Carrie Howard. Conf. judgt., $100. Pinney & Pinney, attys.

97,278—John B. Grawe et al. vs. C. L. Randall. Attch., $50,000. Cratty Bros., attys.

97,279—Same vs. George A. S. Wilson and wife to adopt child. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.

97,280—Robert Lawson vs. Abraham Kapian and Nathan Rubin. Asst. (attch.), $600.75. Cratty Bros., attys.

97,281—A. Kruger vs. Henry Boggarstower. Appl.

97,282—Patrick H. Fleming vs. C. A. Macdonald. J. S. Gordon, and C. W. Elphicke. Case, $25,000. John C. Richberg, atty.

97,283—Same vs. C. A. Macdonald. Case, $25,000. Same atty.

97,284—John C. Enderman vs. Charles Daft. Appl.

97,285—Alfred Dotzler vs. Annie Dotzler. Bill for div. F. A. Johnson, solr.

97,286—Henry H. Handy vs. Louis A. Boy. Cont. judgt., $118.75. G. A. H. Scott, atty.

97,287—Carrie H. Howard, use of R. L. Guerin, vs. Julius F. Waick. Garn. H. Vincent, atty.

97,288—Ballingreon Interior Building Co. vs. August G. Anderson and Francis R. Brozer. Case, $5,000. Heap & Whitfield, attys.

97,289—Alexander F. Kniffer et al. vs. Ross Keiffer et al. Petn. for partn. E. J. McArdle, solr.

97,290—Arthur Walsh, by next friend, vs. D. M. and R. J. Goodwillie Co., Douglas, W., and Charles F. Goodwillie. Case. $1,000. J. Maher, atty.

97,291—Physicians' National Supply Co. vs. Wm. C. Carroll. Asst. (attch.), $265.22. J. H. Whipple, atty.

97,292—Marcus L. Barrett et al. vs. Kelly Moulding Co. Attch., $982.65. E. J. Queeny, atty.

97,293—Surety L. & S. Co. vs. R. H. Hamond et al. Bill to foreclose. J. Y. A. Weaver, solr.

97,294—Asst. Withheld for service.

97,295—Nathan R. Wakefield vs. William King. Conf. judgt., $310.35. Bangs & Bangs, attys.

97,296—William Egerbrecht vs. Michael Clarkson. Appl.

97,297—Carey Lumber Co. vs. Patrick Walsh et al. Mch.'s lien. L. Cowen, solr.

Withdrawn Cases.—97,233—James E. Parnell, use of G. L. Schuler, vs. Chicago Nat. Bk. and Willard Gentleman. Garn. Beam & Cooke, attys. (Nov. 12.)

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

2,304—Missionary Society of the Evangelical Assn. of North America vs. Michael Kunkel. Bill for inj. and accty. Judd, Ritchie & Escher and F. J. Woolyson, solrs.

2,305—Mary C. Barnes vs. Jas. L. Sophronia R. and H. J. Sanders, Freeman Campbell, Boynton Furnace Co., Chas. D. Montague, E. V. Adkins, and Gertrude E. Cobb. Bill to foreclose trust deed on Lot 5 of Lots 27 to 39 and part 33, Lounsis' Sub., S. E. ¼ 12, 39, 13, for $4,500. Mason Bros., solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

9,618—Kirchhoff, Neuberth & Minch vs. Herman Stockman. Appl.

9,619—Joseph Schwartz to James F. Dillon. Assignment. Assets not stated; liabilities, $4,000. J. F. Dillon, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—125,607—John B. Weld et al. vs. Frank and Barnett Joseph. E. J. Schiff. B. B. Nusbaum, and Max Livingston. Def. def., $319.15.

JUDGE TUTHILL—91,550—Patrick H. Clare vs. Rand, McNally & Co. On finding, $370. Satisfied. $46.66 to build attorney's fees out of judgt.—96,045—Ralph Ely vs. Garden City Packing and Preserving Co. On finding, $250. Satisfied.—98,515—John D. Cox vs. Simon F. and Wm. Hall and Frank Griffith. On finding, $2,-119.30. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 30 ds.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—78,819—George B. Havercamp vs. Frank S. Dodge. On finding for prop. and $50—72,515—Ethel M. Bernstein, admx., vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co. On finding, $350.

JUDGE GARY—96,612—Ernest Pflug vs. Wilhelm Dammier. On finding, $293.93.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—90,946—John Davis Co. vs. Arthur Orr. On finding, $345.50.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—2,066—Wray vs. Day; dec.—2,073—Cohrs vs. Degener; dec. sale—3,195—Corkell vs. Corkell; dec. sale.

JUDGE TULEY—92,415—No. Chi. M. S. Assn. vs. Rump; dec. sale—1,512—Pioneer B. & L. Assn. vs. Same; dec. sale—Divorces—90,955—Mueller, Minnie, from Stemhoid; dec. div.—96,810—Lye, Leo F., from Maggie C.—95,746—Hayes, Rose, from Henry F.

JUDGE HORTON—4,554—Leonard vs. Berndt; def. dec.

JUDGE BAKER—97,279—In re. petn. to adopt; dec.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions of course.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial. Nos. 677, 678, 2,196, and 1,236. Contested motions in 8,168, 68,698, 91,476, 92,707, 5,910, 1,693, 96,666, and 1,236.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial. Nos. 5,439, 11,690, 6,483, 3,218, 11,293, 284. Contested motions in Nos. 4,013, 4,040, 5,905.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial. Nos. 2,843, 79,905, 85,224, 14,449. Contested motions in Nos. 528, 11,381.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Submitted cases Nos. 2,908, 10,121. Motions for new trial: Nos. 2,719, 1,343, 1,634, 11,133, 12,366, 2,864.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Contested motions in Nos. 13,325, 15,066, 13,722, 13,834, 7,501, 92,683, 13,742. Motions for new trial: Nos. 11,168, 463, 512, 573, 11,850, 82.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 8,552, 9,582.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar: Nos. 3,189, 1,908, 4,297, 3,506, 3,738, 2,874. Trial call, term Nos. 1,998, 2,159, 2,180, 2,161, 2,202. No case on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar: Nos. 4,793, 2,816, 4,018, 1,544, 2,862, 1,709, 4,710, 3,316, 4,791, 2,547, 3,353, 4,788, 3,077, 4,519, 4,642, 4,580, 4,214. No case on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar. Nos. 13,032, 14,306, 12,351, 13,037, 13,025, 9,758, 11,922, 12,621, 12,629, 13,128, 12,755, 13,254, 13,758, 14,181. No case on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar. Nos. 8,290, 9,464, 9,465, 8,297, 8,305, 10,456, 13,351, 13,352, 13,353, 13,063, 14,222, 13,171, 13,629, 11,813. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar. Nos. 70,947, 96,095, 86,301, 11,635, 94,551, 94,552, 94,611, 94,540, 94,216, 92,230, 2,742, 91,600, 8,455, 94,706, 12,576, 92,822, 91,589, 85,448, 92,168, 95,706. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar. Nos. 13,191, 12,821, 11,160, 14,923, 4,276, 90,892, 13,806, 15,525, 12,055, 15,151, 13,676, 4,177. No case on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No short cal. Trial call term Nos. 708, 714, 782, 786, 795, 803, 808, 824, 833, 834, 883, 1,125. No. 10,147, city cond., on trial.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE SCALES—No. 9,056, Blue Island Specl. 6 on trial. In re Elder.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Adjudications and general business.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 664, 666, 708, 720, 721, and motions for new trial.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The following opinions were handed down in the Supreme Court this morning:

Affirmed: Mitchel vs. Bock; Heck vs. Meyer; Kelso vs. Woodruff; Caldwell vs. Ward; Whitney vs. City of Fort Huron; Gibbs vs. Colfax School District; Clark vs. Village of North Muskegon; People vs. Miller et al.; Detroit Union Depot Company vs. City of Detroit; Williams vs. Kilburn; Sawdy vs. Shier.

Reversed: Bolton vs. Nitz; Delong vs. Muskegon Booming Company; Shaw vs. Armstrong; Hamphite vs. Holford; Bank vs. Burrell; Gamble vs. Ross et al.; Sibley vs. same; People vs. Cummings.

In Turner vs. Muskegon Circuit Judge and in Joachiminsthal vs. Wayne Circuit Judge mandamus denied.

In Cleveland vs. Arney, Assessor: Jones vs. Detroit Board of Education, and Henderson vs. Supervisor of Woodmere, mandamus granted.

In People vs. Ulauf; conviction set aside and new trial ordered.

In White vs. Boyce (two cases); writ of certiorari dismissed.

Cases submitted—Talbert vs. Burke; L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. vs. Chambers. Judge records court; Attorney-General ex rel.; Lawrence vs. Trombley; Heath vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Call for Tuesday—Nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 60, 63.

All cases not reached when court adjourns next Friday will stand for hearing at the January term without notice by either party and in the same order in which they stand upon the rearranged docket of the October term. These cases will stand at the head of the January docket.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

The Chief Justice announced the following order of the court:

Ex-parte—In the matter of Frank D. Sturges, receiver, etc., petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition denied.

No.—Robert Grair et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Brainerd H. Warner. Continued per stipulation.

No.—Stutsman County, appellant, vs. Charles S. Wallace et al. Motion by Mr. John F. Dillon for the appellant and Mr. W. E. Dodge for the appellees.

No.—The Deseret Salt Company, plaintiff in error, vs. F. Harper. Argued by counsel. Mr. Justice Brown, on motion of Mr. William H. H. Miller for the defendant in error.

A Great Old Bear Yarn.

Thomas Boswell, a Cleveland (O.) man, has just reached Seattle with a story of a terrible encounter with a bear on the shore of Mollor Bay, Alaska. The 10th of September Boswell went ashore with Henry Sheftner from the sealer Marguerite to search for coal, signs of which he had seen during a former trip to Alaska in 1889. When the two men had gone inland about half a mile they came across an enormous cinnamon bear, and both of them fired at the bear, wounding it. Bruin made off into the brush, the two men in pursuit. In the chase they lost each other, and Boswell suddenly found himself confronted by the bear, which knocked him down with a blow of its paw and began to bite his right leg. Boswell in his terror lay as if dead, and the bear left him. Fast becoming weak from loss of blood he dragged himself painfully over the rough ground towards the shore, from which the excitement of the adventure had taken him several miles. Half way, his friend Sheftner, who had been wandering aimlessly about, came to his assistance, and together, with frequent halts, they at last reached the shore about dusk. Here Sheftner left Boswell and went in search of their boat which lay so far down the coast that Sheftner did not return before daylight. During the night it rained hard and Boswell's sufferings were thus intensified. His leg irritated him so acutely that he opened the wound with his knife and took out four pieces of bone. Once he fainted and he thinks he lay unconscious for hours. In the morning he was removed to the sealing schooner, which carried him to Unalaska, twelve days' sail distant. There Dr. Berryhill of the revenue cutter Marion dressed the wound, but in the end was obliged to amputate Boswell's leg at the knee.

A Democrat Says That Blaine Is a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): President Harrison laughs at the Presidential booms of Sherman and McKinley as he would at a Presidential boom for Foraker. An Ohio man by birth and acquaintance, he knows Ohio politics almost as well as he knows Indiana politics, and realizes that the Ohio delegation in the next Republican convention will not be united in support of any Ohio candidate.

The fact is that Harrison realizes, and so tells his friends, that the question of who shall be nominated by the Republicans next year depends entirely upon Blaine. If Blaine wants the nomination he will get it.

Harrison says to his friends that if Blaine does not want it it will do to talk about other candidates. Harrison has had no intimation from Blaine as to his intentions. Blaine has not mentioned the Presidency to him, and Harrison has feared to broach it lest Blaine should be indignant and should devote himself to preventing Harrison from getting a renomination.

But Blaine's course, which Harrison begins to think may not be broken till after the convention, impresses Harrison, as it does everybody else, with the belief that Blaine has determined to accept the nomination. Harrison's chief hope now lies in the possibility that some unfavorable change may occur in Blaine's health which would compel him to publicly withdraw.

It is a Daisy—Dalton's new wrought-steel range—hotel or family. No. 56 Wabash.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

COMMENTS ON HOW THE SILVER LAW OF 1890 OPERATES.

A Correspondent Says the Continued Purchase of So Large an Amount of Silver Will Eventually Expel Gold in This Country from Circulation—One Way of Settling the Coinage Question—A Remedy for Michiganizing—Other Communications.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Secretary Foster is much pleased with the new silver law of 1890. He says: "The amount of silver bullion purchased with Treasury notes under the provisions of the new law from Aug. 13, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1891, has aggregated 66,588,536 fine ounces, costing $68,626,565, an average cost of $1.03 per fine ounce. From this silver 27,848,475 dollars have been coined and the remainder is stored in the shape of fine bars in the vaults of the mints as a reserve against the Treasury notes outstanding." It will be seen, according to the Secretary's showing, that the government is a loser up to this time to the amount of nearly $4,000,000. This sum has gone to enrich the mining barons of the world and rascally Congressional silver speculators. Congress, in the exercise of its sovereign power to coin money and regulate its value, has coined $27,848,475 and made them a full legal tender in payment of debts contracted for the loan of gold unless payment in gold is specifically stipulated. Under the laws of the State of New York a man who loans money at more than 6 per cent forfeits the debt, principal, and interest. If he has loaned $1,000 in gold he may be compelled to take silver dollars in payment at par, the bullion value of which is 73¼ cents each. The harshness of the usury law makes the injustice of the debased coinage only the more apparent. "Under the operation of this law," says the Secretary, "silver advanced from 96 cents per fine ounce on the 1st of January, 1890, to $1.21 on Aug. 19, 1890." It is down now to 95 cents per ounce. This wide fluctuation in the market price of silver was the direct result of the increased purchases by the government. These purchases were not large enough, however, to prevent a reaction to a point below that where the advance started. The Secretary seems distressed "that because of the liberal policy exercised by the Treasury as required by law" foreigners rushed their silver in and hindered a corner by the mining barons. India and China, too, refuse to take any considerable amount of silver. The benighted people of those countries have found out that the silver in a coined dollar is produced at a cost of about 45 cents. They do not care to purchase their products at gold value and take silver in exchange valued at 125 per cent above the cost of production. "It is claimed," says the Secretary, "by those conversant with the product and movement of silver that when the visible stock upon our markets is disposed of the monthly absorption of 4,500,000 ounces of silver will have the tendency to effectually and permanently steady the price of that metal." Mr. Foster adopted that view of the subject. He seems to think that the United States, with less than a twentieth part of the population of the world, can continue to coin as much silver as all the rest of the world coins, and pay an inflated price for the bullion, and make the silver dollar coinage at par with gold! Which is absurd. The real trouble is that silver is overvalued—that its nominal value is entirely out of proportion to the cost of production. The increase in the cost of production and increased difficulty in maintaining the inflated price. Silver is already produced in excess of any natural and healthy demand, and any attempt on the part of the government to "steady the price of silver" by large monetary purchases at an inflated price must fail of accomplishing the object aimed at.

The continued purchase of so large an amount of silver will eventually expel gold in this country from circulation. That export of gold to which the Secretary refers was not so much the result of "the necessities of Europe" as of an expectation that we were about coming to a silver basis. That expectation would surely have been realized if crops in Europe had been abundant, and exportation from this country in consequence small, the prices low, resulting in a heavy balance of trade against us.

Mr. Foster seems to think it a matter of great importance that the silver law of 1890 declares that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at a parity with each other. Could a more senseless piece of buncombe in the Kansas-Nebraska law "a stump speech injected into the belly of the [Douglas] bill." The seeds of silver monometallism are in the law of 1890, and will germinate unless the law is repealed. The avowal of "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at a parity with each other" when silver is worth less than 74 cents will prove as vain as the Pope's bull against a comet.

A revolution in the cost of the production of silver has been effected in the last half of this century as great as was wrought in the first half in the cost of production of cotton cloth. The silver produced in 1891 will no doubt be seven times as great as the average annual product of the first sixty years of the present century. Any value to be permanent must be in proportion to the cost of production under the new conditions.

The common-sense way of settling this coinage question is to cease the coinage of silver altogether until the great commercial nations of Europe will agree upon a ratio between the two metals as a basis for future coinage. We have already bullion enough to make our stock of short-weight silver dollars—nearly $600,000,000. No other course is safe for us or likely to result in about an international agreement. Every dollar in silver that we coin helps other nations to get a dollar of our gold. Mr. Foster concedes the necessity of action of nations of sufficient commercial importance to maintain some fixed ratio in coinage between the two metals. We can never attain that end by bulling the price of silver, thus enabling them to get our gold.

It is time for a little plain talk on this silver question. The insolent sandbagging politicians from the mountain States and chronic debtors have no very good reason for coinage wanted. The mining barons alone have been benefited, while business activities have been crippled on account of financial uncertainties. It ought to be made plain to the silver barons that "the working and producing classes" of the country will demand free coinage, have neither labor nor product to exchange at gold value for silver dollars valued at 125 per cent above cost of production, or if the people are ever freed from the bondage into which they have been brought by the overbearing mushroom, mining millionaires, there must be plain, honest, and earnest speaking. There has been quite too much party policy and too little statesmanship in our silver legislation. Secretary Foster would have been wiser if he had refrained from writing his half apologetic, half laudatory letter and in its stead had sent a message boldly setting forth the folly and iniquity of our silver law.

G. B.

A Remedy for Michiganizing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial in Tuesday's issue on Mr. Watterson and Michiganizing is suggestive of further thought along that line. When you say "It may be legal, but it is not equitable, or right, or honest," you are certainly well within bounds. If such a proceeding be a part of Democratic doctrine the party is false to its principles in not enacting the same law in all the States which it controls—a thing which never was for a moment contemplated. Granting that the districts laid out are honestly done the thing of itself may be, as Mr. Watterson says, inequitable, but it still it cannot be detached from its surroundings. It was done wholly and solely as a party act and with a view to its effect upon the party's strength.

But there is in fact an element of truth which should be considered. Many people have felt the injustice of our present method of electing Presidents, whereby a few hundred votes are sufficient to throw one way or the other the whole Electoral vote of a State like New York. And while they will instinctively condemn such a jug-handled arrangement as the Michigan apportionment they yet feel that there should be some way of preserving this electoral fourth free from the encompassing evils. It is this which has prompted some to advocate a direct vote for President. But this cannot or should not obtain so long as there are States in which the people are somewhat careless, to put it mildly, of the electoral integrity. But there is in the principle of proportional representation a means of securing an electoral vote free from the present objectionable features and yet guarding it as well against fraud as at present.

Proportional representation means, as its name implies, representation in proportion to the votes cast, and is a method by means of which the principle of popular government, equal political representation, is secured. In the choice of Presidential electors it would not be necessary or advisable to use the theoretically perfect scheme of Thomas Hare; a modification of it under the order of the Geneva free list would better answer the purpose. With this scheme the voters of a State cast their ballots as at present for their party favorite. When the whole vote of the State is known it is divided by the whole number of electoral votes to which the State is entitled, which gives the quota or number of popular votes necessary to secure one electoral vote. The party votes are now divided by this quota, which gives the number of electoral votes to which each is entitled. Thus in the case of much advertised Michigan, the whole number of votes cast for President in 1888 was 476,220; dividing this by fourteen, the number of electoral votes to which she is entitled, gives as a quota 34,-016, the number of popular votes necessary to secure one electoral vote. The Republicans polled 236,370, which, divided by the quota (34,016), gives six full quotas and a remainder of 32,274. The Democrats cast 213,459, which make six full quotas and 9,383 over. The Prohibitionists mustered 20,943 votes. As there are still two electoral votes to be allotted they are given to the two parties having the largest unfilled quotas, the Republican and Prohibition parties. This gives as the electoral vote of Michigan seven Republicans, six Democrats, and one Prohibitionist, instead of fourteen Republicans as it was.

This method is free from the taint which attaches to the apportionment of the Democrats. It has no arbitrary districts to be made up at the caprice of the party in power. But of course, to be equitable, it should be introduced as a Constitutional amendment, so that it would apply to all States alike.

At present the only voters who feel that they are really affecting the Presidential election are those in the "doubtful" States. Of what use is it for a Democrat in Minnesota or Maine, or a Republican in Texas or Kentucky to vote for President? It is not even within the range of probability that his vote will be counted. But under this system of proportional representation every vote counts, and all parties are represented in the Electoral College at each election in proportion to the votes cast.

Not the least of this scheme's merit is that it would abolish "pivotal" States, since it would be as easy, generally speaking, for a party to gain Electoral votes in one State as in another. Candidates are now talked of as to their ability to "carry" certain States. It is not a question of whether the candidate is a representative man of the party as a whole, but whether he will suit the peculiar bias of the chuckle-headed voters of a "doubtful" State. "As goes New York so goes the country." What a commentary on our electoral system! And Indiana! The whole country ignored that men may be found acceptable to the debauched voters of New York and Indiana.

This system is not so new or radical as to arouse the conservatism of the "moss backs"; it is not complicated and requires no more thought on the part of the voter than at present; it removes the incentive to "colonization," intimidation, and bribery, since the utmost that such work could accomplish would not be more than one or two Electoral votes—a result wholly beneath the notice of politicians.

STOUGHTON COOLEY.

What It Means.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an editorial of recent date on the "Triumph of the Irish Moderate Home-rulers," you say, "the stories of clerical intimidation appear to have been made of whole cloth."

To settle a point will you please tell me whether the above statement means that this was *no clerical intimidation*, or do you mean to say that all we have been reading about the interference of the priests at the Cork election is untrue or that the action of the clergy as represented in the dispatches is founded on fact?

T. V. LEESON.

REPLY.

It does mean that there was no clerical intimidation, and that the report that there was such intimidation was without foundation. Under the ballot system in Cork the voting is absolutely secret. Neither layman nor cleric can know for whom the voter expresses his choice. The system is, on a small scale, like the "Australian law" inaugurated in Chicago the 3d of this month. Moreover, the leading Irish and English newspapers to hand since the election, and which give rather full reports of the canvass, do not cite a single case where clergymen attempted to intimidate voters. A careful examination of the files of two English dailies (one Liberal, one Tory) for the week ending Oct

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds, docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE.

DREXEL-BLVD., NEAR 39TH-ST.

We have a rock stone front house of 10 rooms; hard wood finish; electric bells and lighting, etc. Delightful location; this is a bargain.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A handsome 12-room Bedford stone and hardwood finished house with first-class stable; Grand-blvd., between 39th and 43d-st.; house and stable in perfect repair; $22,000; terms to suit for private sale; no brokers.
EDWIN READ & CO., Exclusive Agents, Telephone 4,836. 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., new stone front house, No. 3658, just finished and decorated; 25x114 ft.; handsome interior. Call at my office for key.
CALUMET-AV., new stone front, No. 3332, heated by hot water, finished in hardwood; hardwood floors, detached on one side; with side light.

FOR SALE—VACANT TO IMPROVE.

Prairie-av., near 24th-st., 24x57 ft.; party wall.
Prairie-av., near 24th-st., 50x150; to lease, 99 years.
Vincennes-av., near 34th-st., 20x125.
Vernon-av., south of 29th-st., 58x115; cheap; will sell in 25-foot lots.
Greveland-av., south 31st-st., 50x110, $175; also 25x110, bargain.
Westworth-av., north of 39d-st., 25x125, $2,500.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 99 La Salle-st., sole agent.

FOR SALE—
1963 ELLIS-AV.,
New, modern, rock stone front house, 3 stories; hardwood finish, two tiled bath rooms; electric bells and lighting; special designed wood mantels and sideboards; building line established 35 feet from street; no money has been spared to make this a choice residence; three blocks from Oakland Station on I. C. R. R., and one block from cable-car. Lot 25x 83 feet.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$725 LANGLEY-AV.—15 PER CENT first-class elegant new Bedford stone flats, cottage and barn, lot 25x212; stone driveway, stone walk, etc.; only $3,000 cash required; balance very easy terms; agents commission.
FRED H. BROWN, 700-1-2 Phœnix Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 55 DEARBORN-st.—2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st., $16,000 and $18,000.
Also one at $13,000 and one for $30,000.
Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST SOUTH SIDE 11-room corner house (modern), near I. C. R. R. station and cable line; the outside modern and stylish, the inside not beaten by any house in Chicago; price $22,500; one-third cash. Address D B 130, Tribune.

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE STONE FRONT residence, 2563 Prairie-av.; by the owner; price, $12,000; very easy terms. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—27 FT. ON WABASH-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.; 24 ft. HYDE, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
Wabash-av., near 37th-st., 25 feet, east front.
What will you give for it?
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
Tel. 1178. 206 La Salle, Room 20, cor. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER STONE FRONT 10-room modern house; best location on South Side to live; $35,000; worth $23,000; terms easy. C 49, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS!
78 Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, modern, hardwood finish; fine location; mortgaged for $4,500; must sell; what will you give for equity or what have you to trade for same?
W. B. TRASELL, Owner, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 10 YEARS' TIME—
S. E. cor. Marshfield-av. and Congress-st.; both streets paved with asphalt.
A very desirable brick residence half a block from Ashland-blvd.
J. C. AGNELL & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—ON ASHLAND-blvd., 33x189 feet, improved; convenient to business. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—I WANT AN OFFER ON 33x132½ ft. on Washington-blvd., north of Carroll-av.; have small house on it that will rent for $20. Address C 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON W. MONroe-st.; 9 rooms; modern; cheap and on easy terms. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW PRESSED BRICK 2-stone foundation cottage; 40 minutes from C.-H. by cable; only $2,500; easy terms. C 44, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2 STORY BRICK FLATS, 9 West Side. F. S. BAIRD, 86 La Salle-st., R. 707.

FOR SALE—W. LAKE-ST., NEAR SACRAMENTO-av., 50 feet, south front, at $17 per foot below value; must sell. FRED H. BROWN, 700-1-2 Phœnix Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON WELLington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark, very cheap; good 2 and 3 story flats built here will rent quickly and well. Call on us for particulars.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Garfield-av., at a special bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES 69 AND 71 PINE-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR STONE front brick houses, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, store-rooms, 14 closets, furnace, oak finish, cement walks; each house separate, on Sheffield-av. We offer a bargain in each house; $8,500. On Oakdale and Wellington-avs., just west of Clark.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUR NEW HYDE PARK STONE fronts, 12 rooms; hardwoods; elegant, modern, and complete in every detail; three stories; attractive fronts, no two alike; semi-detached; two brownstone and two granstone; exposed plumbing; porcelain bathtubs; sideboards; artistic mantels, fine finish; plate glass; parlor pier-glass and console; concrete basement; billiard-room, laundry, etc., etc., etc. Worth seeing. Only $12,500; easy terms. Open today and every day. First buyer has first choice. Kimbark-av., near 52d-st.; fine location. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
ELLIS-AV., BET. 44TH AND 45TH-STS.
East Front, 25x140 feet.
And will be sold considerably below the market.
MEAD & COE,
Exclusive Agents,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4417 ELLIS-AV., THE LAST OF 3 modern houses erected this summer, being 3-story and subcellar buff Bedford stone front, having the latest improvements, especially in plumbing. I will sell at a bargain to close; house open for inspection. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner, 25 Third-av., American Paper Co.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., N. W. corner 78th-st., 100x161 ft.; $12.50 a ft.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION—GOOD properties cheap.
GH-ST., near Drexel-boulevard. 75x160, $250 per foot.
GH-ST., corner Evans-av., 124-82x120, $250 per foot.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., between 76th and 78th-sts., $10 per foot below any sales in block.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ADJACENT WORLD'S Fair site; suitable for hotels, saloons, or rest dences. For list and prices apply to
E. R. WARD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—MODERN HOUSE—
On Lake-av., near 41st-st., 7 rooms, hardwood finish, furnace, laundry, etc.; near railroad track; price reduced to $5,000; former price $6,500; bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HANDSOME HOUSES, BRICK and stone fronts, lots 18.2x129; 8 rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; 47th place, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $6,350; liberal terms. Open all day.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.:
KENWOOD—One of the prettiest homes in Kenwood; handsome interior; lot 60x190 ft. and barn; $25,500.

FOR SALE—35x125 FT., CLOSE TO WORLD'S Fair entrance, worth $200 ft.; want to build on next lot; will sell for $150 foot. C 172, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—35X125 FT., ON Cornell-av., near 51st-st.-blvd., only $125 per foot.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 88-90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WHARTON-AV., CORNER SOUTH of 46th-st., 6x115; $71. H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY MODERN HOUSE AND 4 lots on Kimbark-av., between 48th and 49th-sts.; bargain; $14,000; will pay rent till May, 1892. OWNER, Room 20, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—
50-FOOT CORNER, MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD,
north of 51st-st., east front, 50x161; below value if sold at once.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES—
Kimbark-av., fine 11-room house and barn.....$25,000
Ellis-av., modern 12-room stone, 50 feet..... 25,000
Kimbark-av., bet. 47th and 48th, 13 rooms, 45 ft... 15,000
Greenwood-av., 12-room brick, large lot..... 35,000
Cornell-av., modern 9-room, 50x250 feet..... 15,000
Lake-av., elegant 13-r. house and stable, 60x190 ft. 27,000
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 88-90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience—paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; terms easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 18 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 258 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6582 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $5; send for our hand book, with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills.
ROY & NOURSE, Owners, 78 St. 24th, 167 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
22 acres, joining Grovedale and near Riverside, on C., B. & Q. Ry.; superb suburban service, beautiful trees; don't fail to investigate it; only $800 per acre.
5 acres, within city limits, joins new subdivision. Fine tract, 50 feet above the lake, on line of proposed electric railway; $8,000 per acre.
40 acres, joins Edison Park, on C. & N. W. Ry.; $50 per acre.
11 acres at Forest Glen; price for all $11,000.
The above are bargains offered for quick sale and should be investigated.
Send for list of acres.
ANDREW DUNNING, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 60 ACRES ON ILLINOIS Central new line; beautiful station on the ground; adjoining property splendidly improved; will make it and quick subdivision to retail or syndicate and double money; a bargain; $800 per acre. Address C 58, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—320 ACRES ON railroad near the Columbia Steel Car Works; the cheapest tract in that vicinity. MAURITZON BROS., 78 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ACRE TRACT OF LAND AT Tracy Station, contiguous to Rock Island suburban line; finely located; easy terms.
E. C. GREENE, Manhattan Building.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—110 FEET ON YALE-st., between 71st and 72d, with fine modern new residence; all improvements, handsome stained glass, finished in hardwood, beautiful mantels; will sell 50 feet (vacant) from lot; good reasons for selling. For further information as to price, terms, etc., inquire of C. B. EYER, R. 605, 97 Dearborn-st., attorney for the owner.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD, CUYLER, AND Lake View bargains in residences, $2,400 to $22,000; a Ravenswood lot, 50x165, east front, for $1,600; $600 less than its value. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; EASY TERMS; A frame cottage and barn on twenty-five-foot lot at Summerdale, near railroad station, two blocks from street car. Inquire 276 Clybourn-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—50 FT. LOTS 1½ BLKS. from depot; graded streets, nice high ground, fine trees, good new sidewalk; $500; easy monthly payments; 6 per cent interest.
Z. F. WINDES,
704 Opera-House Blk., Exclusive Agent.
Headquarters for Winnetka property.

FOR SALE—NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AT LA Grange; best street; near depot; easy terms; must be sold. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN HARVEY; will sell 76 lots at once for $100 each under the market; abstract each lot; $1,000; sixty-days contract.
V. HUNT,
2343 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
The Dow place, on Button's Bay, an ideal summer home; fine house and barn, with all the modern improvements; furnished; one and a half miles from the City of Lake Geneva; eight acres; nine hundred and twenty-eight front feet on lake; only thirty-two and one-third dollars front foot; price $30,000; cheaper than place on Lake Geneva. Inquire of ARTHUR KAYE, Kaye's Park, Lake Geneva, Wis.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, 5,000 acres of choice unimproved farming lands in a rich agricultural district in West Nebraska; or will exchange for good property in Chicago. Address D W 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—320-ACRE FARM; GOOD IMPROVEments; No. 1 prairie land, three miles from gas town and 80 miles from Chicago; $25 per acre.
Also 320 acres, fenced; fine prairie and will suit a stockman and make an excellent farm; price $20 per acre, on good terms. Address
J. A. ENGLE, Francesville, Ind.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SELECTED FLORIDA LANDS AND groves in every county.
Very choice 40-acre tracts in Volusia County.
A beautiful 9-room residence in Seville, on a fine lake, with barn, boat-house, splendid lawn and flowers; 40 bearing orange trees; $8,000.
We have some great bargains.
LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SNAP ANYWHERE; CANNOT PAY all cash unless necessary in small deals; want to spread money over a number of pieces. Address D B 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE TRACT—$15,000 TO $25,000 IN exchange for North Side flats with handsome rental. Room 39, 91 Washington-st.

WANTED—FARM WORTH $4,000 TO $5,000; WILL pay in a nice suburban home on the "Burlington" 25 minutes. Address C 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR RENT or sale, between 18th and 26th-sts. and State; give full particulars. Address C 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INCOME PROPERTY PAYING 10 per cent net and upwards. Address C 1, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY—3 2-stone front stores, with flats over, for good farms or outside property. Address C 98, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—640 ACRES KANSAS BOTTOM Land for country store or house and lot. Address C 101, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO ELEGANT 2-stone front 4-flat buildings, and two 8-room residences for farms. Address D 120, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD NEBRASKA LANDS and cash for merchandise. SPARGUE & FISHER, Chadron, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM, FAYETTE County, Ill.; improved and cash; want merchandise, hotel or farm in Washington Co., Ill.; improved; want merchandise or would pay all cash for good stock. CHAS. E. HASTINGS, R. 50, 97 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—160,000 tract Nebraska land, clear. SPARGUE & FISHER, Chadron, Neb.

FOR EXCHANGE—$80,000, SOUTH SIDE LEASEhold, improved, for dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes; correspondence confidential. Address C 147, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—"GILT EDGE" TRADES. ALL UNINCUMBERED.
Dearborn-av. frontage, worth $27,000, for income property, will assume.
Dearborn-av., modern stone residence worth $30,000 and $20,000 cash for business property.
Lake View residence, large lot and barn, worth $12,000, for North Side vacant.
Choice corner, worth $30,000, ¼ cash, balance North Side vacant. GODFREY SCHMIDT,
Room 53, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOT FOR A 1¼ or more karat diamond. Address C 108, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES; also selected farming lands, with $5.00 jewelry stock, for hotel or mill. J. S. WOLFE, 130 Dearborn.

WE HAVE YOU FOR EXCHANGE! I MAY have just what you want. Call and see or write full particulars. J. R. WICKERSHAM, 56 La Salle-st.

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PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON Real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

AHEL & CO., 1209 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Money loaned on real estate at low rates.

FOR SALE—$35,000 LEASEHOLD MORTGAGE ON central property worth $65,000; due in 90 days; will take $16,000 in good property part payment; security and title good.
E. C. WARE,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,250—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address or by mail D. PEARCE, 55 Shed-st.

FOR SALE—99 YRS.—5 PER CENT FEE, $50,000; will take $20,000 in good property part payment; building worth $70,000.
E. C. WARE,
95 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WILL LOAN ON GOOD PROPERTY AMOUNTS of $10,000 or more at lowest rate, vacant or improved. Address C 38, Tribune office.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
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WANTED—$30,000, 3 YEARS, 7 PER CENT, ON North Shore 30 acres, worth $100,000; grand purchase if you get the property and good interest if you do not. R. C. WARE, 95 Washington-st.

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FINANCIAL.

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DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor)
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. MONEY TO Loan on second mortgages, and any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. TRASH Kit. 120 Washington-st., Main floor.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—A FEW AI FIRST MORTGAGES ON improved West Side property. Amounts $500 to $2,500, 6 and 7 per cent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. H. GIDDINGS,
720 Chamber of Commerce.

HARD UP—WILL SELL $3,000 WORTH OF STOCK in corporation paying 10 per cent. Address C 122, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 146 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

I WANT $800 FOR THREE OR SIX MONTHS ON personal property, security worth $1,500. Address C 150, Tribune office.

LOANS—ONE YEAR OR LESS ON LIFE POLIcies, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

WE LOAN MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at low rates. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED TO EXTEND AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business; 10 per cent annually guaranteed. Address C 121, Tribune.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—
125 feet, east front, on Stanton-av., near 35th-st.; no revaluation; low price; "great snap." If you mean business address owner, D B 129, Tribune office.

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GEO. A. DIZAN, B. S., Principal.
B. VON KAHLDEN, Director German Dept.
Lectures and comedies every Saturday morning. TRIAL LESSONS FREE.

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This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught by competent teachers and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.
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AN EVENING COURSE PROVIDING THOROough individual instruction in spelling, grammar, punctuation, composition, rhetoric, penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, telegraphy, shorthand, and typewriting. Payments weekly or monthly to suit convenience. Especial private attention to persons of limited education. No failures. THE HAVEN COLLEGE, Tribune Building.

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FREE TRIAL LESSON.
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PIANO, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LESSONS FOR ladies and children. 3868 Wright-st., Englewood.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A POSITION AS PIANO-PLAYER. Please address CHAS. KANAWL, 552 Garfield-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, Room 18, Montauk Building, in Chicago, until 12 o'clock m. on the 18th day of November, 1891, for all the labor and material required for the erection and completion of the Illinois building for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in accordance with the drawings, general instructions conditions, and specifications (copies of which may be seen at the office of the Commissioners in Chicago and on application to the architects, W. W. Boyington & Co., 157 La Salle-st., Room 15), on or after the 21st day of Oct.
Each proposal, whether for a part or the whole of the work, must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent of the amount of the proposal, drawn in favor of the Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same, also bids which do not strictly comply with all the requirements of this invitation. The Commissioners also reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, including schedule of work and material and check, and marked "Proposal for the Illinois State Building for the World's Columbian Exposition," addressed to John F. Reynolds, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.
This 13th day of October, 1891.
W. C. GARRARD,
Secretary Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL AND ERECTION of steel trusses over court of Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Nov. 13, 1891.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 26th day of November, 1891, for the labor and material that will be required to complete the trusses over main court of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, in accordance with the drawings and specifications which are now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
A deposit of a certified check of $50 is required to guarantee the return of all drawings to this office.
The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition,
1143 "The Rookery," Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR THE EXTERIOR COVERING of the Galleries of Fine Arts, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, November 13, 1891.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until one o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of November, 1891, for all the labor and material that will be required to complete the exterior covering of the Galleries of Fine Arts for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with the drawings and specifications which are now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
A deposit of a certified check for $50 is required to guarantee the return of all drawings.
The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids. D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition. 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere.
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C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9267.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 70, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ONE-HALF RATE—CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES will be taken for storage until May 1 at one half rates, at the Armory Storage Warehouse, 39th-st., between Langley and Vincennes-avs.
Armory Warehouse Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—155, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579.
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,343.
GEORGE PARRY.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EXPERIENCED REAL ESTate, insurance, or lawyer preferred; of unimpeachable character and some money; can secure an undivided half interest in an established and growing business controlling the only set of abstracts in one of the best counties in Wisconsin. Address JNO. M. BROWN, Room 424, 225 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN with $1,500 can secure one-third interest in an office business that has been established for years, and will bear closest investigation; increasing business compels us to take third partner. Address C 139, Tribune office.

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ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CANCER POSITIVELY CURED WITHOUT THE Knife. Consultations free. Send for treatise to DR. H. C. DALE, corner State and 26th-sts.

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ARE YOU BUYING COINS AND STAMPS? VISIT STEVENS & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

STAMPS—WE PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR collections or lots of stamps; write us before selling elsewhere. W. F. BISHOP, La Grange, Ill.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

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J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 339 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect 11x14-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, 1 or libraries; costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

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SOLID-TIRED BICYCLES AT COST; LAdies', gentlemen's, or combination wheels; also a few genu ine pneumatics.
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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—120 21ST-ST., HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS; all modern improvements and barn.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED, 1253-st., South Side. Address C 13, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—TILL MAY NEXT OR LONGER—Elegantly furnished, large modern house; South Side. Address C 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED HOUSES ON South side; to private families only. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE; TWELVE room; modern style; hardwood finish; on Prairie-av.; owner leaves city for six months. Address D P 104, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN RESIdence of 10-rooms; elegantly and completely furnished; piano, etc.; No. 161 35th-st., bet. Prairie and Calumet-avs.; inquire on premises or T. F. O'NEILL, Gore's Hotel.

North Side.

TO RENT—
1272 E. Ohio-st., corner St. Clair, 15-room residence in good repair.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE 71 PINE-ST.
J. V. CLARKE,
Hibernian Bank.

West Side.

TO RENT—
1245 Washington-blvd., large 15-room stone front residence in excellent condition; brick barn.
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TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY—HANDsomely furnished modern house, 14 rooms, 539 Monroe-st. Owner and wife would like to retain rooms and board.

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Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—W. G. GARVEY & CO. ARE HEADquarters for furnished houses and flats for sale or for rent; main floor The Rookery Bldg.

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TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A CHOICE KENwood home, 4047 Vincennes-av.; house has 14 nice rooms, with all the conveniences that modern architecture can devise; a good stable; lot 75x190 ft.; will sell or lease for a term of years to a desirable party.
PEIRCE & COWLES,
111 53d-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD—
A few new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and list.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4205 Cottage Grove-av.
City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN The Blair Building, 2604-6 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish throughout, steam heat, electric light, passenger and freight elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators, bookcases, buffets, hat trees, gas logs, mantels, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; large and very light rooms; nothing finer in the city; reduced rent to first-class parties.
L. D. WARREN,
Room 64, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1234 WABASH-AV.—2D FLOOR FLAT; 6 rooms, bath, janitor service, etc., $33.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 9-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near 111 Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—4024 AND 4026 WABASH-AV., 2 MODern flats of 6 rooms; gas range, laundry tub, fine plumbing, shades, etc.; $26.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—TWO 3-ROOM FLATS, COMPLETE, with bath and all conveniences; elevator and janitor service; in Hodges' Bldg., Indiana-av. and 23d-st. Apply at elevator, or
L. M. HODGES,
101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$60 FLAT—THE WINDSOR BUILD 1 2261-st. and Ellis-av.; steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas ranges, and grates; 7 rooms; see janitor.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL CORNER FLAT

DEAR LITTLE DOLLIES.

SUGGESTIONS WORTH REMEMBERING FOR THE HOLIDAY TIME.

A Series of National Costumes for One Fortunate Doll or Half a Dozen—Polish Girls, Roman Contadinas, Albanian Maids, Tunisian Children, Provencal Peasants, Watteau Types, Esquimau Babies, and Other Suggestions—Dolls in Tennis Flannels and Sailor Dresses.

Fresh suggestions for dressing holiday dolls may be gathered from the daintily attired little men and women in bisque and wax and porcelain that are exhibited in Chicago toy shops at this season. Nothing prettier or more fetching could be devised in the way of gowns, however, than a series of national costumes forming the wardrobe of one doll, or of several. The variety made possible by such a series is limited only by the cleverness of one's fingers and the extent of one's patience and knowledge of peasantry.

To begin with, there is the Polish girl, who must wear a corselet with a slashed skirt of ruby velveteen, bordered with white fur, over a dress of blue vicuna cloth wrought with gold thread about the edges. Her hat, with its long ostrich feather, and her high boots are also in ruby velvet trimmed with white fur. A bayadère scarf is knotted about her waist, a necklace formed of two rows of gold beads is

WATTEAU FLOWER-GIRL.

clasped about her throat, and there is a bow of blue ribbon fastening her long braided hair.

The Roman contadina will, of course, have a black merino skirt, and a black velvet corselet, above which there rises a white linen chemisette elaborately woven or embroidered in many-colored threads, as is also the square apron confined to the waist with a bright ribbon. There are coral beads round the neck; the white muslin head-dress is trimmed with lace and fastened to the head with small gold pins. The dress of the Roumanian peasant made with a straight skirt, full waist, and flowing sleeves is all of white linen embroidered in intricate designs with colored cottons and tinsel. The belt is of figured gold galon, with tassels, and the cap is of linen, elaborately embroidered to match the dress. The stockings are cotton of some striking color.

The Albanian maid is perhaps the most striking doll of the group. She wears full knickerbockers in soft red silk. Her tunic is of blue beige crossed with insertions of embroidery and the fringed scarf which confines it is striped gauze of varied hues. Over a blouse in tinsel muslin is thrown a loose jacket of deep red velvet. The dainty feet are incased in red silk stockings and little Turkish slippers in red morocco. The fez, which completes this picturesque costume, is thickly covered with gold sequins.

A Tunisian child is always an attractive member of a doll family. Over a short skirt of black nun's veiling, bordered with rows of gold braid, this young person wears a blue cloth frock made with a bewildering number of revers and lapels and tabs, all wrought with gold thread. The long, loose sleeves are very

ALBANIAN MAID.

like the flowing "angel" sleeves that everybody wore twenty years ago. On her fluffy hair rests a blue and gold cap.

Two pretty, bright costumes belong to the peasants of Provence and Flanders. The frock of the former is of gray delaine or cashmere, edged with gold cord. About the neck is a stiff collarette of lace and muslin, while the sleeves are trimmed with a double row of lace. The coquettish little apron with its two pockets is of black silk edged with a lace frilling; the circular somewhat forbidding cap is "built" of black wired net, with a goffered

POLISH GIRL.

brim and a pleated aigrette. The whitest of stockings, blackest of shoes, and a tiny gold cross hung about the neck on a bit of black velvet complete this costume. The Flemish peasant's dress is even more elaborate. The frock itself is of maroon serge trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. The tunic and the corselet, fastening over a low chemisette of white muslin, are of cedar brown wool embroidered with gold. The apron is edged with lace, as is also the coiffure of tambour muslin, which is fastened with small gold pins.

A quaint little figure is the Dutch girl, who is sure to carry her welcome with her into whatever nursery she goes. She wears a sober skirt of brown baige, with a black velvet stay laced with silver braid, rows of which also appear upon her black silk apron. Her chemisette of white muslin is very simply made, and fastened with gold linked buttons. On her yellow hair is a wonderful muslin cap secured with bristling cork-screw pins in gold.

Abandoning peasants and looking back to the time when Watteau set the fashions for all Paris, one finds a number of gay little cos-

A DUTCH LASS.

tumes, peculiarly adapted to the needs of the holiday doll. Chief among them is the Watteau flower girl—a mincing little lady marvelously gotten up in a skirt of pink pongee silk with tucked up paniers in white muslin. Her tabbed corselet of pale blue velvet is resplendent with silver braid and bows, and laces over an elaborate muslin chemisette. Her broad-brimmed hat is a Tuscan straw adorned with short ribbons. She wears low shoes of blue kid with silver rosettes, and white silk stockings with pink clocks. Her flower basket is brimming over with rosebuds.

Scarcely less gay is an elegant court lady with powdered hair, drawn up high under a blue velvet hat with pink ribbon rosettes, and tied with a Catogan bow. Her dress is of pigeon breast surah silk, bordered with frills of white lisse and chiffon. Her pointed stomacher is formed of starched muslin, her kerchief of soft white lisse. A bit of black velvet ribbon is tied in a coquettish little bow about her neck.

A host of other costumes both pretty and grotesque will easily suggest themselves to ingenious mothers and aunts and big sisters. An Esquimaux baby clothed cap à pie in furs is sure to delight the child who discovers it among her gifts on Christmas morning. A black Dinah, dressed like a real Southern mammy with an ample apron and a gay cotton turban would find a situation at once in the doll house as nurse to all the white babies; while a kinky-haired black china doll, gotten

TUNISIAN CHILD.

up as much as possible like a native African, might at once serve as an amusement and an object lesson. A little Quakeress in gown of quiet gray cashmere with a kerchief and cap of spotless white would doubtless prove a welcome addition to any little girl's family, and might perchance exert a calm, beneficent influence upon its other members.

Boy dolls in these enlightened and progressive days play quite as important a part as girls. In tennis flannels they lounge luxuriously in hammocks; in yachting togs they sail for seas à la Bobby Shafto; in neat business coats they look after their stocks and bonds; in faultless evening dress, monocle carefully adjusted, elbows well out, they attend swell receptions, or even consent to be married by an irresistible little rector, white-robed and gray-wigged, to the "dearest girl in the world," radiant in her bridal robes. How the little girls who used to play with corn-cob dolls, or with rag babies on which bits of their mother's false fronts were sewed for "real" hair, would open their eyes could they see the playthings of end-of-the-century children. After all, one is forced to believe that they had just as good a time—perhaps better; their babies didn't break, and their clothes all washed.

GOWNS FOR MUDDY WEATHER.

The Short Skirt Will Compel Women to Walk in a Sensible Manner.

I haven't had a glimpse of the mudless gown which its apostle donned for the first time in Boston recently, but the description does not fill me with enthusiasm. Why top-boots which wrinkle over the ankle? Why are not knickbockers infinitely preferable? What's the matter with ankles that they should be ignored? There is no comparison in grace between a chassure that follows the lines of the leg and ankle and one that conceals both. Top-boots are well enough with riding habits which touch the ground, but a short kilt does not agree with them. Fancy a Highlander in top-boots!

One good effect of short skirts, if ever generally adopted, will be to force women to learn how to walk well. At present they shuffle, mince, turn in one foot, do everything but walk. Nothing commands more respect than dignity of carriage, always excepting elegance and dignity of speech; and when my sex discovers that feet have a higher mission than to be crowded into boots and shoes too small for them, and that corns are an offense against nature, the reign of noble bearing may set in.

"It's the rarest thing in the world to find a foot with straight toes among women," say chiropodists. "They lap and overlap, and frequently are doubled under. As for bunions, well, they are the rule." No woman with a distorted foot can walk naturally, and it stands to reason that such torturing of the extremities must conduce to physical ailments of various kinds. So turn it which way we will tight boots are an abomination. Let the apostle of the mudless gown but introduce a fetching covering for the feet and prove herself mistress of the art of walking and she will go a long way toward breaking down those most formidable of barriers, tradition and prejudice.—*Kate Field.*

Making the Young Men Ridiculous.

A clever society woman who has married off six daughters in a most satisfactory manner says the secret of her success lay in the fact that she never opposed her daughters in any fancy they might entertain for any impecunious and ineligible suitor. "That is just the way to make them crazy about a man," she says. "No, indeed; I was wiser than that. If one of my daughters liked somebody who was undesirable, I made a point of thrusting his society upon her. I had him to dinner, I had him to luncheon. I had him at my house every time I could possibly arrange it, and I took care every time he came to put him in some ridiculous position before he left. That was enough. No girl admires a man who makes himself ridiculous in society. I never had any further trouble."

Library Parties the Latest Things.

A "library party" is a simple and novel entertainment for guests. The plan of it is to have the ladies represent the titles of familiar books by their dress, or perhaps some leading character of the books. The books, as they are then called, circulate for ten minutes among the gentlemen, after which they are returned to the librarian, who asks the title, and if it is not given correctly she demands a fine. The gentleman who guesses the title is supposed to take possession of the fair book, to care for her, and be entertained by her during the evening.

CUPID AMONG THE WIRES.

HOW THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS MAKE LOVE TO EACH OTHER.

Subtleties of Making an Acquaintance by Means of an Electric Current—A Girl's Character Said to Be Revealed by the Manner in Which She Sends Her Morse Characters—Marriages Which Have Resulted from a Courtship of Dots and Dashes.

The telegraph instrument in a particular up-town office in New York was clattering away at a great rate. One of the numerous branch offices on the line was getting rid of a message or two. The pretty little telegraph operator at this particular office was busily engaged weaving thread into fine deep trimming. Her head was bent over her work, and she was paying no attention to the tattling tongue of brass. Suddenly there was a break in the circuit, and then the instrument sputtered out the words, "Excuse me a minute," in a quick, nervous manner. Before the apology had been finished the pretty little telegrapher's face lighted up, her work was laid down, and her hand reached for the key of her instrument. The nervous operator who had interrupted business followed up his apology with the call of this particular office. The young woman answered instantly.

"I'll be there by 8. Good by," he said.

"All right," she replied.

The operator who had been interrupted resumed sending his message, and the pretty little operator who was responsible for the interruption resumed her needle work with renewed energy and a bright face. No one on the wire paid the slightest attention to the charming little episode, and only one person on the outside of the mystic circle understood the art sufficiently to appreciate the situation. He was the man with whom the *Sun* reporter was conversing, and he was an old-time telegrapher.

"By Jove!" he remarked, "there are two more hearts that beat as one." And then, becoming confidential, he let the reporter into the secret. "Do you see that bright, pretty face behind that counter, my boy?" he resumed. "Do you see it? Well, that face is spoken for, and the preëmptor will be up here by the time she is ready to go, and will see that no one else gets his face anywhere near that face after it leaves here. That young lady is engaged. She is engaged to one of her own profession, and it's dollars to dimes that she fell in love over that telegraph wire. I did the same thing myself years ago—long before I got out of business—and, I tell you, it's charming. Most of the boys and girls who rattle keys intermarry and raise families of telegraphers. Of course, their children aren't born natural operators, but they come pretty near it. They pick up their knowledge of dots and dashes as soon as they begin to talk. And when they grow up you can pretty safely count upon their doing exactly as their fathers and mothers did."

Inquiry revealed the fact that the old-timer knew what he was talking about. There are any number of operators working in the main office of the Western Union in this city whose fathers still do their "trick," not a few who have a grandfather who was in the business, and a certain percentage who are constantly mounting the steps to the hymeneal altar after a courtship conducted under the circumstances described. In the case of the young woman in the up-town office she fell in love while her choice was working her wire in the main office. The two worked together day after day, and a friendship sprang up, quickly followed by love. There were other young women on the same wire, and other young men, but these two gravitated to each other from the first.

Frequently the interested parties are separated a hundred miles or more. There are numerous cases on record where the contracting parties have passed through all the symptoms of love right up to the altar without having seen each other or been in each other's society in a degree to any extent worth speaking of. Nevertheless they knew each other perfectly; far better, in fact, than many couples who see much of one another. While they were not in each other's presence from an ocular standpoint, they were there from an electrical one. They were both on the same wire and could hear each other at work under various conditions. There is no better place to test one's patience than in a telegraph office. When the weather is bad and the wires work poorly it is an amiable person indeed who can retain his or her temper. And when the weather is fine many things are continually arising which tend to make one petulant and cranky. And when a telegraph operator gets in that frame of mind it is not necessary to be looking right at him to know it. His wire manners will tell it just as quickly and truthfully. It is one of the mysteries to people who are not masters of the art to understand how these operators can tell how another operator is feeling hundreds of miles away. The operators cannot explain it themselves. If an inquiring soul does get interested enough in them to ask the only explanation of this phenomenon he can get is that the operators know the humor of their colleagues by the way they send and receive their messages.

The operators have one great advantage over lovers in other walks of life, and that is that they can telegraph their thoughts in public without any one else knowing a thing about it. On picnics and excursions they may often be sitting facing each other, wig-wagging with newspapers desperately and talking with somebody else just enough to divert attention. They are making love. In dining-rooms they rattle dots and dashes with their knives on the prongs of forks and tell very interesting love stories in that peculiar way.

In one of the big offices in this city there is a wire which is shunned as much as possible by every operator in the office. It has the reputation of being the hardest wire to work in the world. There are a large number of local railroad offices on the wire, and they all do more business than is ordinarily the case with small offices. For years the only person who could work the wire was a pretty young woman. It did not matter how good an operator a man was or how hard he tried to get along, his patience could not stand the strain for more than a few minutes. Then he was in a fight with some one. But the little woman never had the least bit of trouble. She was on the best terms with all the operators along the line, and was never behind in her work. One summer a new operator struck town, and it fell to his lot to relieve this young woman half an hour every day during lunch time. He had a fairly good disposition himself, but he wasn't on the wire ten minutes the first day before he was in a red-hot row. It lasted until the young woman got back, when she graciously straightened matters out. Day after day he went around to relieve her with a very disagreeable feeling, and always with the same result. His attention finally became centered on the young woman herself. He knew that nothing short of an angel could work that wire, and he cultivated her acquaintance. They have been married a long time now. He has told the secret to his friends matrimonially inclined, and a number of them have been watching that wire ever since. But no young woman has remained there for any length of time, and the watchers all know what that means.

Ordinarily an operator can tell a woman the moment he hears her working a wire. He tells by her touch on the key. Women as a rule, telegraphers say, do not touch the key of their instruments as firmly as men do. Occasionally, however, there is one without this characteristic distinction in her style. The following story is told in a little journal devoted to the profession:

"About a year and a half ago," says the writer, "I was a railroad agent and operator at a little station down on the desert side of Yuma. The station consisted of nothing more than a big water-tank, a shed for myself, and another for a small crew of trackmen. There for nearly a year I put in the lonesomest and hottest time that I ever passed in my life. The thermometer had a way of monkeying around 100 or 150 degrees above zero on most days, and almost my only pleasure was found in talking over the wires with the operators at the various stations along the line.

"I had never seen the operator at Banning at that time, but he was a cheerful, jolly sort of fellow, and as time also hung heavily on his hands, we passed many a pleasant hour in conversation over the wires. We had sort of half arranged to get a vacation together, and there was a good deal of joyful anticipation—on my part at least—of the manner in which we should pass it. We were to go into the mountains and spend two or three weeks in hunting and fishing. All of our plans were arranged on those scorching and lonely days, and we usually agreed in our ideas of the preparations, although there was occasionally a little difference of opinion.

"I remember, for instance, that he said he was going to take along a pair of rubber boots for trout fishing, while I asked him: 'What's the matter with you taking off your shoes and stockings and rolling up your trousers?' But he said that he preferred rubber boots. As the time drew near, however, he for some reason I could not understand, backed squarely out of the enterprise, much to my disgust.

"Finally he told me one day that he was going to New Mexico to pass his vacation, and we anticipated considerable pleasure in meeting each other during the train's brief stop at my station. But I did not meet him at all, for when the train that bore him arrived I was sick and unconscious with a burning fever, the result of my long stay under the torrid sun.

"Into the fever-tortured brain there sometimes creeps a semi-consciousness of the life about it, and so during the days of my agony I was vaguely aware of gentle, womanly hands and a kindly feminine presence in my sick-room, and when I returned to the conscious world I was not surprised to find a fair and pleasant face beside me. She said she had been on the train when I was found stricken down, and had staid to minister to my sore needs. Well, I grew to love her deeply, and after a time I ventured to tell her and ask her to be mine, but I was not prepared for her answer.

"'John,' she said, 'do you really mean that you wish to marry a girl that insists upon wearing rubber boots and will—not—roll——'

"'What!' I said, for I was completely beaten. Then it flashed upon me. She was the operator at Banning, and I, like a fool, had always taken it for granted that she was a man. Well, I am not going to tell how I convinced her that I wanted to marry her, boots and all, but I did, and, like Barkis, she was willin'. The Southern Pacific has lost an operator, but I calculate that I am ahead on the deal."

Old-timers can recall a few similar cases, but only a few. In most instances when the two are living in widely separated towns they exchange photographs when the friendship gets good and ripe over the wire. Then if both are satisfied with looks they can proceed just as far as they like.

That was the way a certain operator in this town got his wife. He was working in Chicago and the girl was employed in a small office several hundred miles away. While passing the way wire one day he was struck with her style of sending—her Morse, as the telegraphers say. He stopped and commented upon it to the Chicago operator who had charge of the wire, making a few inquiries. As he was leaving he reached for the key of the instrument and sent her "73." Those figures mean very best regards and compliments of the season. She had never worked with him, and did not know him, but she returned her own without asking a single question, much to the regular operator's surprise.

The next day the operator managed to get around to the way wire again. He kept this up for awhile, and finally began showing up late in the mornings in order to be on "relief" duty. He succeeded in a month. Then he asked to be assigned to this circuit among others. He had always worked none but the heaviest wires in the office, and the other operators joked him a good deal about becoming a railroad "plug." A ranker charge than this cannot be imagined by a telegrapher. But this one did not say a word. He continued to spend as much time on the local wire as he possibly could. The next thing the boys heard he had gone to get married.

After the honeymoon his wife resumed her duties in the small office, and he returned to the city. He applied at once for the way wire regularly. The officials did not want to give it to him because he was too high-priced a man. But he declared he would work that wire or none at all and the officials finally agreed. For some time he remained on the wire with his wife at the other end. She finally gave up her country post, however, and went to the city too; and when she left the wire he returned to the heavy circuit he had abandoned.

To the operators themselves courting by telegraph appears to be the most natural thing in the world. It is expected sooner or later by the men and looked forward to by the women. So it isn't strange that a couple thrown in each other's society for eight hours a day every day in the year, with a common mysterious language constantly drawing them together, no matter how widely distanced they may be, should fall in love. Nevertheless, Prof. Morse probably little dreamed what a matrimonial stepping-stone he was sewing out when he bent his energies to the telegraph. If he were alive today he would undoubtedly enjoy the distinction of being one of the greatest match-makers in the universe. And he would deserve the reputation, too.—*New York Sun.*

EMBROIDERED FOR GREAT PERSONS.

Specimens of English Art Made for Lord Nelson and Queen Elizabeth.

Among the relics recently displayed at the Naval Exhibition in London were some pieces of rich white silk brocade, embroidered with floral sprays, the flowers, leaves, and stalks

EMBROIDERY FROM HANGINGS OF NELSON'S COT.

neatly worked in colors with appropriate stitches. Besides being good samples of artistic handiwork, these bits of silk have a special historic interest inasmuch as they are said to have formed the hangings of Lord Nelson's cot. One of the most graceful designs is shown in the cut.

BROCADE FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DRESS.

Another article interesting to all women in the same exhibition was a piece of beautiful brocade worn by Queen Elizabeth when she went to Saint Paul's to offer thanks for the defeat of the Armada. The pattern of this famous gown is also shown in the accompanying cut.

It Was Not All Imagination.

"Good night," she said
and laid her head
Upon his manly breast;
And he, accepted, homeward turned,
His soul with joy possessed.

He fancied still above his heart
He felt that cheek so fair.
On hanging up his coat he found
Its ghostly imprint there!

Big Man.

A giant exhibited in Rouen in 1830, Prof. Williams says, measured nearly eighteen feet in height.

WELL POSTED IN GREEK.

A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN WHO HAS STUDIED TO SOME PURPOSE.

Miss Eugenie Sellers, Who Has Attracted Attention by Her Interesting Lectures on Archæology—Giving Concrete Form to the Greek Myths and Dramas—Inspiring a Love for the Literature and Art of Antiquity—Early Vases with Some Light Illustrations.

Miss Eugenie Sellers, who is interesting all London in her lectures on Greek legends, is a young woman with a story that is well worth telling. For she has compressed into her few years a plenitude of experience that seems to have filled up all the gaps and left none of those blank stretches of time that English women too often bewail. Perhaps the secret is that Miss Sellers is only half English, says the *Queen*, her mother having been French, and, although she was born in London, she did not remain there, but passed her childhood in Spain. From Spain she went to Paris and was educated in a Roman Catholic sisterhood near Versailles. Her studies, however, were not carried on in any very systematic fashion, for the winter at this period always found her in Sicily. One year—this was when she was 15—her father took her to Greece. Seeing Athens and the Ionian Isles for the first time she thereupon resolved to study Greek art. But Greek art had to be put aside for Greek particles, and

MISS EUGENIE SELLERS.

Girton College a few years later seemed but a poor exchange for the glories of the Acropolis. College life, which presents a wide and magnificent vision to the boarding-school girl, might conceivably appear limited to Miss Sellers, fresh from the Capitals of Europe. Practically it did so appear. Miss Sellers, too, had been accustomed to learn chiefly from the open book of humanity of the world's history and monuments. At Cambridge she was called upon to give her attention chiefly to the printed page. All this was irksome enough, and Miss Sellers confesses frankly that her three years at Girton were rather dreary. However, she worked hard—for when she came up she knew neither Latin nor Greek—and she achieved honors in the classical Tripos. This was followed by a brief spell of teaching in the St. Andrew's High School.

The season of 1883 was memorable in London for the brilliant rendering at Lady Freake's house of the "Tale of Troy"—the first of a series of efforts to give concrete form to the Greek myths and dramas. To Miss Sellers the occasion was memorable, not only because she enacted the part of the heroine—making, as everyone will acknowledge, an ideal Helen—but because she then made the acquaintance of Sir Charles Newton. The distinguished Greek curator at the British Museum inspired her with the idea of teaching classics by the aid of archæology. This system Miss Sellers now pursues in all her works.

Miss Sellers did not develop into an archæological lecturer all at once. She underwent the apprenticeship of a good deal of general teaching. For some time she acted as a classical "coach," and was particularly successful in preparing young boys for the public schools. She holds that boys up to a certain age can be taught much more advantageously by women than by men, and if there were many ladies who could teach as ably as Miss Sellers parents would unhesitatingly indorse this opinion. Amongst her pupils were Mr. and Mrs. Humpury Ward's son, who afterwards took a scholarship at Eton. Miss Sellers examined the civil service candidates in French for three years, and, apropos of the papers she used to look over, she had some amusing reminiscences. At the end of his "dictée," one of the boys, imagining he had a man to deal with, wrote "Monsieur, je suis sourd," whilst others would put such appealing postscripts as "Do let me pass; my father will be furious if I fail."

With coaching, examining, and teaching in schools, Miss Sellers found her time more than full. Her health—never very robust—proved unequal to the strain of so much work, and eventually broke down completely, obliging her to seek rest and change abroad. During a long stay in Italy she was able to study both Greek and Italian art, and afterwards, upon her return to England in 1888, she began to give demonstrations at the British Museum, which were in the first instance supplementary to her friend Miss Jane Harrison's lectures. Last year Miss Sellers gave some admirable lectures in connection with the London extension movement.

Miss Sellers has since been in Germany, where she found the professors most kind and helpful to her in her studies. She was equally gratified by the reception she met with from the various authorities and heads of departments at Athens during her recent visit to Greece, and she speaks with warm appreciation of the honour done to her by Dr. Dörpfeld, the head of the German school, who invited her to join his party from the Archæological Institute in a tour through the Peloponnesus. Lectures were delivered by Dr. Dörpfeld at each of the great cities, Mycenæ, Megalopolis, Olympia, etc., through which the students passed, and the educational value of the tour was naturally very great. Miss Sellers, it will also be remembered, was the first lady to be admitted as a student of the British School of Archæology at Athens.

Besides all these enterprises and achievements (there are probably many more in store), Miss Sellers has already done some literary work. Messrs. Macmillan have at this moment brought out a handsome volume containing Dr. Schuchhardt's record of Schliemann's Excavations, which Miss Sellers has put into English dress. Another and a greater undertaking is an annotated edition of Pliny's books on the sculptors and painters. The editress opines that the work will go to press about the time of the Greek kalends, but, judging by the zeal and enthusiasm which Miss Sellers brings to the task, the publication may take place without too prolonged a delay.

Miss Sellers has just inaugurated what she terms "an experiment" in lecturing. She wishes to try whether the subject of classical archæology may not be made interesting to quite young girls, and thus might be built up for the future a school of students who would possess some groundwork of knowledge and be inspired by a genuine love for the literature and art of antiquity. Miss Sellers has chosen for her purpose five of the most beautiful of the Greek legends, and these she sets before her hearers in a simple, picturesque narrative, interspersed where it is practicble with passages from Homer. As the tale proceeds illustrations, chiefly selected from early vase paintings, are thrown upon a screen by limelight, so that Miss Sellers gains the attention of her pupils both by eye and ear.

Brass Bedsteads Once More.

One outcome of the German Emperor's visit to England is a fad for the English brass bedstead, which he has decided is more healthy, and comfortable as well, than the massive German beds of mahogany and walnut. He bought a solid brass bed when in England, which always accompanies him now wherever he travels, and has ordered a large consignment of beds sent to the royal palaces of Berlin and Potsdam for the little Princes and their attendants. The Empress, as conservative as ever, and perhaps if she were not an Empress, one might say as stubborn, sticks stoically to the cumbrous couch she has been accustomed to all her life, and will have none of the importations in her apartments.

The Heaven of the Poor Girl.

The most chivalrous organization of modern times is the Marishift Matrimonial club in Austria. The members, who are rich men, take each a vow to marry a poor girl. If one breaks this vow and weds a rich woman he pays a fine of $2,000, which the club devotes to giving some impecunious betrothed couple a start in life.

WHY YOUR BODICE SITS AWRY.

A Thing That Is a Mystery to Most Women Is Here Explained.

Said one woman to another, anent her new gown: "It must be bewitched. I cut and fitted it myself by a pattern that is just perfect, and see, the back seam crawls toward the left hip, and the side forms are apparently trying to climb to my armpits. I assure you I am quite desperate over such manifestations of textile total depravity. From the looks, anybody would say I cut the thing out on Friday."

"You did worse," said the other, eying the garment critically. "You cut each piece so the threads run the wrong way."

"What difference does it make how they run?"

"All the difference betwixt a perfect fit and the thing of wrinkles and puckers you have

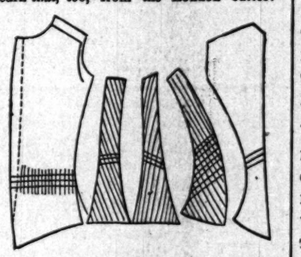
THE WAY TO CUT IT.

on. Let me tell you a secret I learned from a London dressmaker. In cutting out a bodice always shape each part so that the woof threads will go as straight around your waist as the bell tape does. That puts the warp perpendicular and gives almost a perfect bias on the seams in the back. Look at your back forms. You cut them, did you not, out of any piece that was big enough? In each the threads run differently, and all ways but the right one.

"Then in fitting you gave no thought to symmetry or proportion. Like these dressmakers, in fine, you took in your seams in any way that promised to make a smooth, tight fit. In consequence your back forms are hardly an inch wide in the armhole. In a well-cut bodice they are as wide there as at the waist line. The swell of bust and shoulders is accommodated by the back and front figures.

"When stuff is cut on the cross you should be careful to have a true bias around the waist and up the fronts and the back seams. Another thing, if you want your gown to sit smooth over the shoulder, before basting it up stretch each front piece as much as you can half way from the neck to the armhole, and hold the back full to it for the same distance. Never mind the apparent pucker. Pressing will banish it and give you an easy seam that will hug the curve of the shoulder almost as a man's coat does."

"I see," said the other. "Tell me, did you learn that, too, from the London cutter?"



THE WAY NOT TO CUT IT.

The other nodded yes, adding, after a minute: "And she spoke as one having authority, for she was forewoman at Elise's and enjoyed the privilege of sticking pins in the Princess of Wales and half the Duchesses in the kingdom. In fitting an armhole, if it needed taking in, she either set the forms higher on the back or changed all of them, bottom as well as top. And you could not have bribed or coaxed or bullied her into cutting the fronts to hem, as you have done. Instead, she curved the edge to your figure and finished it with the neatest of facings, with a fly for hooks or buttons. She kept me standing, slowly turning like a hairdresser's dummy, three dreadful hours, but in return I got a gown as easy as if it had grown on me, to say nothing of the wisdom that has been oozing out for your benefit these last ten minutes."

MODERN MARTHAS OF HOUSEWIFERY.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Depew, and Mrs. Gould Among Them.

Somebody writes in the *Ladies' Home Journal* that Mrs. Cyrus W. Field is a very Martha of housewifery, and maintains a New England mistress' keen oversight notwithstanding she has been married more than fifty years. Mrs. William C. Whitney likewise looks well to the ways of her household. So, too, does Mrs. L. P. Morton, wife of the Vice-President, who is, in addition, most accurately systematic in all her expenses, even for charity. Mrs. C. M. Depew buys and pays cash for all that is needed in her family. Spite of society and literature combined Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is a wise and careful housemistress, whose menu is often of her own making out. The same and more may be said of Mrs. Burton Harrison, who can upon occasions cook you dainty delights. That is the case also with most women of the Vanderbilt families. In addition they know all about sewing and can make their gowns if necessary. Mrs. Calvin S. Brice writes poetry, keeps house, and cooks excellently well, in spite of being a very active social force. Mrs. George J. Gould gives all her time to husband, home, and children—caring nothing for society and keeping her expenses strictly within the limit she herself sets upon them. Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt does all her own marketing and supervises strictly all that goes on in her kitchen. Mrs. Charles A. Dana is likewise an old-fashioned, thorough-going house and home keeper. Contrariwise, Mrs. Astor leaves everything to her chef and butler, who have twenty servants under them, and never herself makes a household purchase—a fashion also followed by Mme. Belmont, widow of the late August Belmont, millionaire banker, turfman, and politician.

No Strings to This Hat.

For young women who find themselves embarassed by the inevitable strings of velvet or satin that most of the season's millinery displays

several pretty hats without them have been recently imported. One of the smartest of them is shown in the cut. It is of golden brown velvet, trimmed with a big bow of brown satin ribbon and six olive tips.

All Sizes of Shoes.

A third of an inch gives us a full size in length of shoe; a sixth furnishes the intermediate point between two sizes, the saving of which is desirable if not practicable; a small fraction of breadth goes a good way in securing comfort, and in girth of ball or instep an infinitesimal part of an inch is sometimes an ell of freedom; a quarter of an inch is a good deal of letting down or elevating at the heel, and the difference of a sixteenth is really perceptible at the sole. For these reasons sudden and extreme changes in size or weight of shoes are injudicious. Even the "paper sole" (which ought never to be worn in any place) should be replaced by one only a little thicker at first. After the summer shoe the proper thing is one of medium weight before the winter article is in order, and even that doesn't now mean a thick, cumbersome shoe, as it once did.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Probably a Misnomer.

Kansas has a school marm whose name is Gossip.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Before the Fire.

The wintry air seems full of snow,
The leaden clouds are hanging low,
The frozen ground
Reverberates beneath your tread,
The bare boughs creak above your head—
A dismal sound.

November now is almost here—
November, chill, and dark, and drear—
And soon the snow
Will heap itself up drift on drift
And into every cranny sift,
While fierce winds blow.

Well, never mind; the glowing coal
Within the grate will cheer your soul,
And send a thrill
Of joy all through you till dismay
Ensues at thought of how you'll pay
The coal man's bill.

—*Somerville Journal.*

An Autumn Rain.

The long boughs of the oak-tree
That stands across the way
Are waving, waving, waving,
While rainy winds are raving
At turning leaves today.

The drops strike madly, wildly,
Borne on the autumn wind;
And grenadiers of jimson
And dog-weed flowering crimson
They shivering leave behind.

The Sunflower's golden glory,
Which passed a month ago,
Left but a seeding coward,
Which, stanch as once it towered,
Now humbly bows as low.

Here by this tight-closed window,
Adown whose weeping pane
Flows many a tearful river,
The honeysuckles shiver,
Like tramps caught in the rain.

And all sweet Nature's vigor
Seems withered now and gone.
There where the rain is blowing,
Where red and green are growing,
Bleak yellow bows alone.

The sheet rain driving onward
Bends everything before,
And each stalk sadly falling
To me it seems is calling
That summer is no more.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Ever Present Crisis.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Careless seems the great avenger; history's pages but record
One death grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

For humanity sweeps onward; where today the martyrs stand,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hand;
Far in front the cross stands ready and the crackling fagots burn,
While the looting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into history's golden urn.

They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our sires,
Smothering in their holy ashes freedom's new-lit altar fires;
Shall we make their creed our jailer? Shall we in our haste to slay,
From the tombs of the old parties steal the funeral lamps away
To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of today?

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam our camp-fires; we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key.

—*James Russell Lowell.*

Speculations.

If I were but my lady's hat,
My joy would be intense,
For every time she saw a play
I'd simply feel immense.

If I were but my lady's cloak,
I'm sure I'd not demur,
For when she thought the most of me
I'd be quite full of her.

If I were but my lady's glove,
I'm sure that I would please,
For when she put me on I'd give
Her hand a gentle squeeze.

But if, perchance, in future days,
A bustle I should be,
"I would grieve me much, for then I know
That she'd sit down on me.

—*Cloak Review.*

The Pedagogue's Wooing.

The pedagogue among his pupils had
A maiden fair.
He loved her; who would not? Her eyes were soft,
And turned to his with saucy glance fall oft;
And when his tiresome Latin put her out
Her pretty lips were all too prone to pout;
He longed to kiss them—love had made him mad—
But did not dare.

One morn he met her on the way to school,
The hour was late;
But wait he would not, could not. Thus he sighed:
"Sweet maid, I prithee, be my beauteous bride!
Already has thou marked, nor need I tell,
That I have loved thee long and passing well;
Nor time nor absence can my passion cool;
Let's conjugate!"

"Ah!" with arch modesty replied the fair,
"That would be fine;
But 'tis impossible, for, as thou know'st,
Small stock of learning can thy pupil boast.
The first declension now absorbs my thought;
The verb I have not yet at all been taught.
I cannot conjugate; all I may dare
Is to decline!"

—*Table Talk.*

The Corn's Soliloquy.

Talk is talk.
But it takes heat to ripen corn.
If people want corn-meal,
Corn cakes, corn dodgers,
Hasty pudding, and flapjacks,
They must sweat for them.
You cannot eat your cake,
And have it, too;
No more can you have your corn
And not perspire.
If I can stand it, you can.
To sweat is noble, and
To perspire is divine.
But enough is enough,
And I know when I am ripe.
Though food for hogs,
I am no hog myself.
The corn crop is made,
No frost can harm and
No blight can hurt it.
The corn is fully ripe,
Therefore, I am content,
Turn off the heat.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Failure.

More years ago than I shall name
I sought to win a good wife's fame,
I knew not how—but all the same
I made a shirt.

I cut, I stitched, with many a tear;
Hollowed it out, both front and rear;
I carved the armholes wide, for fear
They wouldn't fit.

John's neck I measured to be true,
The band must fit—that much I knew,
I'd heard so oft. All else I drew
And puckered in.

At last 'twas done. A work of art,
Complete, I hoped, in every part.
"Come, John," I called, with quaking heart,
"Try on your shirt."

I must confess it bulged somewhat
In places where I thought 't should not,
But John, the brute, yelled out: "Great Scott!
Is this a tent?"

And such behavior—language, well!
He uttered things I'll never tell—
I may forget them when I dwell
In higher spheres.

O, woman of the present day,
To you's inscribed this tiny lay,
You little know the man you pay
Your homage to.

If his "true inwardness" you'd know,
Have him your idols overthrow,